a quantity of articles belonging to the deceased Patrick O'Connor, and several letters written by him to the supposed murderess. Mr. Haynes now immediately proceeded to the London and North-Western station, with the view of tracing Maria Manning. His inquiries here were most fortunately successful. In brief, we may state that he ascertained that a female passenger, whose luggage was marked with the name of Smith, had left the Euston station on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th inst., by the 6 15 a. m. train, having booked her place through to Edinburgh. There could be no longer any doubt as to the direction the suspected woman had taken, and Mr. Haynes, at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock, telegraphed through to Edinburgh direct, addressing the superintendent of the city police, and informing him of the circumstances above detailed, with a full description of the suspected party. Mr. Haynes had scarcely arrived at Scotland-yard, on his return, when a message from the Telegraph-office reached there, bearing intelligence that Maria Manning had been arrested by Mr. Moxhay, the chief officer of the Edinburgh constabulary, upon the information forwarded by Mr. Haynes. The activity displayed by this officer may be judged of from the fact that *scarcely an hour* elapsed between the message having been sent and the reply communicating the intelligence of the woman's arrest. At a later hour last evening another telegraphic message was received from Edinburgh, communicating the the result of a search of the prisoner's person and luggage from which it appears that the following property was found upon her:—73 sovereigns in gold, one £50 note, and six £10 notes—five of these bearing the numbers advertised as having been paid to Manning on Saturday, the 11th inst., on the presentation of one of the deceased's checks. In addition to this money, there were also found in the woman's possession all the missing scrip of the Sambre and Meuse and Boulougne and Amiens Railways, known to have been in the possession of the deceased, and some articles of wearing apparel belonging to him. In obedience to instructions sent down by telegraph, Mr. Moxhay has left Edinburgh in company with his prisoner, and may be expected to arrive in town this morning. The accused will, upon her arrival, be placed in custody in the Gardner's-lane police station, and brought up to the chief police-office for examination, probably to-morrow morning.—The boxes belonging to her have been brought from the South-Eastern Railway station to Scotland-yard, where their contents underwent a second examination last night. A great deal of excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of the Scotland-yard last evening in consequence of a report that the accused had arrived in London, and a crowd of persons surrounded the station up to a late hour.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Tuesday Night, 11 o'clock.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, owing to information which they have just received, are inclined to think that Manning has not left the metropolis, but is secreted in some of the bye streets in London.—It will be remembered that a person named Wright, who states that he is personally acquainted with Manning, went into the Bank of England Tavern, near the Great Western Railway station, where they both partook of some refreshment, and that Wright went to the door for the purpose of calling in a policeman and giving him into custody. Whilst, however, he was so engaged, Wright states that Manning left the house and ran away. At first this appeared quite improbable, and nothing more was thought of it than an idle rumour, but from what has subsequently transpired there is every reason to believe that the statement made by Wright was perfectly correct; in consequence of which the commissioners last night issued privately the following notice to the force:—

"Manning has a brother named Edward, living at, 30, Frances-street, Newington-butts; a brother-in-law named Ralph, living at 2, Leasmows, Sheppard-court, Grosvenor-square, and a brother named Joseph, staying with Mr. Ralph. Also, another brother-in-law named Gandell, who resides at Taunton, as well as a brother named James, residing at Wiveslescomb, in Somersetshire. He has also a sister, who is landlady of the Cutter Inn at Weymouth. The residences of all these parties are to be closely watched, to see whether Manning applies for shelter at any of them.—Manning formerly lived at 6, Philpot-terrace, Paddington."

A great number of police, in private clothes, have been despatched to the places above named, and from all that has transpired, it is quite likely that by the time the woman is placed in the dock her husband will also be apprehended. Mrs. Manning will be brought to Leith by the express train from Scotland this day (Wednesday.)

PRESENTATION OF TROPHY GUNS TO LORD DALHOUSIE BY LORD GOUGH.

LORD GOUGH'S ADDRESS.

MY LORD,—I should have regretted the absence of a military display this evening, had not Lady Dalhousie and your lordship kindly acceded to my wishes by meeting the society of Simla, for the purpose of receiving those trophies, which I now beg to transmit to your lordship in the name and on behalf of the army of the Punjaub.

Your lordship has publicly recorded your sense of the merits and services of of that army during the recent campaign, concluded by the crowning victory of Goojerat, when these trophies rewarded their devotion.

Your lordship's acceptance of them has added another tie between the head of the government and the army, and which will be sensibly felt.

And now, my lord, that the link which has so long united me to the army will shortly be severed, I take this opportunity, from long experience, confidently to assure your lordship that, whenever the honour of their Sovereign, the good of their country, or the maintenance of the supremacy of British rule in India shall require their services, the Indian army will nobly respond to your lordship's call, and, as I assured your lordship in one of my letters in the early part of the recent campaign, the army of India will proceed, as they have ever done, conquering and to conquer.

May health and prosperity attend your lordship in the noble position you hold, representing an honoured Sovereign, and presiding over the destinies of a mighty empire, enlarged, under your lordship's rule, by what I confidently predict will be the highest gem in our Indian possessions—and now may your lordship and the Countess of Dalhousie, when you return to the castle of your ancestors, be often reminded by the reverberating sound of these trophies of the deeds of the army of India.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REPLY.

MY LORD—It would be difficult for me, without the appearance of exaggeration, to give full expression to the feelings with which I receive the gift that, on behalf of the army under your command, your Excellency has done me the honour of presenting to me.

I accept the gift with the utmost gratification and pride, and if, the period of my service passed, I should live to return to my own home, I shall place these trophies under my roof-tree, where they will recall to those who may hereafter fill my place, the triumphs of a British army, and the memory of that eventful period through which we have passed.

The gratification which your lordship has thus given me is greatly enhanced by the opportunity it affords me of offering to your Excellency, and the gallant army under your command, my most hearty congratulations on the glorious termination of the war in which we have been engaged.

After a glorious career of honourable and distinguished service, it has been your lordship's lot to conduct the operations of war against an enemy, than which none more forbidable, more skilful, more full of soldierly qualities, has ever met us on the field in India. Twice it has been your lordship's privilege to conclude our war against the Sikhs by their entire and utter defeat, and on this occasion by humiliation so complete, that in almost the literal sense of the classical phrase, they have been compelled, subdued, and disarmed, to pass beneath the yoke.

My lord, I do not speak these words merely to serve the passing purpose of the moment, or to repay by compliment the honour you have done me to-night, but that I may personally, and in all sincerity, express to you the deep and abiding sense I entertain of the conspicuous services which your Excellency and the army under your command have lately rendered to the state.

Let me add, that the confidence which your lordship, from long experience, assures me I may repose in the services of the army in India, has always been firmly rooted in my mind.

I entertained that confidence when I first set my feet in India—it has never for one moment been shaken by the tremour of a doubt, and it leads me now to rest reliance on the belief that, whenever the call may be made, the army in India will show in the time to come the same gallantry, the same endurance and fortitude, which they have displayed in times past, and that they will ever maintain at the highest point the honour of the colours under which they serve.

Long may you live, my lord, and it is a wish which I am very certain all who have been associated with you, or over whom you have exercised command, will cordially echo—long may you live to rest upon the honour which, in connexion with the army in India, you have achieved for yourself—long may you live to enjoy the best and richest reward to which any servant of the public, whether soldier or statesman, can aspire; I mean, the consciousness that, with integrity of motive, and in singleness of purpose, he has labored his life-long, honourably and faithfully, to do his duty to his sovereign and to his country.—*Bengal Harkara.*

MAGNIFICENT CHAIR FOR THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON.—During the recent visit of royalty to the Irish metropolis, her majesty was pleased to express very high approbation of a magnificent chair designed and manufactured by Jas. Curran and Sons, of Lisburn. This extraordinary piece of workmanship was made by order of the Marquis of Downshire, and presented some time since by that nobleman, to the Countess of Clarendon. The chair is in the antique style, very high in the back top rail, commencing with a basket of fruit in *alto relievo*, perforated. From it flows a rich profusion of natural foliage, principally shamrocks, having their stems highly relieved and perforated. Beneath these sit a group of naked figures, as if in a bower with a book of ancient music on their knees, and in the foreground a preceptor teaching them. The ground work being frosted, has a fine effect. The centre panel is upholstered, covered with rich cut velvet, and is of the ogee form at top, and thrown over through a band of oak leaves and acorns. On each side of the panel are two rails, richly carved with roses and natural foliage, uniting the bottom rail of the back, which has a range of tulips and lilies rising and meeting the roses flowing from the top. This carving being perforated, has a fine effect; and in the centre of the bottom rail is a figure of Pan playing on his pipes, under a counter arch, and rising, as it were, out of the foliage. The arms of the chair are formed with boldness, the design of the extremes taken from the 22d chapter of Genesis and 13th verse—"And Abraham lifted up his eyes and looked, and behold, behind him a ram caught in a thicket by his horns." The ram's head has an antique appearance. The seat of the chair is upholstered, and is covered with cut velvet. Upon the back of the top rail Lord Clarendon's arms and crest are richly carved, with a semicircular band of bog oak above, supported by two trusses, with the following inscription:—"This oak was found in Carr Moss, county Down."

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF TUAM.—We deeply regret to announce, and very many of our readers will be concerned to receive tidings of the decease of this truly venerable dignitary of the Established Church. The melancholy event took place on Sunday, at Kingstown, where Dean Carter was staying for the benefit of his health. His latter end was, indeed, "peace"—the spirit passing away so gently that its flight was scarcely perceptible. The deceased, the Very Rev. Thomas Carter, was very near a hundred years old. He filled the exalted position he occupied with dignity, usefulness, and honour—his long life being earnestly devoted to the promotion of the best interest of his fellow-creatures. His remains were interred in the family vault at Tandragee.

[*From the New York Courier.*]

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

It will be recollected that in June last, the Hon. Hamilton Merritt, President of the Canadian Executive Council, proceeded to Washington on diplomatic business. The object of his visit and the result were topics of discussion both in our newspapers and in the Canadian journals. The Canadians made no secret of the fact that Mr. Merritt had failed in effecting any arrangement with our Executive. We have pretty good grounds, however, for believing that the principal reason why nothing was done, lay in the simple fact, that Mr. Merratt was not accredited. He came to us from the Provincial Government without Imperial authority. He had no powers, and all he said amounted to nothing more than a preliminary conversation.

The question nevertheless came up in all its bearings. The Provincial Government asked for Canadian produce to be admitted into the Republic free, and in return, American manufactures would be similarly admitted by them. This was their reciprocity. But Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had not as yet taken part in the discussion, and our Government naturally felt that before the proposition could be entertained, they must know what course was proposed with regard to the Newfoundland fisheries.

On this point Mr. Merritt could say nothing.—He had no connection with Newfoundland—no interest in her prosperity.—As the representative of Canadian interests, he was quite willing to sacrifice every consideration as subordinate to them. But as for any diplomatic action, Mr. Merritt could do no more than any stranger from Canada wandering in our streets.

The correspondence between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Merritt consequently terminated, leaving matters exactly where they were before. We have now even before us the assurance of a Canadian correspondent, on whom we place some reliance, that Mr. Merritt wrote to Lord Palmerston, pointing out the evils under which Canada labored by not enjoying an equality in our markets; and that if Great Britain did not exert herself to obtain it, *she must make up her mind to the grand result of the loss of the Colony.* And we learn through the same channel that Mr. Merritt further enclosed for the approval of the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain an act, which was *to impose a duty on all American produce* until Canadian produce was admitted free into the Union.

We have been compelled again to allude to these should be facts, as we direct the attention of our readers to a meeting lately held in Nova Scotia. It was a Convention composed of members of the several Provincial administrations, in order to adopt some means of obtaining what they seek from this country. Mr. Merritt and Mr. Lafontaine proceeded thither as the part of Canada, and it is only during this week that they have passed through this city on their return homewards. The result of their deliberations has not yet been made public, but it is generally believed, that feeling no hope of England ever again returning to the old system of protection, they intend calling upon her to take urgent steps to obtain an entry for the Provincial produce in our markets.

We learn, however, that Newfoundland not only was not represented but positively refused to send any one on her behalf. She felt independent of the movement, and the absence of her officials gives plain proof that she will not abandon, without an effort, the protection given to her fishermen. The law which exists in Newfoundland relative to these fisheries is based in a convention between this Republic and Great Britain which was signed the 20th October, 1818. By the provisions of this treaty American citizens have the right to take all sorts of fish, on the coast of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, round the Magdalen Islands or the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and also in all coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coasts of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle-Isle, and thence northward indefinitely along the coast without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.—With regard to the curing of the fish caught, our fishermen have the right to land, and dry and cure fish in any of the *unsettled* bays, harbors, and creeks of the southern coasts of Newfoundland and of Labrador. But not in any settled part of the country.—for so soon as the drying ground, which American fishermen may have long used and erected buildings upon, becomes settled, the *right* ceases without previous engagement with the inhabitants, or possessors of the ground who have the power to give or to refuse leave as they deem fit.

Nevertheless, our citizens are admitted into all bays for shelter, or to repair damages—to obtain wood, water or provisions, and then only under restrictions.

With regard to other places not specified in the above localities, our fishermen cannot approach nearer than within three marine miles of the coast.

Here at once difficulty arises among the Provincials themselves. Till something definite is offered relative to the fisheries, no proposition can be received by this Government. We can very well understand that the Canadians are anxious enough to sacrifice any little interest they may have in the Magdalen Islands, of which nobody ever hears, saving and except when the Member for Gaspe brings in a bill to regulate the marriages and births and burials of the benighted inhabitants. But Nova Scotia and Newfoundland,—the latter especially,—have serious consideration at stake, and until they agree among themselves what they will give us for opening our markets, our Government, can have nothing to say upon the matter,—then when an Imperial Envoy shall come duly accredited.

We do not know whether we are more surprised or amused at the following extract from the London Economist of Aug 10:—

Canada re-enters upon the negotiations now with a cause too powerful easily to be resisted.—Canada asked from the United States a perfectly free trade in the natural productions of each country. Canada has already done everything on her part to entitle her to make the demand.

In the first place, when the British Possessions Act was amended in 1846, by which our colonies were empowered to repeal all differential duties in favor of the products of Great Britain, Canada, availing herself of this power, passed an act in 1847, reducing the duty upon American manufactures from 12½ to 7½ per cent., and at the same time raising the duty on British manufactures from 5 to 7½ per cent., thus placing the United States on precisely the same footing as Great Britain.

In the next place, in consequence of an understanding with the Government at Washington, that a corresponding Act should be passed through Congress, the Canadian Assembly passed an act last year, entirely repealing all duties upon the importation of American agricultural produce of every description.

In the third place, the Imperial Parliament has now not only admitted the United States on a footing of perfect equality with the colonies, and the British grower, in their markets, but, from the first of January, 1850, the American shipowners will be admitted on equal terms with the English shipowner into the trade with Canada on the St. Lawrence.

Such are the claims which Canada is now urging upon the United States, and which it will be impossible for General Taylor to resist. The principle of this treaty has already been admitted more than once, in official correspondence. Mr. Walker alluded to the mutual advantages of such an arrangement in his published report, as Secretary of the Treasury. A bill for the purpose has been twice introduced into Congress by the Government, and not passed, only because the session in both cases concluded before it could be got through.—But we cannot for a moment permit ourselves to doubt that the American Government will keep faith with Canada, and will ratify either by treaty, or by an act of Congress, the understanding mutually arrived at in 1847, and on which Canada has already acted.

Nothing can be more absurd than the pretence that Canada is entitled, in any way to make such a demand. The advantages she has offered us in the various acts enumerated by the Economist, may have been all she had to give, but what are they in comparison with the great market of the United States which we are asked to consider an equivalent? Nor is our Government, to any extent, pledged upon this subject. Mr. Walker's admissions never amounted to a pledge, nor could they, at any rate, be regarded as binding the present Administration. The intimation that we shall act in "bad faith" towards Canada by refusing the reciprocity she asks, is utterly groundless, and not a little impertinent. The whole question is one of policy, to be decided solely by our own judgment of our own interest. It is evident that any such treaty, to be worthy of our consideration, must embrace, not the isolated Provinces of Canada alone, but all the British Provinces on this Continent.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 21, 1849.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The Express with the English Mail of 8th September, arrived at the Post Office at 7 o'clock this morning. The news is unimportant.—The *Cambria*, which brought the mail, reached Halifax at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Queen and Royal family were still in Scotland, and would return to London on the 13th.

The Earl of Elgin has been raised to the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom.

An "Italian Refugee Fund" for the benefit of fugitives from despotism in Italy, has been established in London, under the auspices of Lords Beaumont and Dudley Coutts Stuart, and a committe, comprising Richard Cobden, Joseph Hume, Chas. Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Colonel Thompson, and other distinguished individuals.

CONTEMPLATED ROYAL VISIT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—We have great satisfaction in being made the medium of announcing that, in the event of our foreign relations presenting a sufficiently peaceable aspect to admit of the act of royal condescension, her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the leading members of the Court, intends taking a trip up the Mediterranean next year, and honouring with a visit, during her marine excursion, some of the southern isles. An intimation of the Sovereign's determination has been thus early communicated to the authorities, both in England and abroad, whose services are indispensable to a royal tour.

It is stated that a third bishop of the Episcopal Church will be appointed in Canada, and that the seat of the new see will be at Quebec.

THE CHOLERA.—We regret to say that this fatal malady, is still raging, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but also on several parts of the continent.

It is remarked, as a singular circumstance, that while the representatives of Louis Philippe are selling the palace and grounds of Neuilly, to pay the debts contracted by the last representative of the Monarchy, during his tenure of the throne, M. de Lamartine, the father of the Republic, and the destroyer of the Monarchy, is selling his patrimony of Milly and Monceaux, to pay the debts which he incurred while in office.

John Gleeson Wilson, for the murder of Mrs. Henrichson, was to be executed at Kirkdale on the 15th instant.

The Cholera continues to rage with great violence in Paris.

A letter from Vienna states that several Magyar chiefs have been executed by order of General Haynau; among them are the ex-minister of Justice Popovich, General Damianich and Aufferman. Georgey has been pardoned freely by the Emperor of Russia.

Frederick G. Manning, one of the supposed murderers of O'Connor has been apprehended, and underwent a preliminary examination at the Southwark Police Office.

Accounts from Vienna, a few days since, stated that the Russian troops were about to be withdrawn from Hungary by order of the Emperor. This statement is fully confirmed, the French Government having received official information to that effect.

M. Ray, one of the distinguished members of the court during the reign of Charles the X., died from old age, on Wednesday last, at Colombe, near Paris.

It is the intention of the French Government to establish schools in Algeria.

ROME.—Letters from Rome, of the 28th ult., announce the arrival in that city, from Gaeta, of the French Minister, Count de Rayneval. M. de Corcelless was still confined by illness at Castellamate. The right of a Roman citizen, conferred on General Oudinot by the municipality, was to be transmitted to his male descendants for ever.—The Government Committee had appointed for its secretary the prelate Niccola Millella, and named M. Giuseppe d'Aceila and Navarro, senior member of the Santa Rota, President of the Central Board of Censorship.

NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned meeting of the Association for the consideration and discussion of the Resolutions which were submitted on the 4th inst., took place at the Hall of the Institute on Friday evening.—The Amendment proposed by Mr. Gray was negatived, as were also the resolutions. The following report, however, was read and laid upon the table for the future action of the Association:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of Management have had under consideration the subjects brought before the last General Meeting, and beg leave to report;

That they deem it unnecessary for the Association at the present time, to declare its views regarding the continuance of these Provinces as dependencies of the British Empire; and in the opinion of the Committee, it is expedient to postpone further discussion of the question, until the other Provinces evince a disposition to take the subject into consideration.

The Committee believe that whatever may be the future destiny of these Provinces, their welfare will be promoted by devoting our attention to the following subjects, which this Committee recommend to be declared as the present objects of this Association.

A Federal Union of the Provinces, with a concession from the Mother Country of enlarged powers of self-government, including the unrestricted privilege of making laws to regulate and protect our commercial and industrial interests.

A commercial agreement with the United States, establishing a reciprocal coasting trade, and a free exchange of the natural products of the two countries.

The developement of the various resources of British America, by encouraging in every practical way, native enterprise and home industry.

To agitate a reduction in the salaries of our public functionaries to a scale commensurate with our population and resources; the placing schools and bye-roads under municipal management, and the necessity of *rigid economy* in the future expenditures of our local government.

To inculcate a feeling of nationality and pride in this our country, to the exclusion of all sectional prejudices and local jealousies.

And this Committee recommend that in order to accomplish these objects, this Association will send Delegates to any Association in the other Provinces, having similar objects in view to facilitate mutual co-operation.

The Committee have received a communication from the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Society of the British American League, which is submitted with this Report.

CHARLES SIMONDS, *President.*
JOHN W. CUDLIP, *Secretary.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. CHARLES SPURR, in charge of the Mills of Messrs. Allison & Spurr, in the Parish of Lancaster, was accidentally and violently struck in the right side by a piece of board from a Circular Saw, by which the circulation of the blood was stopped, and after laying till half past 12 o'clock this morning, he expired, being sensible to the last. He was a young man of much promise, aged 23 years, was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his sudden and untimely death will be deeply regretted by his numerous relatives and friends. He was a native of Nova-Scotia, and his remains are to be taken there for interment.—Truly, "In the midst of life we are in death."—*Observer*

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—The operatic company bearing the name of "Sable Harmonists," have been gratifying the Public during the present week by their mirthful and exhilarating performances. Having met with encouraging success during the three nights for which they were at first advertised, they have found it necessary to extend their stay during the remainder of this week, and they will therefore perform this evening and to-morrow evening only, after which they proceed to Halifax. Those, therefore, who would enjoy an evening's agreeable recreation and cheerful exhilaration, must avail themselves forthwith of the present opportunity. We would observe, that the vocal and instrumental qualifications of these performers are of a superior order; and that, without obtruding great pretensions, they execute their task in a truly pleasing and agreeable style. Their instrumental talent is obviously excellent; and we could therefore wish that they would give it greater developement in the course of their entertainments. The greater portion of their vocal efforts are quite new to us, and many of their pieces possess great sweetness and effect. We would particularly notice "the Virginia Rosebud," as a plaintive melody of a high order, and executed with peculiar pathos; and "the death of poor old Ned" as being most impressively sung by the company.—One merit we cannot fail to accord to these pleasing performers, viz: that they are excellent *time-ists*, and evidently imbued with the true spirit of harmony, which induces them to regulate their efforts by the purest rules of musical science.—Being strangers to this community, they appear desirous to ascertain, by the variety of their performances, what is the genuine taste of the public here; and we doubt not, therefore, that on a future visit they will be welcomed with increased approbation.

We may add, that, Constables being in attendance last evening, to preserve order, the audience were freed from the disgusting annoyances caused by unruly boys and other unmannerly boors on previous evenings. We hope, therefore, that the Company will be liberally patronised this evening and Saturday, which will be their last appearance.

☞ MORE COMING.—The inimitable SIGNOR BLITZ came on a professional visit to this City at the same time with the Sable Harmonists, and owing to the Institute Hall having been under previous engagement to the latter, the Signor determined on making a tour in Nova Scotia, prior to performing here. He informs us that he will be back in about a week, and that he has something new and very choice for the amusement of his numerous friends in Saint John.—Signor Blitz' exceeding cleverness and gentlemanly deportment have made him a great favourite in Saint John, and we have not the least doubt he will meet with his usual success.

GIG RACE.—The Halifax *Sun* says—We understand that some of the youngsters have engaged Mosely to build a gig, to be manned by fishermen from the Shore, and to be rowed against a Gig manned by New Brunswickers, for £100 a side. Twenty-five pounds a side has already been deposited. Race to come off in Halifax Harbor. This may lead to a grand trial of strength, for higher stakes, between the two Provinces, at some future day.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

FREDERICTON, 10th Sept., 1849.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c:—

New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS:—Samuel G. Andrews, 10th September, 1849; Edwin R. Russel, 11th do; James M'Caull, 12th do;

2d Battalion Westmorland Militia.

E. B. Chandler, Junior, to be Captain, vice Atkinson, resigned, 10th September, 1849; Ens. John Hickman to be Lieutenant, vice Chandler, promoted, 10th do; Silas C. Copp to be Ensign, vice Hickman, 10th do; Alexander Robb, Gent., to be Quarter Master with the rank of Lieutenant vice Sayre, who resigns the Quarter Mastership only, dated 10th Sept. 1849.

2d Battalion Charlotte County Militia.

Major Henry Seelye to be Lieutenant Colonel, 10th Sept. 1849.

1st Battalion Carleton County Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.—Lieut. Elijah Briggs, vice Lindsay, retired with rank, 10th Sept.; Lieut. Joseph Burpe, of a new Company, 11th do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.—Unattached Lieutenant James S. Segee, 10th Sept., 1849; Ens. Thomas Lindsay, vice Briggs, promoted, 11th do; Ens. Charles Clark, vice Burpe, promoted, 12th do; Ens. Calvin M'Keen, vice Duff, who declines serving, 13th do.

TO BE ENSIGNS—Joseph Connell, Gent., 10th Sept.; Arthur M'Arthur, Gent., vice Lindsay, 11th do.; John Barnett, Gent., vice Clark, 12th do; Silas Lydurney, Gent., vice Atkinson, 13th do.; Robert Atkinson, Gent., vice Carrell, 14th do.; John Porter, Gent., vice M'Bridge 15th do.; John Watson, Gent., vice Hilman, 16th do.; George Briggs, Gent., vice Smith, 17th do.; John T. Allan Gent., 18th do.

2d Battalion Carleton County Militia.

Thomas M'Quade to be Captain of a new Company, 10th Sept.; Dell Estey, Lieutenant do. 10th do.; Duncan Reede, Ensign do. 10th do.

3d Battalion Carleton County Militia.

Michael Curran to be Ensign, vice E. Eaton, resigned, 10th Sept.

Saint John Sea Fencibles.

Major Samuel Strange to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Otty, who retires with his rank, 10th Sept. 1849; Captain Thomas Reed to be Major, vice Strange, promoted, 10th do.

TO BE CAPTAINS.—Lieut. Edward Ea[illegible], vice Wm. Jordan, deceased, 10th Sept.; Lieut. John W. St. Julien, vice Wm. Lawton, retired; 11th do.; Lieut. James Olive, vice Josh. Ponsford, resigned, 12th do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.—Peter Drake, Gent., 10th Sept.; William Smith Gent., 11th do.; Robert Wm. Otty Gent., 12th do.; Henry Allan Otty Cudlip, Gent., 13th do.; Hugh J. Travis, Gent., 14th do.; James O'Leary, 15th do.

LARGE PIECE OF GOLD.—We were shown last week, at the store of Messrs. Cross, Hobson, & Co., the largest specimen of gold we have seen. It is an irregular shaped boulder composed of gold and quartz, and measures 7 inches in length by an average thickness of 2 1-2 inches, and varies in width from 3 3-4 inches to 2 inches. About three fourth of its bulk is quartz, which we should think constitutes one quarter of its weight.

The weight of one of the pieces is 14 lbs. and 9 1-2 ounces Troy, which, at $16 the ounce, would give $3840 as its intrinsic value, were it all gold. Deducting one quarter for the stone it contains, and its value is $2130. The specimen has been purchased by Don Francisco Leon, of Mazatlan, for $3560, and it is supposed to be intended for the cabinet of Queen Victoria.—*Alta Californian.*

SINGULAR ATTACK.—Yesterday afternoon a gentleman passing up Hanover-street, with a dog at his heels, met a friend in a carriage, who invited him to ride. The invitation was accepted, and just as the horse was starting, the dog seized him by the foot and threw him upon the ground.—Both gentlemen sprang from the carriage and tried to pull the dog from the horse—but the bull-terrier held on with "Adhesiveness 20"—and it was not until the owner took the dog's tail between his teeth and gripped away at it that the dog would release the horse. The cur was severely punished, but the moment the gentlemen attempted to start again, he renewed his hold of the horse, nor could the owner get started until the he had given his dog another dose of "the same sort" and shut him in a room.—*Boston Bee.*

WATER AT EAST BOSTON.—On Monday, the Cochituate water was introduced into East Boston, through a two and a half inch lead pipe, across the channel, from the pipes at the head of the East Boston Ferry. The water is carried by the pipe to the Hotel Square, where it is discharged into a tank capable of containing 20,000 gallons. This tank was filled in about five hours. The *Advertiser* states the cost of 3500 feet of pipe, required, and the tank, at about $3,500. The water will not be used for a few days, except for filling the fire reservoirs. The pipes are laid in the track of the ferry boats, in the hope of receiving less injury from anchors than any where else.

MECHANICS' WAGES IN CALIFORNIA.—The Nantucket Inquirer contains a letter from a Yankee (a carpenter) who went from Peru to California. We extract from the letter the following relative to his receipts and expenditures for three months. He says:—

"When I landed in San Francisco, I had $20 in my pocket. The following statement will show you how much I have earned since my arrival here:

Expenditure from March 1st to June 2d, 1849	$481 50
Cash on hand, June 2d	643 50
	$1,124 00
Deduct what I had when I arrived	20 00
Total amount of earnings in 3 months	$1,104 00

During the whole of March I had but $8 per day, which was the highest wages then paid.—Two thirds of my expenditure thus far, have been for articles which I have now on hand; consequently my expenses for the next three months, will not be more than one third of the preceding, while I have no doubt that wages will be higher for some time to come. The present rates of wages range from $12 to $15 per day; board, $14 per week; washing, $6 to $8 per dozen."

The same correspondent says:

"I send you a California half-eagle, it is worth more than the U. S. half-eagle, being heavier and without alloy. They are made in a building which I have just finished, and for these two days past I have been assisting in striking them off.—The proprietor has offered me an equal share in the concern for $600, but I think I can do better at my business. It pays well, however. For example, after giving me $14 for my labor, yesterday, the proprietor made a clean profit of $75. He buys his gold generally for $16 an ounce, though he gets some as low as $15."

TRAVELLERS' BAGGAGE.—Hunt's Magazine says that recently in the District Court sitting at Philadelphia, a decision was rendered in the case of Bauldoff vs. the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, under the following circumstances:—

"The action was brought to recover damages for the contents of passenger's trunk, which was placed in the usual baggage car, and which contained money. The plaintiff, it appears, paid for extra freight, but failed to inform the company's agent that there was money in the trunk. The question was, whether the plaintiff could recover for the money lost. The defendants proved the usual newspaper notice, limiting their responsibility for baggage, which the court disregarded, it not being shown that the plaintiff knew of the notice or had seen it. They also relied upon the notice on the passenger's ticket, which the court said applied only to cases of loss from accident.—The defendants counsel argued that although they would be liable for the ordinary contents of a trunk, they could not be made responsible for unusual and valuable articles, such as money, jewels, &c., unless they had notice, and it was proved that such notice had not been given. The court gave judgement for the plaintiff, on the ground that the *charging and receiving extra freight for the baggage* was sufficient evidence of the defendants' knowledge of the contents of the trunk."

☞ A citizen of Rochester, New York, is about sending to Washington for the patent of a machine constructed for sawing out the beveled and curvilinear timbers used in ship-building. A trial of one of them has tested satisfactorily the capacity and usefulness of this new invention.—Since June last, the machine has done excellent service. It is the intention of the inventor to have one of his machines at the State Fair.

SYRACUSE, SEPT. 12, 3 P. M.—The city is literally crammed with strangers. Articles exhibited surpass those of any previous Fair. Among the visiters are Governor Fish, C. Morgan, ex-Governor Marcey and others. The cattle and horses on exhibition are said to have been never surpassed.

ST. LOUIS.—The express is in from Santa Fe and Los Vegos by way of Fort Leavenworth 1st inst., having left Santa Fe 15th ult. Apaches attacked Capt. Forbes at Los Vegos. The Indians were defeated with a loss of all save ten warriors. The Indians retreated and were pursued 8 or 10 miles. Six prisoners were taken. The fight was hand to hand. Lieut. Burnside, Serjeant Ambrose and private Meadows were wounded. Col. Collier leaves Santa Fe for California in a few days. Calhoun, the Indian agent, is established at Santa Fe in Col. Washington's situation. Santa Fe is in a critical condition, being surrounded by 50,000 hostile Indians. The Santa Cristie mines are opened and the miners have found gold abundant.

THROWING WATER.—The engine No. 8, built by Howard & Davis of Boston, (formerly known by the name "Cochituate," since altered to the name of "Independence,") was worked by the company on Saturday, the 1st day of September, inst. She drafted 18 feet in height from a well, and played through 250 feet of hose, and threw water at the lowest estimate 10 feet above the spire of the Unitarian Meeting House, in Concord, making in all 114 feet in height.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

Important from Cuba—The Outbreak—The Preparations to Revolutionize the Island, &c., &c.—Despatches, we learn, have been received here from the American Consul at Havana, General Campbell, requesting that a vessel of war should be sent immediately to that city to protect our citizens, as there was a strong feeling among the government party against the Americans, under the belief that they were inciting the people to revolt. Fortunately, this government, with a degree of foresight and precaution which marks how zealously it is watching the interest and safety of our citizens had some time since ordered the Germantown, within 24 hours after her arrival at Boston, to proceed at once back to Cuba, and there await orders. As a consequence the Germantown arrived at Havana, several days ago, and by her presence has, in all probability, prevented any outrages upon our citizens.

Further accounts from Cuba confirm the reported outbreak. A sergeant in one of the regiments whilst on parade, shouted for liberty, the officer in command immediately drew his sword and approached to cut him down, when a private levelled his musket and shot the officer dead. It was contemplated to set the slaves loose, and if this is done we may look for a repetition of the horrors of St. Domingo.