close chase. Our attention was next turned to our own situation, which was by no means enviable; we had escaped, it is true, with our lives, for the present, but without a morsel of food, or a single drop of fresh water, with us in the boat; we could, at least, only expect to protract existence for a few days longer, and then yield them up ultimately to horror and misery. By an observation taken the day before, on board of the Tartar, Mr. Duff informed us that we were to the north-east of the Bahamas; and distant about one hundred and seventy miles from Walling's Island, which was the nearest land. This was a long distance; but, as despair never enters the breast of a British sailor, even in situations of the utmost extremity, we cheered up each other; and, as no other resource was left us, we manned our oars, and pulled away with life, trusting to the chance of meeting with some vessel, of which there was a strong probability, as this was the common course of all leeward traders. And our hopes were not disappointed; for next day we fortunately fell in with a brig from Azores, bound for Porto Rico, on board of which we were received with much kindness, and, in five days, we found ourselves safely moored in Port Royal harbour.

My first step on landing was to inquire for a boarding house for Isabella, and I had the good luck to be directed to one kept by a respectable Scottish family in Orange Terrace, and to this I conducted her. My next transaction was to charter a small cutter, and to communicate to Duff the secret of the hidden treasure; at the same time asking him to adventure himself and his men on its recovery. I also gave him to understand the probability of a recontre with the pirates, in the event of their having escaped the sloop, for I was aware that Malone had overheard the whole confession from my finding him listening at the cabin door.—Without hesitation, the lieutenant at once agreed to accompany me, and engaged some hands out of a vessel newly arrived, we soon manned a party of fourteen men. As it wanted only six days of the festival of St. Jago, and the distance across the Caribbean sea was great enough to require all our exertions to be there in time, we embarked and sailed that very night.

Our cutter proved a prime sailor—and though the winds were light and variable, by the help of our sweeps we made the Roccas on the evening of the sixth day. As the Spaniard had foretold, the moon was climbing the western sky, and pouring the fulness of her splendour with a mild and beautiful effulgence on the entombled deep, as we slowly drifted with the current between the Wolf-rock, and the adjecent isle. All was silent and calm over the whole desert archipelago, and the vast surrounding waters, save now and and then the sudden flight of a sea fowl awakening from its slumbers as we passed, or the occasional roar of the jaguar faintly wafted from the main land. We ran the cutter into a deep and narrow creek; moored her safe, and proceeded well armed, to the eastern extremity. There we found the projecting point of land, and the only vanilla tree exactly in the situation described—its huge, twisted trunk was still entire; and from the end of its solitary branch, which was graced by a few scattered leaves, the body of a man in the garb of a sailor hung suspended in irons. The clothes had preserved the body from the birds of prey, but the head was picked clean and bare, leaving the eyeless and bleached skull to glitter white in the moonlight. In perfect silence, and with something of awe on our spirits impressed by the solitude, and dreariness of the scene, we seated ourselves on the rocks, and with my time-piece in my hand, I began to mark the progress of the shadow. For nearly three hours we watched in this manner, listening attentively for the slightest sound from seaward; but every thing continued hushed and still, except the creaking of the chain as the dead man swung to and fro in the breeze. Midnight was now drawing near—the moon, radiant and full, was careering high through the deep blue of heaven, and the shadows of the branch and stem were approaching each other, and towards the desired point. At length the hand of my time-piece pointed within one minute of the time. It passed over. The branch and stem now merged into one, and threw their shadow due east: and the first spadeful of earth had been thrown out, when the man who had been stationed to keep a look-out came running to inform us that a boat was rapidly approaching from the east. We immediately concluded that they must be part of the Dart's crew; and their long and vigorous strokes, as they stretched out to the full extent of their oars, showed that they knew the importance of every minute that had elapsed. Our implements for digging were hastily laid aside, and we concealed ourselves among the rocks till they should come within reach. In a short time the boat was seen ashore, and eight armed men came forward; partly Spaniards and partly the ship's crew; among whom I recognised the boatswain, and, to my surprise, Mahone, whom I had shot and left for dead in the cabin.

Without giving them time to prepare for the assault, we quitted our shelter, and sprang among them at once, laying about with our cutlasses. For a little space the skirmish was toughly and hotly contested; for resolute and desperate were resolute and reckless, and fought with the desperation of men who knew that the only chance for their lives lay in their own exertions. In the confusion of the fray I had lost sight of Duff, and was closely engaged with one of the Spaniards, when the voice of the boatswain shouting forth a horrible imprecation, sounded immediately behind me. I turned round, and sprang aside from the sweep of his cutlass, and as my pistols were both empty, I retreated, acting on the defensive; when he pulled out his, fired, and hurled the weapon at my head. The shot passed without injuring me—but the pistol, aimed with better effect, struck me full in the forehead. A thousand sparks of fire flashed from my eyes—I felt myself reeling and on the point of falling, when a cut across the shoulder stretched me at once on the ground. When I recovered from my stupor, and opened my eyes, the morning was far advanced, the sun was shining bright over head; and I found myself at sea, lying on the deck of the cutter; and Duff busily dressing my wounds. From him I learned that the pirates had been mastered after a severe conflict—in which four had been slain and left on the island; two had escaped unobserved during the fight, and made off with their boat; and two had been wounded, and were prisoners on board, one of whom was Mahone. On our arrival at Port Rico, we delivered them over to the civil power; and soon afterwards, Mahone was tried for the Murder of the Priest, when he was convicted on our evidence, condemned and executed.

Under good nursing and care, I gradually recovered; and, by the fall of the season, without any farther adventures, I once more landed safely in Scotland.

Isabella is not now the destitute and unprotected orphan whom I first saw in the middle of the western ocean—but the happy mistress of a happy home, diffusing life and gladness on all around her. My friend Duff has lately been placed on the list of post-captains, and is anxiously waiting for more bustling times, when there will be more knocking about, and more hard blows got than what our present peace establishment admits of. John Wyllie, too, has had advancement in his line, being now master of one of the finest ships from Clyde; and had the additional satisfaction of knowing that none of the crew had reason to regret their having jeopardized their lives in fighting for the "Pirate's Treasure."

Communication.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Sir,—Allow me through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the Alderman and Assistant for King's Ward, to the present state of Waterloo Road.

This street has now become one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. It is however allowed to remain, month after month, unfinished, and to be used in the hottest weather as a common receptacle for the filth and dirt of the neighbourhood.

An unfinished road, filled with broken stones and heaps of rubbish, is by no means pleasant to go over at any time; but heavy rains make this street almost impassable, and from the want of proper drainage the flat near the foot of Peters' street is there a perfect bog. The danger of accidents particularly at night, and the no less serious danger of injury to the health of those who live near—are obvious.

I may add that one or two whip-sawyers, taking advantage of the general licence thus given to nuisances have lately established themselves upon the street. A lumber yard may be very convenient for them, but it is rather too curious an object upon the public highway to escape the notice of our present Aldermen and his able Assistant, who will no doubt speedily remedy the evils complained of by those, who often have occasion to pass over Waterloo Road, and particularly by

A PEDESTRIAN.

St. John, August 22.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

Messrs. Durant,—I am glad you did not give publicity to my *corrections* of Antidotes' statements in reference to what passed at the Oak Point Soiree. It is quite evident from the tenor of the last two Communications, which have appeared, that the writer's object is not to elicit the truth, but to give vent to personal spleen, and in such a case mere presentations are harmless.

It is much to the credit of our Community that attacks so entirely wanting in christian principle and gentlemanly feeling are very rare amongst us, and at least the Ministers of the Sanctuary have hitherto been respected. *Particular individuals* may take this method of giving expression to their bitterness, but all right thinking persons will know how to view the matter.

FAIR PLAY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 25, 1848.

We noticed the arrival of the 5th August Mail just as our paper was going to press on Friday morning last. From papers received we give the following additional particulars:—

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND!

FIRST ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES AND THE REBELS.

KILKENNY, July 30.—I suppose you have already received some account of the affray which took place yesterday near Ballingarry, on the borders of this county, between the police and the rebels. I now send you the details, which, so far as I have been able to learn them, I have reason to believe to be correct. Proclamations having been posted yesterday morning, offering a reward of £300 for the apprehension of Meagher, Doheny, and Dillon, and of £500 for that of Smith O'Brien, Sub-inspector Trant proceeded from Callan, with a police force of between 40 and 50 men, in the hope of capturing some of the proclaimed rebels. When they had arrived within a short distance of Ballingarry, they were encountered by Smith O'Brien, at the head of a body of insurgents, which is estimated variously as consisting of from 400 to 1 000 men.—The police then took possession of a house close at hand, when the rebel leader addressing one of the police, summoned the party to surrender. The policeman instead of shooting Mr. O'Brien, which he might easily have done, went to the part of the building where Mr. Trant was at the time, to report the matter to his commander. Mr. Trant immediately hastened to the spot, but Mr. O'Brien had taken his departure. Mr. Trant forthwith directed his men to fire; the engagement then commenced and speedily terminated with the defeat of the rebels, of whom above eight or ten were killed and several wounded. During the conflict two shots were fired at O'Brien, but neither took effect.—One of the shots hit a rebel who was standing by O'Brien's side brandishing a pike. He was killed on the spot. Another party of police, under the command of Mr. Cox, and accompanied by Mr. Ffrench, stipendiary magistrate, came up at the instant, and fired at the rebels with considerable effect—after which the insurgents fled in the greatest disorder. Eighteen were killed altogether, and a vast number wounded. The police ultimately retired upon Callan, without suffering any loss whatever.

Information reached this town about ten o'clock last night of the collision, upon which a large detachment of the 83rd, and about 150 police, with Inspector Blake, repaired to the scene of action, supposing that the Callan police were still beset by the rebels. These troops remained out all night without meeting either the enemy or, of course, the Callan police, who had previously reached their barracks; they have since returned here sufficiently jaded, and in very bad humour with the insurgents. I have ascertained that a sergeant of the police from this town, had been previously in the rebel camp yesterday, having been caught by them in coloured clothes, when they were about to kill him, believing that he was one of the detectives; however, by the interference of O'Brien he was spared, but his horse was taken from him, on which O'Brien mounted, and rode about amongst the troops, in a general's uniform—the horse was ultimately returned to the man, who has since arrived here in safety. He describes the state and appearance of O'Brien to be very miserable, but it is said he expressed his determination never to surrender, as he feels his fate would then be certain. I had forgotten to say that Mr. Blake did not return here with the troops this morning, nor is it known where he now is. Probably, as he is a resolute and adventurous fellow, and well-armed, he is on the trail of the traitor, in the hope of capturing him, and winning the reward. This is a perilous service, and much anxiety is felt about him. All with whom I have spoken concur in the necessity of a simultaneous and speedy movement of the troops from the various posts which surround the districts of Slievenamon and the collieries, about which all the traitors are lurking. If this be done, a collision will be forced on, and the affair terminated. It is said that Devin Reilly passed through this town last night. Everything here is as yet tranquil, but you can easily perceive by the groups of people of all classes which you meet in every street, and the anxious inquisitiveness apparent on every face, that much excitement, not unmixed with alarm, pervades the town. It is thought, and I think not without reason, that this city, or its immediate vicinity, is likely to be the point on which the rebels will make their first attempt—if, indeed, they will at all dare the fortune of an open outbreak—as it is rumoured that they have many friends within the walls, as well as in the country from this to the border of Tipperary. I shall leave my letter open to the last moment, and communicate anything further which I may hear upon these all-engrossing topics. "P.S.—O'Brien is in the colliery district, near Slievenamon, and General Macdonald close at his heels."—*Correspondence of the Dublin Evening Mail.*

ESCAPE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

The following is from a gentleman resident near the place where the late escapade with Mr. Smith O'Brien and the police party took place:

"You will have heard of our little "skrimmage," with Smith O'Brien and his followers, at Ballingarry, on Saturday night. Trant and his men behaved famously, and I consider it has put down the rebellion—for, though insignificant, as to the loss the rebels sustained, its moral effect will be great—they had conceived, that from their numbers all the troops in Ireland could not stand before them, and now to be worsted by forty peelers has crushed all their preemptuous hopes. Contrary to expectation, Smith O'Brien behaved like *a great patroon.* Having summoned the police to give up their arms, he said to his people, 'Now, boys, blaze away at them,' and then crept on his hands and knees round a wall, and ran away. I should hardly be surprised if they gave him up to the authorities.—One of the leaders has been badly wounded." It was generally rumoured, that O'Brien, Meagher, and Reilly, had succeeded in embarking board a vessel in Galway, which was on the point of sailing for America.

PUBLIC FEELING IN LIMERICK.—Since Saturday the greatest anxiety and excitement agitate the public mind. No adequate idea can be formed of the reality. A great damp is thrown on every department of business, and the thoughts of every one are engrossed with concern for patriot sons of Ireland, and the present condition of things. Groups appear in various quarters of the city engaged in conversation, and discussing the consequences of the government's last act. At the arrival of each train, crowds attend with anxious inquiry, but various and conflicting are the accounts, as detailed elsewhere. The proclamations offering the rewards for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien and the other parties, were scarcely posted upon the various parts of the city on Saturday when they were either torn down or defaced. Go where you will, meet whom you will, you hear nothing talked of but the English minister, and his conduct to this country. The pensioners who have been lately called into service, were paraded in single file, to the amount of four hundred, on Sunday afternoon, fully accoutred, to the new barracks, as if with a view to intimidate. The police in the different small detached stations throughout the country have been ordered to concentrate in various places—viz., Limerick, Castleconnell, Birdhill, Newport, Rathkale, Kilfinan, &c.—*Limerick Reporter.*

NEW PROCLAMATIONS.—The following Proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, on yesterday. It is founded on the act under which Frewen was convicted at the Special Commission in Limerick, for harbouring criminals. It will doubtless, supposing the above statement to be untrue, embrace the movements of S. O'Brien and colleagues very much;—"CAUTION,—Whereas, William S. O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Michel Doheny, and divers other persons, stand charged as being guilty of the crime of high treason, and being engaged in rebellion against her Majesty.—Now, this is to give notice to, and warn all persons, that all those who shall protect against their pursuers any of the abovenamed persons, or others whom they shall know to be engaged in similar treasonable practices, or who shall afford them the means to escape, or who shall aid in their disguise, or who shall mislead those who are in search of them, or who shall harbour or shelter them, by concealing them in their dwellings, or otherwise, are themselves guilty of the crime of high treason, and will be dealt with accordingly. By his Excellency's command.—T. N. REDINGTON.—Dublin Castle, 1st August, 1848."

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—A public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton buildings, Chancery Lane on Tuesday night, for the purpose of submitting to the public, the plan of the Canadian Land and Railway Association, originated by and for the benefit of the working classes, with the view to the improvement of their social condition. Lord Ashley, M.P., presided, and was supported by the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Blandford, the Hon. A. Kinnaird. The meeting was numerously attended by the working classes. Mr. A. Campbell (Secretary to the Association), in explaining the leading features of the plan said that the committee had come to the conclusion that the British North American colonies being the nearest to the mother country were preferable to be selected, and proposed to purchase large tracts in this territory from the Government and colonize it upon the principles of association; that was, by combining the labour, capital, and skill, of the working classes. It was proposed also that a railway 600 miles in extent should be constructed between Halifax and Quebec to provide good road communication between the different settlements. The association would send out its pioneers to make the necessary prepatory measures for the reception and comfortable location of the emigrants. Mr. R. Mills proposed the first resolution, which affirmed the necessity of a comprehensive and well-organised system of emigration, in order to provide remunerative employment for the surplus population of this country. The resolution was supported by Mr. Wildman, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Harrowby, and carried *nem. con.* Mr. Edmonds, a working man, moved the next resolution, which generally expressed the opinion of the meeting in favour of an association of working men, founded upon Royal Charter, to promote emigration and colonization; which was carried, and the meeting separated.

Private accounts from the Mediterranean state that the garrison at Malta are unusually active, the troops being drilled both night and day, and the guards kept as if apprehensive of an invasion.

Within the last few days, says the *Waterford Chronicle*, a sturdy application was made by some persons, in an adjacent town, for a bit of iron and a piece of steel to make a few pikes, to a Quaker in the iron trade. The merchant, more kind than merchants usually are, gave the poor applicants iron and steel sufficient to make 2000 pikes. Honest Quaker that say we. Other gentlemen in the same neighbourhood volunteered to supply handles gratis for the pikes, and now, we understand, there are no less than 4000 armed men, ready to take the field with arms, well calculated to turn the table, and what's better, without much drilling.

The peasantry around Carrick-on-Suir are cutting down the plantations for pike handles. They carried away three carts full from Mr. Wall, of Coolnamuck.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and operation of the Law of Marriage, as relating to the prohibited degrees of affinity and to marriages solemnized abroad or in the British Colonies, have just issued their first report. They review the act bearing on the subject, especially on the marriage of a widower with the sister of a deceased wife; the general opinion on both sides, the arguments, and the facts, inclining strongly against the prohibition of that particular marriage. Their decisive judgment is thus set forth.—'On a review of the subject in all its different bearings and effects, we are constrained not only to express our belief that the statute of 5 and 6 William the IV., (declaring such marriage null and void) has failed to attain its object, but also express our doubt whether any measure of a prohibitary character would be effectual. These marriages will take place when the concurrence of circumstances give rise to mutual attachment: they are not dependent on legislation. We are not not inclined to think that such attachments and marriages would be extensively increased in number were the law to permit them: because, as we have said, it is not the state of the law, prohibitory or permissive, which has governed, or, as we think, ever will effectually govern them."

RUSSIA, EASTERN EUROPE AND CAUCACUS.

Translated from various Journals for the Tribune.

It is announced in the *Weiner Zeitung* of July 23, that a considerable body of Russians has already entered the City of Galatz, to the south of Moldavia, and at the confluence of the Danube and the Pruth. This city is the principal centre of the import trade carried on by the Danube in the two Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. It is a harbor of the greatest importance.

We are assured, says the *Courrier Francais*, that in explanation of its conduct, Russia has just sent to the different powers a note, in which she declares that she is acting in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 14th of September, 1827; a treaty which establishes her protectorate, and determines the cases in which she can actively exercise it. In this note she adds that the reigning Prince has made a direct appeal to Russian intervention.

Without discussing this document in presence of an act of such gravity, there is a circumstance which it is important to state, that is, that the troubles which have taken place in Moldavia, as well as in Wallachia, have had for their sole cause the violation, on the part of the reigning Prince, of the ancient Constitution of these countries.—This Constitution, which dates, in the case of Moldavia, from 1381, was recognized and preserved by Austria herself when she took possession of those countries in 1777. Afterward, at the end of the insurrection of 1821, the Porte thought it right to confirm it, and, in 1829, Russia and Turkey maintained it in the Treaty they made together.

From this brief exposition, one can easily see on which side is the wrong and the violation of right, and how grave an act Russia has just accomplished in the face of Europe.

Important events have taken place in the Caucasus. A vague rumour of what has been done in Western and Central Europe has penetrated into the mountains. The Tscherkerrs said that the French and English had declared war on the Czar, who could no longer send soldiers to the Caucasus, Shhamyl and his partizans have profited by this occasion to strike a vigorous blow at the Russians.

Hostilities commenced simultaneously on the Kuban, the Terek, Sudeza and Salak. The towns that remained neutral have passed to the side of Schemyl. These reinforcements enabled him to seize upon three or four forts. He has attacked Kisilar and Mastocq, cities of more then 6.000 inhabitants. Prince Woronzof came in all haste to the theatre of the war, where he has gathered a considerable number of troops. The cholera has broke out anew in the Russian army.

Some plot is weaving in Gallicia, and everything indicates that it is the hand of Russia that is acting and pushing it on.

The *Gazette*, of Lemberg informs us that for some time a considerable number of persons have stealthily passed from the frontiers of Russia into Gallicia. They go from house to house and concentrate themselves in the villages and cities. Whatever they may be, their conduct is suspicious. Numerous complaints have been made and the people of the country are taking a mencacing position.

INVASION OF SICILY.

Advices from Naples of the 17th mention that preparations were making to invade Sicily with a large force. No less than 30,000 to 35,000 troops are to be engaged in this enterprize. The embarkation was fixed for the 20th or 21st, and their landing-place was to be Syracuse.

The "Piedmontese Gazette" of the 21st, announces a victory gained at Governolo by General Bava over 2000 Austrians, from whom he is said to have taken an ensign, two pieces of ordnance, and more than 500 men.

The "Liberta" has the following from Naples of the 16th:—The liberal cause has sustained a check in Calabria. The royal troops occupy Cosenza, Cabanzano, and the coast; the Liberals are in possession of all the mountains and the interior from Tiviolo downwards. Seven hundred Sicilians are ready at Melazzo to land on the Calabrian coast, for Sicily knows that the fall of Calabria would lead to the invasion of the island. An army of 29,000 men is, therefore, raised to take an active part in the Calabrian war, and a million of ducats decreed for the expenses of the war. In the Cilento the Royal troops have been beaten: the Cilentini are marching to Calabria and against Basilica. Recco is doing the same. On the other side of Molisse, the Capitanata and Avelino are operating upon the Abruzzi.

The "Corriere Livornese" of the 19th announces that a steamer had just arrived with intelligence that a Neapolitan frigate had taken two vessels in the waters of Calabria, with many Sicilians on board, and a rumour was current at Naples, that Admiral Baudin had attacked the citadel of Messina. Some chiefs of the Calabrian insurrection had been conveyed to Naples.

A popular demonstration took place at Rome on the 17th, in favour of the Mamiani ministry. It is believed that, notwithstanding their resignation, the ministers will be maintained in office.

CORK.—Although in the early part of the season, in consequence of the long continuance of wet and rain, fears were entertained for the safety of the corn crop, yet the sudden set in of warm weather has completely repaired any injury which was previously anticipated, and the grain crops of every description appear in a most healthy and flourishing condition.—In many parts of the country the ears of wheat are full and fast hastening to maturity, while the oats and barley never looked more promising. This morning some very fine bere barley, grown by a farmer at Carrigaline, was purchased at our corn market, by Mr. W. J. Roche, at 11s per brl. Interested persons have thought right to throw out hints of the blight being in the potato crop, but from inquiries which we have made we feel bound to state that the crop never appeared more promising. There may be isolated cases of the rot, but not such as to excite any alarm in the minds of the public.—*Cork Reporter.*

So far as accounts have reached us, the potato crop is still uninjured. This as a general statement, is correct, but we have received information that occasional spots having the appearance of the disease, are to be met with in closely sheltered gardens, and we cannot expect to be entirely rid of it this year. One fact, however, we can confidently state, that in the market portion of the crop which has been brought to market in this town, there has not appeared a trace of the disease.—*Mayo Constitution.*

FRANCE.—The accounts from Algiers represent that colony to be in a state of confusion. The colonists are breaking up their establishments and returning to France; and in the course of a short time there will only be left the French army and the native population, who are waiting the opportunity for a general rising.

FRANCE FOR ITALY.—It is now said that the result of the interview between the Envoys from Italy and Gen. Cavaignac is that France will endeavour to come to an understanding with England, in the first instance, to offer the joint mediation of both countries to Charles Albert and Austria.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.

COMMERCIAL.—The fears which were entertained on this day, week of a formidable rebellion in Ireland have, we rejoice to say, been considerably relieved within the past few days, and the danger of an outbreak in this town or in the manufacturing districts for the present, at least, are very remote.

The favourable influence which this might have exercised on our Cotton market is counteracted by the unsatisfactory state of the trade with the Continent, particularly the disappointed hopes of a speedy settlement of the Prussian and Danish question, which has greatly checked the previous tendency to improvement at Manchester.

TIMBER MARKET, Aug. 5.—All the cargoes of Pine Timber from St. John N. B., have been sold at improved rates, but we cannot report so favourably of Deals, which have undergone another decline during the week, owing in a great measure to their excessive importation. Very few of the cargoes of Quebec Pine now about landing are yet sold, the latest sale was at 14½d per foot. On the suppression of disturbances, no doubt we shall have an improved trade in square timber, as prices have an upward tendency, but this desideratum may easily be removed by intelligence of an unfavourable nature from the continent or from Ireland.

The prospects for the approaching harvest have not varied since our last, and the weather continues only moderately favourable for ripening the crops. Nearly everything depends on the weather for a few weeks to come. With regard to the important question of the Potatoe crop it may be some time before anything of a decided character can be determined; in the mean time the general accounts of the crop are much more favourable than ten days ago, and in consequence Indian Corn has declined 2s. 3d. per quarter; sweet Flour is worth 29s. 6d. to 30s per barrel; Indian Corn Meal 15s. 6. to 15. 9d. per barrel.

The Money Market since Monday has assumed a more favorable tone, and the value of public securities is now inclining upwards. Discounts for first class paper continue easy at moderate rates.

MUSIC AND MIRTH.—Our established favourites the HARMONEONS, after a highly successful professional tour in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, have again arrived in St. John, on their return to the United States, and will give their first Concert this evening; when they will doubtless meet a crowded assemblage of their friends and admirers. We understand that the Harmoneons will visit Fredericton and the upper Villages on the River, after leaving St. John, whence they will proceed to the State of Maine. As it may, therefore, be a very long period before this most delightful Band of Melodists will (if ever) again visit this City, we hope they will not now leave us without giving at least two or three Concerts, to afford all an opportunity of hearing them; and we sincerely wish them, what they will most probably experience, full houses on all occasions.

☞ The last *Royal Gazette* contains a Proclamation offering a reward of Fifty Pounds for the apprehension of John Gilmore, of Grand Manan charged with the murder of Joseph Thomas, at that place on the 10th instant.

EXCURSION.—Pleasure parties and cheap trips are the order of the day among steam boat proprietors and omnibus drivers, which have the effect of "bringing the people out," as they always will do.—On Wednesday the steamer *Commodore*, Capt. W. G. Browne, left with a large party for Digby and Annapolis, at the low fare of one dollar. A fine day and evening added its charms to the pleasures of the company, and after a pleasant ramble in the gardens of the ancient and royal town of Annapolis, the party were brought safely home, much pleased with their excursion.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Isaac Woodward, Thomas Reed and Thomas M. Smith, Esqires, to be Commissioners to examine and report as to the practicability of forming a Breakwater at West Quaco Head, pursuant to the Address of the Assembly of 27th March last.

James M'Naughton, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Albert.

CONCERTS.—There is at present no lack of opportunity for enjoying "the harmonious concord of sweet sounds" in our City: three public musical Entertainments having been given on the last two evenings; two more being announced for this evening; and we believe, two more will come off to-morrow; so that if our citizens were gifted with ubiquity, they might enjoy musical variety enough just now, there being two performances in each evening. Last evening, the Concert in aid of the funds of the Mechanics' Institute took place; and, as we expected, drew together a most numerous and respectable audience, the spacious Hall being entirely filled, and a number of persons being unable to obtain seats. The performances being mostly the gratuitous services of amateurs, it would perhaps be invidious to particularise; we need only say that the audience plainly testified that they experienced both gratification and amusement; and we congratulate the Institute on the important aid to their Exchequer, which the receipts of the evening must have afforded. We are bound, also, to add, that those ever popular and delightful songsters, the HARMONEONS, having just arrived in the City, kindly volunteered their services in aid of this Concert; and were received with rapturous applause by the crowded audience. They sang two of their most pleasing melodies, and were encored in both.

GREAT STORM AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—On Friday last, we experienced a very heavy storm of rain, which, in the evening, was accompanied by a strong gale of wind from the north-east. The wind continued to blow with great violence until Sunday night. We have heard of no extensive damage having been sustained in this City or vicinity, but learn that in some sections of the Province the destruction of property has been very great, particularly between this and the Bend of Petitcodiac. The effects of the storm will be a serious loss to many of the Farmers, who had the hay still remaining out, particularly on the marshes between Hampton and the Valley, which were completely flooded, and where there are hundreds of tons of Hay lost. The River Petitcodiac had risen higher on Saturday last, than had been remembered for many years, and considerable quantities of timber were drifting down the current. Many of the smaller bridges between Hampton and the Bend were so damaged by the streams as to render them impassable for a few days, until the necessary repairs can be made.—*New Brunswickey.*

☞ From all we can learn, we believe the Potato disease will not be half so dangerous as was apprehended a week ago. We are led to this conclusion from the fact, that those vines which were first infected, yet retain a great portion of their growth and vigour. The blight indeed appears to be very capricious, as may be seen from several fields in the vicinity of Fredericton, where a scattered spot here and there may be seen infected, and all the rest green around them.—[Fredericton Reporter.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Captain J. Mowatt, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to retire from the Militia service with the rank of Major.

WAR OFFICE, July 1.—1st Regt. of Foot.—Lt. James White Minchin, from the 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bampfield, appointed Paymaster.

69th Foot.—Ensign James Smyth, to be Lieutenant.

[Lieut. Smyth is the brother of Robert P. Smyth, Esquire, M. D., Carleton.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 16th inst. some four or five hundred persons were on an excursion of pleasure on the Long Island Railroad. A collision took place between the trains of this pleasure party and the regular train, by which three persons were killed and many wounded, some of them maimed for life; and if others had not been providentially favoured, some hundreds of them would have been destroyed, as they met on a bridge so much above the level of the earth that the one baggage car which broke from its fastenings and ran off the track was dashed to atoms. The engines were in an instant converted to one mashed and entangled wreck of iron; lifted into the air by the impetus of the cars immediately in the rear of them.

As the passengers cleared themselves from the cars and beheld this frightful spectacle, and the chasm into which they were saved from falling they felt the narrowness of their escape from immediate destruction.

NATURAL HONESTY.—As a gentleman from New York was walking in Pocket street, yesterday, his pocket book, containing $600, accidentally fell out, when a little girl who saw the occurrence, picked it up, and ran after him to present it. The gentleman immediately rewarded her with a $20 note.

I. R. R. ACCIDENT.—It is stated that Mr. Field, the Chief Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, is under arrest on charges implicating him in the recent accident. It is also currently reported that a lady named Budd was also killed, together with them whose names we have reported. A full investigation of the matter will take place in a few days.

The *Herald's* Quebec correspondent mentions that some of the guns in Wolfe's Battery were discovered to have been spiked a day or two since. We have since ascertained that this is correct, twelve of the pieces having been served in this way. We believe they were only spiked with common ten-penny nails, which, of course, can be easily extracted. We are told that the Repealers have organized a Club, named after the '98 rebel Emmett, and that they have been drilling and practising with ball near one of the Martello Towers. We think it high time for Lord Elgin to return to the seat of Government, for it is evident some steps should be taken to stop these follies. —*Montreal Morning Chronicle.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a most industrious and respectable young man, who had charge of one of the lathing machines in Mr. Wilson's Mills, at Chamcook, met with an accident which terminated his earthly career on the early part of Monday. It appears that, while engaged at work, a bolt connected with the machine got loose, and flying over the saw, struck the deceased across the bowels, producing, it is supposed, a rupture of the intestines. Medical aid was immediately procured, but it was of no avail. The sufferer lingered on till Monday forenoon when he expired. His name was Mark Young, and his age 28. He belonged to a family of old standing in the County, and was well connected in the Parishes of St. Patrick and St. George, if not in more.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

FIRE.—On the night of Monday last, about half past 9 P. M., a fire broke out in a Store, situated at the Middle-landing St. Stephen, and lately purchased by a Mr. Mitchell, which entirely consumed the Store and two houses adjoining.—The store is said to have been insured, but whether any insurance was effected on the goods in the store, or the houses, our informant, Mr. Hardy could not state. —*Ib.*

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

Most of the business Portion of Albany in Ruins—Hundreds of Buildings and Millions of Property Destroyed.

From the Albany Argus.

Our City is literally desolate. A fire broke out at about noon yesterday, in a stable in rear of the Albion Hotel, corner of Broadway and Herkimer st., between Broadway and the River. The wind was a gale from the south, the heat of the weather and the fire intense, and everything dry and combustible. In an inconceivably short time the fire spread over a wide surface, prostrating everything before it. The efforts of the Firemen, aided by the Troy, West Troy, Greenbush, Arsenal and Schenectady Companies, were directed as well as they could be under such appalling circumstances, but they were powerless against such an amazing force of flame, of raging wind, and the fierce heat of wide-spreading and all-consuming element.

FULL FOUR HUNDRED BUILDINGS ARE CONSUMED, and property not less than two or three millions, although no estimate of its value is yet attainable. We hear of two forwarding lines that estimate property under their charge to the amount of $90,000, all consumed. Another line suffers to an amount from $70 000 to $80,000. The loss of flour afloat and ashore is not less than 10,000 barrels.

The area of the fire embraces many acres, perhaps fifty or sixty, of the most compact and valuable part of the city. It includes twenty squares at least. Amid the ruins which everywhere meet the eye, it is difficult to trace the outlines of the former state of things; but those familiar with the city will perceive the extent of this calamitous visitation, by a few generalities.

Broadway, from the intersection of Herkimer, to the south corner of Hudson st. on the west side; to Van Schaack's Variety Store on the east side, nearly half a mile, is, with all its structures and stores, including the Eagle Tavern, Townsend House, and the United States Hotel, level with the earth.

From Broadway to the river, including the ranges of lofty buildings in Quay-st. throughout nearly the entire space above mentioned, all is a heap of ruins.

All the cross streets entering Herkimer, Broadway, Bleeker, Lydius, Hamilton, Division and Hudson, as far as Union and Dallius sts. are swept away. Amazing efforts preserved Goold's great carriage and coach establishment; everything on the surrounding streets being demolished.

North, the flying cinders, with which the air was filled, caught the Columbia st. Market, and of that large structure nothing remains. The adjacent buildings were saved by the efforts of the two Schenectady fire companies.

But the scene of the most striking and absolute desolation is the Pier. Scarcely a vestage of it remains. Throughout its entire length, from Hamilton-street to the cut opposite the Boston depot, it is utterly consumed, including the wharves, ware-houses, nearly all the shipping in the Basin and outside the Pier, tow-boats, barges, canal-boats, huge floating warehouse arks, with all their valuable and vast contents of goods and products, the three bridges at Columbia, State and Hamilton sts., lumber yards, flour stores, in short everything that floated or teemed with value in that great mart yesterday morning.

The scene in State-st. beggars all descriptions. Thousands, flying from the conflagration, pressed every conceivable vehicle into their service, depositing goods, furniture, families, children, everything animate and inanimate. Every point in that wide street—at the intersecting streets, in front of St. Peter's Church, all along the Parks, and finally at the State Hall and City Hall—were crowded with bales, boxes, furniture, goods of every description, &c. No point was deemed too remote from the devouring element. The stores every-