FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

(From the Royal Cornwall Gazette, May 28.)

We suppose it would be according to rule to express our sorrow at the events which have occurred in Canada, and to palliate the excesses which have been committed. We shall do nothing of the sort. The rebel Government, most of whom had been in arms against the Queen, or sympathizers with those who were, and the miserable Governor who suffered himself to be made their puppet, most richly deserved what they got. A rising so unanimous that there was not so much as a street fight for want of an opponet to fight with, supplies a condemnation, not of the parties who resorted to a wild and irregular mode of justice, but of those who dared to outrage the feelings of a whole people, and to spurn, month after month, at their peaceable and constitutional efforts to obtain forbearance. Not until every other means had been tried in vain, was the ultima ratio employed. The whole Province had made itself heard. Their strong repugnance to the Government measure for compensating rebels, their deep sense of the insult offered to the loyal population, was urged from every part. Their demand was moderate and reasonable—that Lord Elgin should refer the offensive Bill to the Queen. They were temperate and calm, for they were strong, united, and resolved. But Lord Elgin, and the rebel crew, his advisers, encouraged by kindred spirits in the Cabinet at Home, braved the resentment of the people. A dirty attempt was made to steal a march upon them, and give the Royal assent clandestinely to a Bill for encouraging rebellion. A public meeting or two, a few violent speeches and angry resolutions, two or three burnings in *effigy*, it was supposed, would supply a sufficient vent for the public indignation. The Government at Home were assured (if Lord Grey told truth) that the excitement had much subsided. Further liberal—aye, *liberal* measures, similar in spirit, though not identical in character to those with which the Russell Cabinet has made us familiar—measures *to promote spoliation*, and to *discourage religion*, were already in progress. Nay, a plot devised to give the dominant (French) party a perpetuity of power by a new Reform Bill, failed only by a single vote. The people were patient to the latest moment, and not till the unworthy Representative of his Sovereign completed his offence by prostituting her name to *sanction rebellion*, did they *rise* in their might, and teach the faction which had oppressed and insulted them how feeble and friendless they were. It was the rising of a loyal people for their Queen and Constitution, against a Government that would rob the one of power, and trample the other in the dirt. Never before was such unanimity displayed. Lord Elgin was made to feel, by *all classes* and parties, their sense of his conduct in identifying himself with the obnoxious faction. The mob inflicted upon him the discipline of the pillory. The gentry expelled him from their public societies. His countrymen, the Society of St. Andrew's, added to the indignity of expulsion that of flinging back to him his subscription, and even the interest of the amount.—The towns burned him in effigy, the municipal authorities taking part in the act of justice. Public meetings addressed the Queen in words of burning eloquence, declaring his delinquency, and praying his recall. It was *emphatically a loyal revolution*, and the *principle of loyalty* was as *conspicuous* amidst the *extremest excesses* of the mob, as in the more temperate proceedings of their superiors. They burnt the Parliament House, which they identified with the rebel Ministry and Parliament, but they risked their lives to save the Queen's picture from the flames. They pelted the Ministers wherever they saw them, and, it is said, hoisted those they caught like school boys, and well whipped them; but they shewed their respect for the law by allowing some gentlemen, whom the Governor was so rash as to arrest, to be taken to prison through multitudes who could in a moment have released them. Not a life was lost, and not an individual was injured by the people.

The unfortunate authorities were left without support or sympathy. The police and firemen refused to interfere to save the obnoxious Parliament House, and the soldiers returned the cheers of the multitude. The firemen, it should be observed, are a far more important body in Canadian towns than we are accustomed to see in England. They form a large municipal force, organized, trained, and respectable. The dangerous character of fires where wood has been so extensively used, made this arrangement necessary.

The miserable Governor, in his terror, attempted a step, for which he would deserve to lose his head, but that it may be supposed in charity that fright had deprived him of the use of it. He was proceeding to arm the French and Irish, and to hound them on upon the people. If this policy had taken effect, he would have involved the Colony in civil war, with all its attendant carnage and horrors. Happily, the Commander of the Forces interfered, and his judgement and firmness controlled the madness of the Governor, and prevented the mischief he would have done.

THIS HAS BEEN NO REVOLT AGAINST THE BRITISH CROWN. It is, as we have said, a Loyal Revolution—a great and faithful People who glory in the British name, rising up for their Queen and Constitution, against a destructive confederacy of Whigs, Republicans, and Rebels. Some of our contemporaries express their fears that the movement tends, or may tend, to annexation with the States. We have no such apprehensions. Long and intimately connected with the Province through near and dear relations, we can speak with confidence of its loyal population, whose principles we share, and in whose feelings we sympathize. With them, Royalty and Loyalty are cherished with the force of a passion, and the British flag is an object almost of worship; while they associate the stars and stripes with the antagonistic principles which they resist and abhor. If they have risen in their might to put down a faction spawned from the rebellion of '37, they remember with strong resentment the Yankee sympathisers who fostered and prolonged that rebellion. No, no,—the desire for annexation, and republican institutions, belongs to the Government faction, who hoist the American flag for their badge, just as the Whig Radicals in this country, during the frenzy of the Reform Bill, displayed the tri-colour.

This loyal revolution is the heaviest blow and greatest discouragement that Liberalism has yet received. It is an emphatic condemnation of the vermin at Downing-Street for betraying their Royal Mistress, and allying themselves with rebels to subvert the institutions of the Empire. It is an appeal to the British Senate, and especially to the House of Lords, (of the present House of Commons we say nothing,) to remember the duties they are sworn to fulfil, and a solemn warning now they disregard the voice of a great people.

The manifestation to be dealt with is no sudden out-burst, but the matured development of a feeling the growth of years, and which, for the last few months, has engrossed the public mind.—Coerce? What are the means! Will they dare create a civil war in support of rebels! Have they the means to crush a united people who could eat up all the troops in the Province! Can they trust to the soldiers, who in the midst of the excitement, with the ruins of the Parliament House smoking before their eyes, returned the cheers of the People.

Of all the British Colonies, Canada is, politically, the most important. Fertile for all the requirements of a countless population, and favorably placed for commerce, it has a climate to build up a hardy race of men, immeasurably superior to the enervated children of the South. If England do its duty to Canada, it will, and must, become the supreme Empire of the western world. This noble Province has been for the last four months in a state of intense excitement, tending to, and ending in a Revolution, and if Parliament shall call for official correspondence on the subject, the answer would be, that there is none! The Colonial Secretary, and the Governor-General, with a view to conceal their policy from scrutiny, have corresponded by private letters, instead of official despatches, thus working in that secrecy which is conclusive of consciousness of dishonest intentions. Will they be suffered to escape! Far less crimes have brought offenders most deservedly to the block!

ARCHES' COURT, May 9.—(Before Sir H. J. Fust).—EXTRAORDINARY AND ROMANTIC CASE.—SUIT FOR CONJUGAL RIGHTS.—Connolly *v.* Connolly.—This was a suit brought by Mr. Pierce Connolly against his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Augusta Connolly, for restitution of conjugal rights. The parties in this suit are both American subjects, and were married according to the rites of the American Protestant Church, at Philadelphia, on the 1st of December, 1831. The fruit of that marriage was five children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Connolly was a minister of that Church, but, in 1835, Mr. and Mrs. Connolly renounced the Protestant faith, and embraced that of the Church of Rome, and in that city took the usual vows, each agreeing, for the future, to abide by the law of the Romish Church, and to live a life of celibacy for the future. They agreed to a formal separation, and by the consent of the husband, she took a vow to that effect, and afterwards went into a convent at Rome, while Mr. Connolly became a minister of that Church.—In May, 1836, Mr. Connolly came to England, when he was appointed private chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Soon after, his wife came to England, and formed a religious community, after which she was made superior of the congregation of the Holy Church of Jesus, at Hastings. On the 25th of January, 1848, Mr. Connolly went to see his wife, but she refused to see him, at which he expressed his feelings much hurt, and wrote to Dr. Asperti, expressing those feelings, referring to Mrs. Connolly as his reverend mother. In 1849, he came to this Court to grant him conjugal rights, by compelling his wife to return to cohabitation after a separation of fifteen years by mutual consent. Dr. Bayford, for the husband, would admit this to be a case of a very unusual character as regarded the matters contained in the libel. It had been laid down by Sir John Nicholl, in the case of "Barley and Barley," that a wife could not separate herself from her husband, but for two reasons—cruelty and adultery. Dr. R. Phillimore was heard on the same side. Drs. Addams and Robertson were heard on the side of the wife.—The Court directed the allegations to be amended. The real question, and one of great interest to lawyers, is, whether a decree of separation or divorce, pronounced between the parties by the late Pope Gregory, is a bar to the claim of the husband in an English Court of judicature.

One of the military innovations that have marked the war in Hungary is the employment of the Austrian fire-rockets. These rockets have been ably directed, not only against towns, but also against bodies of troops. They have also been used, both in the Austrian and Hungarian armies, portable rockets, carried by corps of foot bombardiers, able to march with the infantry. Each man can carry three of these small sized projectiles. Another man carries a rest, framed of wood, on which the rocket is placed and directed. The Austrians have been the first to bring into practice to so great an extent this new and terrible means of destruction. It has been stated that these congreves, employed in a battle *ranges* by the Austrian bombardiers, who have practised them for many years, have produced a tremendous effect, particularly upon the Hungarian masses of cavalry. They are tubes of wrought iron, brought to a point, pierced with holes, and filled with incendiary matter, and are so charged as to emit above them, at the end of their flight, small streams of liquid fire. Their sharp, hissing sound is much more terrifying to the horses than the noise made by the passage of the bomb-shells, and one of them is quite enough to throw a whole squadron into disorder.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—A blue-book, published on Friday, and containing tables of the number of criminal offenders committed for trial in Ireland, or bailed for appearance at the assizes in each county during the year 1848, give some details worth quoting. It shows that the grand total number of criminals tried at assizes and quarter sessions amounted to 35,551, and the number of summary convictions at petty sessions and police offices, to 49,719. The number of persons committed for drunkenness was 12,302.—The report further shows that the great scarcity of food and general distress that have lately prevailed in Ireland, together with the evils arising from recent political agitation, have operated upon the criminal returns in a deplorable manner, and produced a state of social prostration but faintly indicated even by the statistics adduced. The results of this state of things have been greatly aggravated by the deficiency of gaol accommodation in Ireland, and the consequent accumulation of offenders in a small compass. In all the most serious offences a large increase has occurred. The committals for the year (38,552) exhibit an increase of 7,313, or 23 43 per cent. In class No. 1, "offences against the person with violence," the increase is 31.12 per cent.; in class No. 2, "offences against property without violence," the increase is nearly 18 per cent.; in class No. 3, "offences against property with violence," the increase is 12 per cent.; and in class No. 4, "malicious offences against property," the increase is in the fearful ratio of 188 47 per cent. The total number of persons convicted last year was 18,266, of whom 60 were sentenced to death; 2,698 to transportation; 12,968 to imprisonment; and 2,235 to be fined, whipped, or discharged. The total number of persons acquitted and discharged amounted to 20,316. Of the 60 capital offenders only 28 were executed; they include the four sentences of death for high treason just affirmed by the House of Lords against Mr. William S. O'Brien and his confederates. The proportion of convictions to acquittals was in the ratio of 47.26 to 52.47 per cent. The returns relative to the state of instruction continue to show a decrease in the number of "instructed offenders," but the number of unascertained cases, namely, 28.43 per cent., is too large to render them of much value. Of the number committed in 1848, 17 88 per cent. could read and write, 11.48 per cent. could read only; 42,43 per cent. the qualifications were not ascertained. Such are the most salient points noticeable in this melancholy report.

STATE OF IRELAND.—We have given elsewhere a most interesting and distressing report, from the Relief Association of the Society of Friends in Ireland, relative to the result of their own labours, and those of other charitable bodies, and of the Government. It appears that during the last two years and a half the association has distributed in money, food, and clothing, charitable contributions to the amount of £300,000; the British Relief Association, about £400,000; and other relief associations, £200,000; local committees, £300,000; and Government, about £10,000,000;—making altogether nearly twelve millions sterling; and yet, after this enormous expenditure, the association "are saddened by the conviction that, with very few exceptions, *no permanent good has been done!*"—they "*feel that the condition of our country is not improved, that her prospects are even worse, because her people have less hope.*"—The plain English of which is, though human life has been saved, for any permanent good or real improvement in the condition of the people, the money might just as well have been thrown into the sea. Such a conclusion from a body of men so energetic, so zealous, and so judicious in their charity as the Society of Friends, is melancholy indeed, but is one which might safely have been anticipated from the first. In the opinion of this association the laws affecting the transfer and holding of land are at the root of the evils of Ireland,—an opinion urged by our townsman, Mr. Eyre Evans, long before it was taken up by Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russel. The Government measure now before Parliament, relative to encumbered estates, is founded on this principle, and the testimony which the Society of Friends has borne to its soundness is the more valuable as it was given before anything was known of the Government measures. To all classes of our countrymen we recommend one of the concluding passages of the report:—

"The situation of the country is daily becoming worse. There is no time to lose, if those now suffering are to be saved. Money must still be advanced for temporary purposes, during the interval which will elapse before efficient measures can be brought into general and active operation. But our paramount want is not money; it is the removal of those legal difficulties which prevent the capital of Ireland from being applied to the improved cultivation of the soil, and thus supporting its poor by the wages of honest and useful labour."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 29, 1849.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Mail Steamer *Hibernia* arrived at Halifax Wednesday afternoon, and the Express with the news, reached this City yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. From the New-Brunswicker Extra we copy the following important articles of intelligence:—

Attempted Insurrection in Paris.—Important from Italy.—Severe Fighting with the French.—The Irish State Prisoners, &c. &c. &c.

DEBATE ON CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—On the 12th a discussion took place in the House of Commons on the recent act to provide compensation for Rebellion Losses in Canada, but the subject was finally postponed to Friday evening, when it was resumed, and at the latest accounts from London was proceeding.

THE COMMAND IN NORTH AMERICA.—It is reported that Lieutenant Gen. Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia, is to succeed the late Sir Benjamin D'Urban, as Commander of the Forces in British North America. No successor has yet been named to the colonelcy of the 51st Foot.

The cholera is alarmingly prevalent in France. Marshal Bugeaud died of cholera at Paris, on Friday.

Accounts from Germany state that the insurgents have defeated the Bavarian and Hessian troops at Bergstrasse, and driven them back to Henshiem.

FINANCIAL AND MERCANTILE.

Owing to the stirring events on the Continent to which the week has given birth, business has somewhat receded, though not to the extent which would have been apprehended. The markets for Cotton and Breadstuffs have maintained more than an average firmness, and although the transactions will not in extent bear comparison with those of the preceding week, quotations have been well supported.

The accounts from Manchester report no change of any moment since Tuesday. Upon the whole the market wears a healthy aspect.

The National Securities have been firm throughout the week, notwithstanding the attempted revival of insurrectionary turbulence in France, and the distracted condition of Central Europe. The funds maintained an upward tendency since Monday, closing firmly last night. Consols 92¼ to ⅜ for special transfer, and 91 to ¾ for account, without the dividend. Exchequer bills, 43 to 46 premium. Bank stock firm at 194 1-4. In a foreign Market transactions have been limited.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The Corn market has been steady during the week, but with only a moderate amount of business passing. Flour slightly in advance on the 25th, best Western Canal being 22s. at 23s. per barrel; Ohio, 24s. at 24s. 6d.; Baltimore 23s. at 24s.; Philadelphia, 23s. at 23s. 6d.; Canadian 22s. 9d. at 23s.; United States and Canadian, sour, 22s. 6d. at 23s. 3d.

Wheat in advance, 1d. at 2d. per bushel; U. S. ranges from 6s. 2d. at 7s. 1d., Canadian 6s. 1d. at 7s.

Indian Corn down 1s. 6d. per quarter, and ranging from 33s. at 36s.

Corn Meal dull at 15s. 6d. at 16s per barrel.

PROVISIONS.—Beef sold in a retail way but without advance.

Pork, Western Prime Mess active, all other qualities dull.

Bacon, firm with extensive sales.

Hams, in fair demand, but at irregular prices.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

TIMBER still remains inactive; a fair consumption of Deals, however, is taking place, but at extremely low prices, nor is there any prospect of their rising as long as the present average supplies continue. Staves are drooping in value as the near approach of the import season advances.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The two houses of Parliament have now given their sanction to the Navigation Bill, the measure having passed the House of Lords on Tuesday, and before we go to press we fully anticipate that the Royal Sanction will be given to the final abrogation of the Navigation Laws. The Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce) made an ineffectual attempt to exclude Brazil from the operation of the measure, in order to prevent Liverpool ships from proceeding to Rio, thence to Africa for slaves, and making a return voyage by way of Rio to Liverpool, but only nine Peers shared in the alarm of the bishop of this course of trade, and his proposition was rejected by a large majority. The Parliamentary Oaths bill, to enable Jews to sit in Parliament, has passed the Commons by 272 to 206, which is a somewhat large minority than the Tories mustered on the division last session. Of course the success of the bill in the House of Lords is very doubtful.

Lord Palmerston, in very explicit terms, has denied that we are in any way compromised in the intervention of the French in the Roman territories: that he only recommended diplomatic intervention, having for its object the return of the Pope to Rome, but to promote a good understanding with his subjects, based upon a practical and real separation between the spiritual and temporal authorities.

A select committee has been appointed to inquire into the practice of receivers appointed under the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer in Ireland.

Mr. Disraeli has given notice that on next Tuesday week he shall move that the House do resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the state of the nation. We only anticipate from this notice a field day upon agricultural affairs.

IRELAND.

The state prisoners yet remain in Richmond bridewell, and, from a new point that has been raised on their behalf, are likely to be so for some time longer. They were to have been removed by the Trident war steamer from Dublin to Cove, there to be placed on board the convict ship for Australia. The commander of the Trident had received orders to proceed from Kingstown to the entrance of the harbour at the North Wall, in order to take Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow-prisoners on board on Saturday night last, and have all in readiness for sailing at day-light the following morning. The prisoners had received the necessary official intimation respecting their intended removal, and they had, in consequence, made all needful preparations on Saturday evening. A large body of mounted police was ordered to be in attendance at Richmond bridewell; but about nine o'clock counter orders were issued to the commander of the Trident, as well as to the police, and the state prisoners have since remained in their old quarters. It appears that Mr. S. O'Brien took steps to protest against the commutation of his sentence to transportation for life.

It seems that Mr. Smith O'Brien has obtained high legal opinion that no commutation of the sentence for high treason can take place unless the prisoner should be a consenting party. At all events, there has been a suspension of the order for the removal of the state prisoners to the convict ship.

Mr. O'Brien is not alone in his glory yet, nor is he likely to be, if the point already mentioned—which he raised—be good for anything. All the others sentenced protest against the mitigated punishment of transportation.

It is contended by the prisoners that nothing short of a new act of Parliament can warrant their transportation. If they refuse to go away they cannot be executed, according to the sentence, inasmuch as the Queen has regularly signed the commutation. After all, the Court of Queen's Bench may make short work of the matter.

The Dublin Commission Court opened on Thursday, but Mr. Gavan Duffy's case was not alluded to by the judge who charged the grand jury.

It appears that incendiarism has again broken out in Cork. Several cases are reported.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN PARIS —AND ARREST OF NUMEROUS MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY!

The news from France is of an exciting character. The Montagnards, headed by Ledru-Rollin, have made an unsuccessful attempt to incite the people to revolt. M. Ledru-Rollin having made a violent speech on Monday, denouncing the flagrant invasion of Rome by the French troops, was answered by Odillon Barrot, but Ledru-Rollin not deeming the Minister's reply satisfactory, declared "that the Constitution had been violated, and that he and his friends would defend it by every possible means, *even by arms*." This produced a scene of tumult, in which M. Thier said that all discussion was impossible after an appeal to arms had been threatened; and upon a division upon the order of the day, there appeared in favour 381, against it 203, so Ministers showed a Majority of 188.

Ledru-Rollin followed up his attacks by a direct impeachment of the President and his Ministers, but this motion was rejected by a majority of 377 to 8; the Montagnards absenting themselves from the Assembly, having evidently made up their minds to try to get up a counter-revolution. Out doors of the Red Republican journals openly declared war, and issued manifestoes inciting the Parisians and the people of the provinces to take up arms. All the premonitory symptoms of a general conflict in the streets are daily visible.—The men in blouses hover about the Legislative Chamber, the troops are continually under arms, and the preparations of the Government are of the most important character to put down an insurrection, in the event of the Montagnards actually carrying out their hostile threats.

Our letters and journals from Paris, up to five o'clock on Thursday evening, have just reached us. The day has been a day of terror. About 10,000 men in blouses, and about 4000 or 5000 national guards, without arms, headed by Etienne Argo, assembled in the Chateau d'Eau, about noon, in the centre of Paris, and commenced marching towards the Elysee, with the alleged intention of seizing upon the person of the President. These were met by large bodies of cavalry and infantry, and were dispersed. Some 80,000 men were under arms, with their pieces loaded ready for action. The insurgents in dispersing attempted to form three barricades, one at the Chaussee d'Antin another at the Rue Taitbout, and a third at the Rue Lepelletier, but they failed: the streets were cleared, and the mob driven to the faubourgs.—It seems, however, that several shots were fired, and two or three lives have been lost, but up to five o'clock on Thursday no actual insurrection had taken place. Whilst everything out of doors gave indication that Paris was on the brink of another frightful convulsion, the Legislative Assembly, which was not to have met that day, held a meeting and declared itself *en permanence*. A bill was brought in declaring Paris in a state of seige, and that equally rigorous measures should be resorted to in the provincial cities wherever the fact of a revolt against the laws was established. The Montagnards were generally absent, being no doubt busy elsewhere, but Lagrange said that if the bill passed it would deluge the country with blood, and probably bring about the destruction of the Republic.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, *Thursday Evening.—Reported Arrest of Ledru-Rollin.*—A letter from a well informed correspondent says—"The triumph of the Government and the friends of order (among whom you must reckon Cavaignac and all his party) is complete. The impotency of the Red Republican and Socialist faction is demonstrated. Their leaders have shown themselves to be as great cowards as braggarts. Ledru-Rollin, Boichot, Battier, and a host more have taken flight.—The Government has, however, succeeded in capturing Ledru-Rollin at Valenciennes."

HUNGARY.

From Vienna and Hungary there is little news. No further fighting had taken place. A large body of Russians is stated to have entered Presburg, and subsequently advanced into the island of Schutte. Prince Paskiewitch has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is, that if no resistance is offered, the Russians will behave as friends; if on the contrary, they are received as enemies, the Hungarians "will be made to feel the consequence of their presumption." The Magyar Government is making every effort to rouse the people, and has ordered all clergymen to preach against the Russians.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Accounts from Rome state that General Oudinot, having got rid of M. Lesseps, broke the convention which the latter had signed, and advanced to the western suburbs of Rome, for the purpose of affecting an entrance at the gate St. Pancrazia. After a pretty sharp conflict, the Romans appear to have been overpowered and lost some prisoners, who were sent off immediately to Corsica, but the French also suffered considerably, and only contrived to gain a precarious position in the suburbs of Corsini and Panfili. Garibaldi was harrassing the French the whole time, and very nearly turned the flanks of the assailants. It is plain from the dispatches of the General, dated the 5th and 6th of June, at Villa Santucci, that he has opened his trenches and regularly beseiged the city.

LATEST FROM ROME.

MARSEILLES, June 11, Three o'clock, P. M.—The following is a copy of a despatch this instant received from Toulon:—

"Advice has been received from Rome to the 9th, at that date the French troops were masters of all the positions taken by them on the 3rd, and part of which had been retaken by the Romans. The fighting lasted three days; the loss of life on both sides is considerable. General Oudinot has decided on getting possession of Fort St. Ange, the works are already advanced to within 600 yards of the fort. The French suffered much from the intense heat, which had brought on violent dysentery."

We have intelligence from Civiti Vecchia of the 7th instant, at which time every thing at Rome was in *statu quo*, the French not having entered the city.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—John C. Allen, Esq., Barrister, &c., to be Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, in the room of D. S. Kerr, Esq., resigned.

Patrick Comerford to be Shipping Master, under the Act 12 Vic. cap. 50.

BYE ROADS, CHARLOTTE.—Wm. Hyslop, in place of John Nisbett, to be Commissioner to expend £15 from Devoy's Corner to Sharman's, and £10 from Tower's Corner past Patrick Devlen's, in the Parish of Saint David.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. E. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 22d June, 1849.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—An examination of the children belonging to the Episcopal Sunday Schools took place at the School House on Saturday last. The examination proved highly creditable to both the teachers and their classes, and was very satisfactory to the visitors.—On Sunday sermons were preached in Trinity and St. John Churches on the occasion, at which the children were present in the evening, and collections amounting to £27 10s. were made in aid of the funds of the institution.

NEW STEAMER.—Mr. Whitney has just added another new vessel to his steam fleet. She made a trial trip on Monday, when both vessel and engine performed in a most satisfactory manner.—The latter was set up under the supervision of Mr. WILLIAM PRATT, Engineer, and the vessel fitted out under the personal oversight of her Commander. To-morrow, as will be seen by advertisement, she starts on her first trip to Portland and Boston.

The new vessel is called the *Fairy Queen*, and she has been fitted up in a style that surpasses any steamer on our waters. Her accommodations and appointments are extensive and substantial; and from what we know of her gentlemanly commander, Captain H. W. CHISHOLM, we have every confidence that this fine vessel will be maintained in her present perfect order during the time of his command. We wish both him and the proprietor a successful career in the *Fairy Queen*.

SIR JOHN HARVEY, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in this Province and Nova Scotia, arrived here last week, in the steamer *Commodore*, on a tour of inspection. He proceeded to Head Quarters for that purpose, and returned to this City on Saturday evening. On Monday he inspected the garrison here, and left in the same steamer for Windsor, on his return to Halifax, about 11 o'clock on Monday evening. Lady Harvey accompanied the General.

FOURTH JULY.—The steamers offer inducements, in the way of cheap travelling, for our citizens to witness the American celebration of Independence Day. The new steamer *Fairy Queen*, starts to-morrow morning for Portland and Boston, and will remain until after the celebration. The *Admiral* goes on Monday,—both vessels taking passengers at half fares. The steamer *Saint John*, if the weather is favourable, will take a pleasure party to Eastport on the morning of that day, returning in the evening: Fare only 3s. 9d. This is cheap enough!

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. David Patterson, corner of Charlotte and Horsfield Streets, caught fire this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and was not extinguished until great damage was done. The volunteer engine companies were promptly at the scene of danger.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.—Efforts are being made in this City, among the journeymen house and ship carpenters, masons, plasterers, painters and cabinet makers, to introduce the system of working but ten hours for a days labor; and we are glad to learn that there was a very large, respectable, and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the measure at Union Hall, on Friday evening last, at which resolutions were offered and carried by acclamation, pledging the meeting to introduce, carry out and maintain the ten hours system in this city and neighbourhood from and after the 18th inst. A list of over 50 employers was presented, who had voluntarily come forward to support the movement of the journeymen, and the best feeling was evinced by all parties.—New Brunswicker.

ANOTHER MILL BURNT.—The *Charlotte Gazette* says:—Mr. Reuben Brockway's Grist Mill in the neighbourhood of Pleasant Ridge, was destroyed about ten days ago. This must be a severe blow to the poor old gentleman, who has, in the course of his life, suffered many bitter changes, and sincerely do we sympathize with him.

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.—On Saturday, at 11 A. M., we were visited by the heaviest thunder storm we ever witnessed. It lasted about half an hour, and was accompanied by torrents of rain, and hailstones as large at pullets' eggs, whilst the air suddenly became as dark as midnight.—We have not heard that it did any damage.—*Ib.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Board of officers to whom was referred the proposition for fitting out an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, have reported against its feasibility. The government has no vessels suitable for the purpose, and there is no authority to purchase new ones.—*Boston Mail.*

CAUSES OF FAILURE IN BUSINESS.—The leading cause is an ambition to be rich—by grasping too much it defeats itself. A second cause is an aversion to labour. The third cause is an impudent desire to enjoy the luxuries of life before the right to them has been acquired in any way. And a fourth cause arises from the want of some deeper principle for distinguishing between right and wrong, than a reference merely to what is established as honorable in the society in which one happens to live.

BOSTON, Tuesday Evening.

By the Southern Telegraph to-day, we have accounts from Texas which state that a large number of Emigrants, on their way to the gold regions of California, had been attacked by the Indians, and *five hundred murdered!*

The Cholera is increasing most fearfully at the West.

During the 48 hours ending yesterday, there were *two hundred and fifty-six* deaths at Saint Louis, Mo.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, there were *eighty-four* deaths by Cholera, and the epidemic is largely on the increase.

At Philadelphia, on Sunday, there were 24 cases of Cholera, and 10 deaths.

In Commercial matters, there is no change to report—business is dull and the weather excessively hot.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILMOT, OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General of New Brunswick, has recently been making a tour of the Provinces. Last week the Hon. Gentleman spent a couple of days in this city. No public man in the Province, we believe, enjoys a higher reputation than the Attorney General. The popularity he has long enjoyed made us somewhat familiar with his character and powers, and induced us to form a high estimate of his rare abilities. Two or three hours spent in his society while in this city, afforded us an opportunity of ascertaining the accuracy of the estimate we had formed. He is an honour to the Sister Provinces, and no less so to the Wesleyan Church, of which he is a worthy and devoted member.—*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

We have devoted all our available space in to-day's issue to the course of events in England, relative to Canadian affairs. In order to do this, we have been compelled to forego any comments of our own for the present, but shall endeavour to enter fully upon the subject in our next. There is much that we lay before our readers to furnish food for reflection. When we say this, we refer more particularly to the partizan despatch of Lord Elgin. The article from the *London Times* is nothing more than a gross vituperative attack, devoid of much ability, and calculated to defeat its own object from its coarse brutality, and utter recklessness of facts. Could its insulting tone be believed to speak the sentiments of the British people, it would at once and for ever sever the connection between Canada and the Parent State. But the British in Canada must see, and feel, and hear more, yes much more, before they can ever be brought to believe, that a generous, noble nation could condemn and insult honest loyal men, for having perilled their lives and their fortunes, in defence of their Queen, their country, and their constitution. We will never believe it, so long as we have only the political authority of a journal ever remarkable for its coarse vituperation and "charm-less policy."—*Bytown, U. C., Gazette.*

LIBEL CASE.—A most malicious action for libel has been instituted against Joseph Cowley, Esq., of London, inasmuch as in a Handbill merely printed at his office, the words 'Rebel-rewarding Traitors,' were applied to those persons calling a Public Meeting to express confidence in Lord Elgin, who in an evil hour yielded to the demands of his unprincipled Ministry and gave the Royal Assent to the Rebel-rewarding Bill.—The radicals were so completely out numbered that they could not offer an amendment at their own meeting. Hence their malice. Mr. Cowley was fined £20, which amount was paid on the spot by private subscription. What tyrants those Rads would be if they had power.—*Canadian paper.*

EXTRACT FROM PUNCH IN CANADA.—"Hiram: "Say Zeb, I'm off, slick right away for California. My wings is grew, and my nails is made for diggin.' Zeb: 'California be bust! Canada's the washin for me: I guess I'll squat there, where Government pays for rebellion and no questions axed.'

Extract from a letter from Pictou, New Brunswick:

"But our conversation was ended by coming in sight of Pictou Basin. This is a fine harbour with a narrow mouth opposite to a high sand bar, upon which stand a light-house and signal staff. The extremity of the *cul de sac* is shallow, flat, and grassy, and three rivers, known as east, middle and west, enter it from the western part of the peninsula. Upon the map the waters of Pictou resemble the track of a turkey. The toes are represented by the above streams, and the heel by the deeper parts of the sheltered bay. On the north side of the latter is the town, which probably contains 3000 inhabitants. It has a full share of steeples, good wharves, and shops of different kinds. The streets are narrow, and very remarkable for cleanliness. It is a place of business rather than of luxury, and, from the resources around it, it bids fair to become a town of much importance.

"On the banks of the rivers, and even at distances remote from them, there are flourishing agricultural settlements, occupied by a moral, hardy, and industrious population, chiefly Scotch, who have set a good example to the people of Nova Scotia west, by the manufacture and use of oatmeal. Our trio of two white men and an Indian excited a little surprise to the bystanders in front of one of the hotels. Peter, however, soon found some of his friends, and crossed the harbor to visit an encampment of his tribe on the opposite side.

"I remarked that the citizens were evidently fond of music, for two young men passed through the apartment assigned to our use whistling a duet; which I could not discover belonged to either Handel, Rossini, or Weber. My fellow tourist soon corrected this opinion by stating that public-house-whistling was common all over Nova Scotia, being known as an approved mode of displaying independence to strangers. It has been said somewhere that bakers are fond of whistling, and, perhaps, that is the reason why the term "loafer" has been applied to persons who thus whistle about taverns.

"Having refreshed ourselves, we strolled off in the afternoon, and took a view of some excellent farms in the neighbourhood of the town, and the pretty scenery that presents itself in every direction. It required no stretch of the imagination to suppose that we were in some seaport of the United States, for, of 21 ships floating in the harbour, 18 bore the 'Stars and Stripes' in their flags. They were engaged in the coal trade, and as the tide rose they ran away in the 'loading ground,' or out of the harbour. One of the Capitains told us that 'Pictou had coal enough to heat an oven that would bake the world, there was more of it,' said he, 'than you can shake a stick at in 20 years, and why the country did not grow rich was the eighth wonder of creation.'

A TRAVELLER.

CHOLERA TREATMENT.

Important facts in the treatment of Asiatic Cholera from the pen of H. D. O. DWIGHT, American Missionary at Constantinople:

"Where the Cholera is raging we are continually hearing of persons who are well in the morning and are in their graves before night; and it is not to be doubted there are some cases in which the very first attack of the disease is the collapse, from which recovery is rare; but I can say with truth, that in every instance of those sudden deaths of cholera in which I have been able to investigate the circumstances, I have found the individual had been labouring under diarrhœa for some days previous, generally this is so slight as not much to be noticed. It is attended with no pain, and no sickness of stomach perhaps, and gives the person no particular inconvenience, but it is this very *diarrhœa* which is insidiously preparing the system for the most dreadful onset of disease. Whenever the cholera is prevailing in any place, it should be a rule in *every* instance to *stop the* SLIGHTEST *diarrhœa immediately*. For this we have a remedy always at hand. Opium,