

ARRIVAL OF THE FULLARTON

THE CHINESE WAR—FOURTEEN MILES OF FORTIFICATIONS.

MORE MASSACRES IN SICILY.

New York, May 12.

The ship Neptune, from New Orleans, went ashore at Wexford—cargo likely saved. £300,000 in Australian gold had been received in England.

Montemolin and his brother proposed to recognize the sovereignty of Queen Isabella. The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rate of interest to three per cent.

The ship Garland, from Liverpool to Quebec, went on Campbelltown rocks, and it is expected she will be a total wreck.

French commercial affairs very dull. The English government is negotiating for the Great Eastern to lay a cable between Singapore and Rangoon.

The Chinese are determined to dispute the passage of the allies to Peking. Fourteen miles of fortifications, and 290,000 men are in arms.

It is said France proposed to Switzerland to relinquish her rights in reference to the neutralized districts of Savoy for 50,000,000 francs.

The Bishops of the Romagna have received prohibition against taking any part in the reception of King Victor Emanuel.

The correspondent of the Journal des Debats was ordered to leave Rome by the Pope, but obtained delay for twenty days.

Advices from Naples say the royal troops attacked the insurgents entrenched in the town of Carini, on the 18th. The fighting was desperate and continued for three following days, when the Government troops received reinforcements and compelled the insurgents to retire to Partenico, leaving 250 killed behind. The royal troops had 300 killed. The town of Carini was pillaged and set fire to by the troops.

Great misery prevails at Palermo. Since the execution of thirteen insurgents, on the 26th, several Neapolitan soldiers were surprised and hanged at Carini.

Letters assert that the Neapolitan army amounts to 160,000.

The Porte has concluded a loan with a Greek house at Constantinople for £700,000.

Tom Sayers was received at Liverpool on Monday with enthusiasm. The multitude took the horses from the cab and drew him in triumph from the railway station to the Talbot hotel. Several testimonials were presented to him, including a splendid cup worth £25.

The crops present a promising appearance.

Expected Visit of Heenan to Liverpool.

It was confidently rumored in Liverpool yesterday that Heenan would visit that town in a few days, for the purpose of receiving from his American friends a substantial recognition of the manner in which he behaved during the fight. The amount subscribed in Liverpool for "The Boy" is said to reach upwards of £700—the Americans being well able to "put down" a good sum in consequence of the enormous amount of money they pocketed in the shape of time bets. One American gentleman is said to have won so much as £20,000, and one brewer (a partisan of Sayers) is reported to have dropped £5,000 into the pocket of a cute Yankee. Yesterday, Sayers left Liverpool for Chester, to participate in the sport on the Rondee. The Committee of the Corn Exchange are said to have refused to allow the Champion to go on the 'Change, owing to the floor not being strong enough to sustain a crowd.

Distressing Catastrophe—Fire and loss of Life at Bristol, R. I.

TWO DEAD BODIES ALREADY TAKEN FROM THE RUINS—SEVEN MEN HORRIBLY BURNT.

[Providence Evening Press]

A serious fire, accompanied with a distressing casualty, has just cast a sad gloom over our town. This morning, about two o'clock, the residence of Jas. F. De Wolf, situated about a mile from the town, was discovered to be on fire, and was totally consumed. The house was a large and elegant mansion, and was probably one of the finest private residences in the State. It is not certain how the fire originated, but it is supposed that it took from a defect in one of the chimneys, as the flames were first discovered in the attic. All the furniture was saved, although in a damaged state, and the extensive outbuildings, being in a south-east direction from the house, were also saved, the wind fortunately being from that direction. Mr. De Wolf's family were absent at the time, with the exception of himself and one son. There was insurance on the premises to the amount of \$12,000, while the loss will much exceed that amount.

But a sad calamity attended the fire which makes the pecuniary loss but trifling. While a large number of men were inside exerting themselves to remove some of the dining-room furniture, one of the chimneys suddenly fell, crushing the floors and burying several beneath the bricks and burning timbers. Six or seven men got out alive, but horribly burned. They were removed speedily to town and cared for as well as possible under the circumstances. The heads of several were badly burned and bruised, and the hands and feet of others were burned almost to a crisp. It is believed that none were fatally injured, although they were nearly all very seriously.

It was thought at the time that all had escaped, but this morning it has been ascertained that Mr. Lewis Waldron was now buried beneath the ruins, as he was seen in the room at the time and has not since been found. Mr. Waldron was a highly respectable and industrious man, and leaves a widow with several children as well as an aged father and mother. A Mr. Horton is also reported to be missing, and it is feared that others have met with a similar fate, as a large number were in the house at the time of the accident.

LATER.

We learn by a telegraphic dispatch that the bodies of Messrs. Waldron and Horton have been taken from the ruins, and it is feared that others remain.

Scene in the Interior of the "Hungarian."

Mr. Sheridan, diver, has returned to Halifax from Cape Sable. He descended several times into the interior of the wrecked steamer. The "Journal" says:—"The scene that presented itself was appalling in the extreme; for although there were no corpses in the interior of the ship, there were nearly twenty bodies discovered entangled in the wreck alongside and in the gullies close by.—These frightful remnants of poor humanity exhibited all the stages of dismemberment, sans heads, arms, legs, &c., and all more or less in a state of decomposition. Those seen appear to have been up and dressed, or partly so, as some of them were evidently in the act of putting on their shoes, stockings, or other clothing, when the king of terrors put a stop to their toilet forever.



The Advocate.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1860.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

We perceive the debates on the dissolution of the Union have been brought to a close in our Legislative Assembly. This is too important a subject to be hurriedly disposed of. The interests of the people are too important to be hurriedly disposed of. The interests of the people are too important to be hurriedly disposed of. The interests of the people are too important to be hurriedly disposed of.

But apart from the immediate effects of the dissolution of the Union, what are its remote consequences? The geographical position of Upper Canada creates a physical necessity for her being in connection with either the people of the Northern States of the Union, or with those of Lower Canada, to enable her to reach the sea. A dissolution of the Union therefore with Lower Canada might naturally be looked upon as a step towards annexation with the United States. Now, we would have those clamouring for a dissolution, to consider how far annexation would be either beneficial or agreeable to them.—Would it benefit us in any way? Would it be more advisable to become the flag end of the Republic, than to remain a favored Colony of Great Britain, and reasonably look forward to becoming the centre of a great future nationality composed of all the British Colonies on this continent?

These are some of the considerations suggested by the proposed dissolution of the Union,—but the subject is by no means exhausted,—the story of the bundle of sticks occurs to us, and we all know that in union there is strength,—in division, weakness. From the natural relation of Upper to Lower Canada they must become either a source of weakness or of strength to each other,—combined they form a great whole having within themselves most of the elements of greatness,—divided they must be dependent on others for many things which if united they could produce themselves. Nature has evidently destined Lower Canada for a great manufacturing country, whereas, Upper Canada is as evidently destined to depend for her wealth and greatness on her grain growing capabilities. Clearly, two such countries cannot materially interfere with each other's interests; every thing points to them as one country, whose intercourse should be naturally beneficial to each other. But independent of the considerations of our strength being increased by union; of the advantages we enjoy as a portion of the British Empire; or of the increase of our consequence as a people by a union of all the British Provinces, thereby becoming a powerful nation, probably destined to exercise a considerable influence on the future events of this continent, independent of all these considerations, we say, if we look at this proposed measure in a merely pecuniary view, we will pause before we give our assent to it,—in fact repudiate it,—as being utterly repugnant to our ideas of either present prosperity, or future greatness as a people.

But, moreover, we would ask, how can the outcry of favoritism towards Lower Canada, even if it does exist, be charged to the system? We would rather attribute it to a fault in the administration, and where can a system be found proof against mal-administration? We have heard of similar charges being made against British Ministers, for rendering undue favors to Ireland, with the view of securing Irish votes, (those of O'Connell and his tail for example) but we never heard of the English people making this a cause of agitation for a repeal of the Union,—had they moved at all in the matter, it would have been to accuse the Ministry; and who if found guilty, every one can imagine the result.

Then, as regards our material progress can any one doubt that it has been greatly facilitated,—nay, in fact to a great extent created in consequence of the Union. How has the public credit been affected by it? Had it not taken place would capitalists have been equally ready to advance the money necessary for the completion of our great public works?—Among others the Grand Trunk Railway with its Victoria Bridge, one of the wonders of the age,—a work of which any Country might justly feel proud. We believe not,—had there been no Union these great works would have been yet in embryo,—the Country remaining for many years longer in comparative obscurity; its great natural resources unknown to the world, and consequently undeveloped.

Seeing we have made such gigantic steps in the march of progress, would it be wise to take a retrograde course and abandon the means which endowed our whole existence as a people with vitality? We think it would be like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.—It would not only be stopping in our march of progress, but in case of such an event occurring we might have to content to witness our great enterprises languish, and perhaps die for want of their very breath of life; confidence—and capital. But why should we retrograde and run counter to the spirit of the age, and our race—surely not merely to indulge the gratification of resenting some imaginary grievances committed out of the brains of some disappointed politicians.

But apart from the immediate effects of the dissolution of the Union, what are its remote consequences? The geographical position of Upper Canada creates a physical necessity for her being in connection with either the people of the Northern States of the Union, or with those of Lower Canada, to enable her to reach the sea. A dissolution of the Union therefore with Lower Canada might naturally be looked upon as a step towards annexation with the United States. Now, we would have those clamouring for a dissolution, to consider how far annexation would be either beneficial or agreeable to them.—Would it benefit us in any way? Would it be more advisable to become the flag end of the Republic, than to remain a favored Colony of Great Britain, and reasonably look forward to becoming the centre of a great future nationality composed of all the British Colonies on this continent?

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LOOK HERE!—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that E. J. Johnston is now prepared to take likenesses to perfection. Give him a call "ere the shadow fades."

TWO MURDERS.

A dispute lately arose in the States between a party of men, who were overcome by liquor, concerning the late Championship fight, which was fought by Sayers and Heenan. The dispute wound up in the use of bowie knives and pistols, which resulted in the murder of two of the combatants.

EXCURSION.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company have issued large posters announcing that they will convey passengers to several Stations on their line, and back, on the 23rd and 24th inst., at nearly half their usual fares. This affords an opportunity to parties wishing to obtain enjoyment, and to visit the Romantic Scenery. Fare from Mitchell to the Niagara Falls, and back, five dollars.

Before the introduction of hoops the "dear little feet" of our poor "creatures"—as "X. Y. Z." gallantly calls us—were often crushed to a jelly by the great hoops of such awkward philosophers as "X. Y. Z." and we must ever be grateful to the inventor of hoops for giving our feet protection, by keeping such bachelors at a respectful distance.

Yours, &c.,

INSIDE THE HOOPS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—We have received another communication from a lady on the above subject, which we are of the opinion is very good; but owing to our want of space and to the fact that "hoops" has by this time been sufficiently "ventilated," we think there is no necessity of publishing it.

(To the Editor of the Mitchell Advocate.)

MITCHELL, May 16th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR—Will you allow me, through your columns, to ask the authorities what they are about while our streets are disturbed every evening with the game of Foot-Ball, to the great annoyance of the householders and the destruction of their window glass? The game of Foot-ball is well enough in itself, it affords good exercise and sport no doubt, but surely the Public Streets are not the place for it. If our youths must indulge in this sport, there is room enough, in all conscience, in the Village without making a nuisance on the highway. In the hope that this inquiry will meet the proper quarter.

I remain yours, &c.,

A RATEPAYER.

FULLARTON, May 16th, 1860.

SIR,—Seeing that you in your last week's issue notice the passing of a By-Law in accordance with the wishes of the Electors of Fullarton for the abolition of Wards in the Townships, and judging from your remarks thereon, viz.: "That if good men are selected to look after the public interests grumbling should cease." I judge you to be a believer in the doctrine of popular suffrage, also a believer in the maxims that good is in the ascendancy of human nature,—at least in an enlightened community, and as a consequence resulting from the universally professed principle; that the object of Legislation is to promote the welfare, and protect the interests of the people. Rulers chosen by the whole people may reasonably be supposed to be men of a liberal and enlightened stamp, possessing enlightened understandings, and capable of taking a comprehensive and impartial view of all questions affecting the public interests. This, if I have rightly understood your views of the matter, we agree in principle, and by a blending of our opinions, may possibly be able to cooperate in putting our principles into practice. But I fear there is an arduous task to be performed before we can enjoy the gratification of seeing our pet theory practically demonstrated. This task is no other than the inducing the public mind with correct views on the subject. Such a statement may savour of egotism and even of arrogance to some. But so long as we find honest individuals complaining of mal-administration of the laws of our Common Country. We may justly assume that the true source of such just complaints is to be found in the indiscriminating confidence, which too many repose in unprincipled and demagoguish leaders. And with equal justice may we assail the timid prejudice or ignorant self-confidence whenever it opposes its formidable walls as a barrier to social progress. And if no other weapons than the artillery of truth are put in use in waging the conflict we are by no means guilty of any treasonable act. Assuming this position I may state that even in this enlightened age—and tell it not in Gath—in the Township of Fullarton we find men bold to grumble with the existing state of things. Who will still declare that they have no interest in who is selected in any other Ward except the one in which they live. Now, sir, if I could believe that such individuals had arrived at their conclusions after an intelligent and careful inquiry into the matter, I would at once submit that they were unworthy of free institutions, and should be the subject of a despot, so that they might vegetate and luxuriate in their sphere. But when I know that in many instances such individuals are honest, unsuspecting persons, who, distrusting their own judgment have been accustomed to follow rather than lead. As a natural consequence of being deprived of the privilege of exercising their suffrage as free men, in early life. I deem it an imperative duty to inform them that they are deeply interested in the choice made of a Councillor in every Ward, as in other Wards the measure of justice or injustice, which they receive at the hands of their rulers, may depend far more upon who is associated (as the Council table) with their representatives than upon the member of their own election. As I have occupied to much of your valuable space I will reserve proof for a future communication.

Yours &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Another Prize Fight.

A "mill" came off on the 10th inst., in Epping, N.H., between Harry Finnegan, of Boston, and Mike Leary, of Lowell. Twenty-three rounds were fought in 35 minutes, and Finnegan was winner. Javitt was beaten blind. They were shot 200 spectators present, mostly from Baem.

Blondin.

Blondin is at the Falls arranging matters for the exhibition of tight-rope performance over the Niagara chasm, which he proposes to give again this season.

Best Shot in the 100th Regiment.

It may be interesting to our local readers to learn that the best shot in the 100th Regiment was enlisted in Guelph, where he had resided for a good many years. We have before us a letter from James-Sergeant Thomas Smith—his acquirements and good conduct having procured his promotion—dated, Gibraltar, 23 March, and addressed to a friend. "I have got to be rather a good shot. At the last target practice I came off first best in my Company, which is 80 strong; and yesterday I shot in a match got up by the Sergeants, to ascertain the best shot in the corps.—The prize was a silver watch, valued at £5, and I am happy to say that as yet I am the best shot in the Regiment." In a few days the twelve best shots are to shoot a garrison match, and I think we will conquer. We have beat everything on the Rock so far." Sergeant Smith, who is but little over 20 years of age, is a native Canadian, of Irish descent.—Guelph Herald.

A Strange Accident—Loss of Life.

Wednesday evening last, as Mr. Theodore Oullette, a resident of Dover West, was driving home, and had reached the vicinity of Sterling's, some nine miles down the River Thames from Chatham, his horse, a fine spirited animal, took fright, and dashed off at a fearful pace with the vehicle into the river whose banks at this place are very low and gradually sloping into the stream. As the horse entered the river, and advanced into the water where it was about two feet, Mr. Oullette jumped from the gig, still retaining his hold upon the reins which, in consequence of having a coil on one arm, he could only use with one hand, besides, we are told he had his coat sleeve secured somehow about the body. On the horse rushed, still into deeper water, and in a moment Mr. Oullette was seen to fall, the reins yet in his hand. Immediately the beast was beyond its depth and sank, and at the same time Mr. Oullette disappeared under the water, and before assistance was rendered both man and horse were drowned. Mr. Oullette's body was recovered in a few minutes, in about six feet of water, and it is said that had proper steps been taken it might resuscitated without a doubt. But through the ignorance and fright of those present, the body was dragged ashore, and actually left, as our informant says, with the greater portion of it still in the water, the head only being on dry land, until other persons were summoned to the scene of the disaster. Mr. Oullette's untimely death is sincerely to be regretted. A worthy young man, respectable connected and the main support of a widowed mother, whose loss is suddenly and awfully a serious thing to contemplate and will be deeply and seriously felt by all his relatives and friends. This is one of the most melancholy accidents that has happened in this vicinity for some time.—[Chatham Planet.

The Fighting Mania.

The following are a few of the names on the list of the subscribers to the Sayers, and athletic Newmarket races:—The Earl of Stamford, £100; his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, £50; The Earl of Glasgow, £50; The Earl of Chesterfield, £20; The Earl of Annesley, £18; Viscount Clifden, £10; The Earl of Coventry, £10; Viscount Falkland, £10; The Earl of Strathmore, £10; The Earl of Portsmouth, £10; Count Bathurst, £10; Lord Courtenay, £10; The Hon. Admiral Ross, £10; Lord Paget, £10; The Earl of Wicheles, £10; W. S. S. Crawford, Esq., £25; The Earl of Lincoln, £10; Viscount Andover, £5. The whole amount subscribed was £685. More than £81 had also been sent into the office of Bell's, which paper says:—"In addition to the above Tom has received one hundred guineas, collected by the gentleman of the Stock Exchange, which he has deposited with us to be added to the annuity fund. Two noblemen of distinguished rank, and another gentleman, have authorised us to put down their names for £20 each, but have not given us liberty to publish their titles. A large sum has been collected by the merchants in Mincing-lake which is to be presented to Tom this day (Saturday.) About £200 has been collected in the House of Commons. At Liverpool about £120 has been raised, which is to be added to this fund, and in other places such a feeling has been exhibited that we have no doubt the sums will be at least doubled by next week. We have to acknowledge a remarkably handsome riding whip, subscribed for by the ladies and gentlemen connected with the new Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, as a token of their recognition of Tom's bravery and determination. The whip lies in our possession until called for by the champion.

At Newmarket Heenan and Sayers met in the ring and shook hands in the most friendly manner, which called forth a loud burst of applause from the spectators, both of high and low degree, who flocked around the two heroes with the greatest curiosity.

A characteristic story is told of the Premier on the subject of this fight. While Sir G. C. Lewis was assuring the House of Commons, in honourous phrases, of the unquestionable illegality of prize fights, and the liability to indictment of all who might witness or encourage them, a sporting member was busy in the library collecting a purse for the champion. Lord Palmerston came in, and was instantly arrested by the collector. "I want a sovereign for Tom Sayers," he said. "A sovereign for Sayers?" replied the Premier, "splendid fellow! I'll give you five." He was told that the subscription was limited to one which he paid with alacrity. "I've great pleasure in giving it," he said heartily, "but I wish you'd let me make it five."