

DOMESTIC.

ARRESTED.—Our very vigilant Police arrested during the past week two men implicated in the extensive robbery of nearly 1400 dollars, in New York, information of which had previously been communicated over the Telegraph wires. A third party is still at large, but will probably be in custody ere long. Very little of the property has been recovered.—Also, two men are in custody on suspicion of having broken into the store of Mr. R. Brymer, Water Street, and stolen therefrom about £16 in cash. A woman was also taken up on suspicion of being a party to the nefarious transaction, but in the absence of sufficient proof was, we believe, discharged.—Chronicle.

The brig Jane, of Halifax, N. S., which sailed from New York for Glasgow on the 21st ult., with naval stores, was DESTROYED by FIRE the day after sailing, and burnt to the water's edge. The captain and crew took to the boats, and were picked up on the 24th by barque Governor Briggs from Boston arrived at Philadelphia.

WRECK.—The brig Enterprise, of Shelburne, from New York, was wrecked on Gulf Rock near Ragged Isles on the 21st ult., in a thick fog.

The Annual Examination of the Wesleyan School, in charge of Mr. Reid, took place on Wednesday, the 30th ult., in presence of a goodly assemblage of citizens, including gentlemen of the first standing in the community, and others interested in the progress of this really valuable institution. The efficiency of the system of instruction pursued—the competency and unwearied pains-taking of the teacher, were most severely and satisfactorily tested by a searching examination over the respective departments of study in which the pupils had been engaged in course of the academical year.—Sun.

The coloured population of this city celebrated the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British Dominions, on Friday last. There was quite a large turn out of our sable friends, and a jolly time had these same of it. A great Railroad speech by the Rev. Mr. Preston, was the novelty of the day.—B.

The posts for the Eastern line of Telegraph, commencing at Pictou, are now being erected.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. Serrell, the celebrated Engineer, who has undertaken the construction of the Suspension Bridge across the Falls, at Split Rock, arrived last evening from New York, accompanied by one of his Assistant Engineers. The Surveys for the Site will be commenced to-day, and the work proceed without further delay.

The Toll House, we understand, is to be a very pretty building, in the modern style: it is to be placed on the Portland side of the Falls. This building has been contracted for by Mr. Edwin Fairweather, and it will be a picturesque object in connection with the wild and beautiful scenery near Split Rock. We have no doubt that the Suspension Bridge will be completed within a few months, an object greatly to be desired.—New Brunswick, 2d.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains the usual official notice, that seven Acts of Assembly, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, were specially confirmed by Her Majesty in Council for the 25th June last. Among these, we notice the Act to Incorporate the European and North American Railway Company; and the act relating to reciprocal Trade between this Province and the United States.—B.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—We learned from Fredericton last evening, by telegraph, that in the event of arrangements being entered into with Canada and Nova Scotia, for the construction of the great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, the Executive Council of this Province proposes, as an indispensable condition, that a sufficient sum shall be guaranteed by the Imperial Government to ensure the construction of the European and North American line within this Province. It being understood that Earl Grey has already intimated his readiness to make this one of the conditions of his proffered loan to these Colonies, this decision of the New Brunswick Executive provides for its being carried out. There need be no fear, therefore, of funds to construct the E. & N. A. Railway, if arrangements are made for the other line.—B.

POTATO DISEASE.—We are sorry to learn that the potato disease has appeared in the vicinity of this city, St. John, N. B., with all its former virulence. It is not yet general, only a few patches that were very early planted, and that have reached the ball, have been attacked, but on these the leaves and stalks are completely blackened, and the potatoes considerably effected. It is much to be feared that as the crop progresses to the critical period, the disease will progress with it.—St. John, N. B. Courier, 2d.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—We understand that the building of the Crystal Palace in front of the Mechanics' Institute, has been contracted for, and that everything promises well for the undertaking. Colonel Lockyer, of the 97th Regiment, who was applied to for the fine Band of his Regiment, to attend a Concert during the Exhibition, at once complied with by the request of the President and Directors of the Institute, by an offer of the full Band for a whole week. This generous conduct, we are informed, is quite characteristic of the gallant Colonel, and will be highly gratifying to our citizens and others who take an interest in the forthcoming Exhibition.—B.

A piece of Marsh Land in the vicinity of the City, in a high state of cultivation, was sold at auction during the week, at £72 an acre. This is considered as rather under the value that similar land has been held at within the last few years.—B.

The Executive Council of New Brunswick was enlarged on Friday last by the addition of R. D. Wilmot, Esq., of St. John, to be Surveyor General, and John H. Gray and George Hayward, Esquires, without office.

MARKING THE HEADLANDS.—We have been furnished with the following description of the marks which have been placed upon several headlands on the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Fundy, by Mr. John Murray, Branch Pilot of this Port, to which reference was made in a paragraph inserted in our last number.

On Halfway Point, (about eight miles from Partridge Island,) between Negro Head and Musquash Head, a white horizontal stripe, about five feet broad, which shows about forty feet long.

Split Rock, off Musquash Head, is distinguished by seven white balls, six of which are distinctly visible at a distance of ten or twelve miles in clear weather.

On Musquash Inner Head, (to the Westward of Split Rock,) a white vertical stripe, which is visible from the Westward, with two of the balls on Split Rock; but on coming up the Bay, when the stripe is lost sight of, the whole of the balls on Split Rock are seen.

Gonseberry Island has the letters "G. I." marked on it, and the top of the pinnacle painted white. The white mark can be seen at some distance from the South West, but the letters are only visible when the Island bears North.

We are informed that all these marks are large and distinct, and will be of essential service to vessels passing up or down the Bay. It is expected that the Provincial Government will give directions for marking other prominent headlands on our side of the Bay, in a similar manner, and it is to be hoped that so useful a work will be continued by Nova Scotia. Several prominent headlands in the State of Maine bear distinguishing marks, which have been found to answer a good purpose.—B.

Canada.

CANADA.—New York, July 25.—From Toronto we learn that a meeting was held there last night in St. Lawrence Hall, by the Anti-Clergy Reserved Association, which was called by the mayor. The high church party called a meeting at the same hour, and incited the mob to go and break up the anti-reserve meeting, which they proceeded to attempt, and were repulsed. They then began breaking windows and attacking the people, during which the mayor received a cut over one of his eyes from a stone. The riot act was read, and the military called out. The mob finally dispersed about two o'clock this morning.

THE CURRENCY.—In the Canadian Assembly, Mr. Hincks has given notice of resolutions he intends to move relative to the amendment of the Currency Act—viz: that it is expedient to adopt a decimal Currency, in which the unit of account shall be a dollar, or five shillings currency, to be divided decimally into similar denominations. If this measure be adopted in Canada, we may expect a similar change in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE CROPS.—The Quebec Chronicle of the 28th ult., says, that the crops in Canada never looked better than they did last week. There is a promise of an abundant harvest. Large quantities of hay have been made, and the meadows have yielded a large crop.

The Revenue of Canada for the quarter ending the 5th ult., shows a considerable increase on that of the same period last year. 1850, £225,291 9s 3d.; 1851, £283,960 5s. 9d.

West Indies.

MELANCHOLY AND SUDDEN DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF TOBAGO.—We regret to learn, says the Trinidad Post of Spain Gazette of the 11th instant the sudden death of His Excellency Dr. R. Ross, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of that Colony, occasioned by his being precipitated with his horse and gig from the side of the road into a ravine about 30 feet deep, whilst returning with his servant from a Public Ball given at the Court House, on Friday, the 27th ult., in honour of the Queen's coronation. "His Excellency" states the Chronicle, "was precipitated to the bottom, without any intervening obstacle to break his fall, and fell on one of the large stones at the bottom of the precipice, where he received such an injury in his head as to cause instantaneous death." Strange to say, horse, gig and servant escaped uninjured. The Hon. Henry Yeates, senior member of Council, was sworn in as President of the Colony.

Of the Cholera in Jamaica we read the following paragraph in a Kingston paper:—

The direful scourge which has left its dreadful imprint in every parish in the island, is now commencing its fearful work in the hitherto healthy parish of Westmorland, and still lingers in other localities. Although slowly, it nevertheless continues its work of death and destruction—increasing the number of its victims day by day. The dread shrieks of the dying—the equally plaintive and melancholy cries of the fatherless and the childless—the moanings and lamentations of the widow and the orphan—have died away in Kingston; and although the dire malady has left in its remarkable course so many traces of its devastating influence, still we are sorry to say, no efforts

are made, no precautions taken, to combat as far as human skill can do, its virulence, in the very probable event of its re-appearance amongst us.

CAYENNE.—Accounts from Cayenne to the 15th March, had been received at Martinique by the arrival of the steamer Castor. The epidemic lately prevailing there is stated to have entirely disappeared. The Castor has brought over M. Babeau, chief of the division in the interior administration of French Guiana, and late commissary of police at Guadaloupe, who has been compromised in certain revelations made by the incendiary Cabou in the latter colony.

The Procureur de la republique for Basseterre had been sent to Cayenne on board the Castor especially to arrest M. Babeau, who notwithstanding his dismissal from Guadaloupe for agitating the anarchists, had been reappointed to the public service by the Director of the colonies. On being arrested at Cayenne on the 4th ultimo, M. Babeau was conducted to prison, and his papers examined and sealed by the magistrates commissioned to that effect. He was put on board of the Castor on the 8th.—St. Lucia Palladium.

NAVAL PROMOTION.—Lieutenant Hon. A. A. Cochrane, son of the Earl of Dundonald, to be Commander, in recognition of the gallant services of his father in the attack on the French fleet in the Basque roads—the commission to be dated 12th April, 1851.

Trinidad has shipped the past season 30,000 hhd. (40 inch truss) Sugar.

His Excellency Ker Baillie Hamilton, the Lt. Governor of Grenada, has returned to that Island, after an absence of 14 months. It is said that Governor Hamilton is to succeed Sir W. Colebrooke in the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands.

The Governor of Tobago will not assent to the Supply Bill of that Island, as it makes no provision for repairing the Gaol, Court House, and other public buildings.

Admiral Villant, the Governor General of the French Antilles, had arrived at Martinique; the late Governor, Admiral Bruat, left thence on the 13th ult for Europe.

70,716 hhd. Sugar had been shipped from Martinique and only 15,976 from Guadaloupe.

The quantity of Produce shipped at Barbados, up to 7th instant, is as follows:—33,544 hogsheads, 2,413 tierces, 6,734 barrels of Sugar, equal to 35,995 hhd.; and 5,815 puncheons, 185 hogsheads, and 105 barrels of Molasses. It is evident that the crop will exceed 36,000 hogsheads.

We are pleased to learn by the schooner Margaret Musson, which arrived yesterday from Inagua, that the inhabitants of that Island had been very successful in raking Salt; that they had about 80,000 bushels on hand, and expected to have another raking in a day or two.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, July 29.

A slight shock of Earthquake was felt by several persons in this and the neighbouring Parish of Paget on the morning of Sunday last, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock.—B.

The schr. Jacob & William, with advices from Port au Prince to the 9th inst., arrived at Philadelphia on the 20th.

The previous account of the skirmish between the Haytiens and Dominicans is fully confirmed, the latter having been routed with great slaughter.

Fever to some extent was prevailing among the shipping.

American produce was plenty. Coffee and Logwood were scarce, and held higher.

Despatches from New Orleans at the 25th ult. announce the arrival of the steamer Falcon, with intelligence confirming the insurrectionary movements of the Cuban patriots, who are said to have fought several times against the Government troops, and in one battle, to have killed not less than 300. Many of the Government troops had joined the revolutionary movement. The Governor of Matanzas states, in a communication to the Captain General, that the citizens are coming forward promptly to defend themselves against the insurgents.

Private advices to the Picaunne state, that the revolution had broken out also in Matanzas and Santiago. Large bands of insurgents are in the mountains.

A fight with the lancers had resulted in the latter being repulsed. They afterwards joined the enemy.

The government of Cuba was much alarmed at these manifestations.

The insurrectionary movement was quite formidable, and American officers had been for some time past drilling the insurgents.

A ship from New York with arms and ammunition had succeeded in landing her cargo, and others were expected.

The government has spies out in all directions. Two officers had been imprisoned on suspicion of favouring the insurgents, and it was reported that an American had been garrotted.

SEASONABLE WEATHER.—Rain, in copious abundance, has fallen throughout these Islands within the last ten days; and the distressing drought is at an end. The Tanks are replenished; and the gardens and fields are beautifully verdant.—Bermudian.

FROM HAYTI.—PORT AU PRINCE, July 15th. Another battle has been fought between the Haytiens and Dominicans, near the town of Cotuy, on the 13th inst., which proved very disastrous to the Emperor's troops, of whom about 900 were slain out of a force of 2700 men. An immense quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors, besides 246 prisoners, among whom are a nephew of the Emperor and nine officers of some distinction.

LATER FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—By the arrival of the schooner Jacob & William at Philadelphia, we have advices from Port au Prince to the 9th inst. The account of a skirmish between the Haytiens and Dominicans is fully confirmed, the latter having been routed with great slaughter.—Gen. Baez had issued two proclamations, calling on the Dominicans to rise en masse, and carry on the war of extermination.

Fever to some extent was prevailing among the shipping. American produce was plentiful. Coffee and logwood were scarce and held higher.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF GEN. DEARBORN.—George H. A. S. Dearborn, long and favourably known in Massachusetts as Deputy Collector of the Port of Boston, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, and at the time of his decease Mayor of the City of Roxbury, died at the residence of his son-in-law Hon. A. W. Clapp, Portland, Me., on Tuesday last, after a painful illness of about ten days.

EXECUTIONS.—Two young men, named Benson and Douglas, were executed in New York on the 25th ult., for the murder of Asa Havens, mate of the barque Glen. A coloured lad, named Clements, was also convicted of participation in the crime, and sentenced to death, but has been respited for the present.—Douglas stated in his address to the people present at the execution that Clements was innocent of the crime.

The steamer Governor, bound from Portland for Bangor, struck on Whitehead Eddies, near the mouth of the Penobscot, on Friday week, and shortly afterwards sunk. Passengers saved, with a large part of the furniture.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated 21st July, says we have received Mexican dates to the 7th. The British Minister has advised the Mexican government that decisive measures would probably be taken at once if the claims of English creditors were not settled before the next packet ship sailed. The French and Spanish ministers said their governments must do likewise. The Danish brig Prosper, with the Prussian minister on board, was wrecked at Vera Cruz. The passengers were all saved. Revolutions were starting up in all quarters of Mexico. Simeon Frost, alias Cornelius Black, late of Horton, Nova Scotia, came to his death by accidentally falling, dislocating his neck, and fracturing his skull aboard ship E. L. B. Jenny at N. Bedford.

PORTLAND, July 25, 9 P. M.—During a thunder shower this evening the lightning struck a two story house in Adams street in this city, and killed a young man named James W. Skellings, of Sacarappa. Mr. G. W. Beal was also considerably injured, and several persons prostrated.—The house was much shattered.

LOSS ON A COTTON SALE.—The New York correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange says that a sale of 2000 bales of cotton was made in Philadelphia, by parties of New York, who lost \$40,000 by the transaction. The cotton would be sent from Philadelphia to Europe.

Advices from Texas to July 18th, have been received. Great excitement prevailed at Rio Grande, in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up a runaway slave. An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture Fresidio.—It is said that there are 2000 fugitives in Mexico. The political feeling in Texas is running very high. The prospects of the growing crops are more favorable.

There is a great drought in Charlotte, Va., no rain having fallen since the first Sunday in May. The corn and tobacco crops are ruined. Corn has advanced 50 cents per bushel at Lynchburg, Va., in consequence of the great drought. The article is in demand at \$4 per bbl, or 80 cents per bushel. Tobacco is also advancing.

We have accounts of a severe and destructive storm at Baltimore, Pittsburg, and other places on Saturday night. Hail stones seven inches in circumference were picked up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLAVE REVOLT IN OLD CALABAR.—A boat arrived at Camarons, from Fernando Po, on the 9th of February, bringing intelligence of a revolt among the slaves in Old Calabar. Her Majesty's ship Gladiator, and the screw steam-sloop Archer, being in Clarence, went over immediately, and a despatch was sent to Mr. Beercroft, to bring him down from the Dahomey country. The revolt, it is feared, will be of serious consequence to British vessels in Calabar, the slaves having possession of everything on shore.

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at London, it was announced that Rev. D. Livingstone, of the London Missionary Society, had discovered another large lake in South Africa, about 200 miles north of lake Ngami, which he recently made known to the world. The new lake contains several large islands, and is connected with Ngami by a stream called the Teage. At the date of the last advices, Mr. Livingstone was proceeding northward. If he carries out his plan of exploration some important questions in African geography will be solved.—Boston Traveller.

A London paper gives late advices from the Island of Grand Canary, which state, that out of a population of 8000, which the island contains, at least 3000 have perished of cholera.