own affairs. The expectation which exists in some quarters that the English Government will disallow the Indemnity bill will be completely disappointed. We think we see in the fierce local meetings, which are reported at Toronto and elsewhere, some little resemblance with our own boisterous assemblies, which but too often end is nothing.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In Parliament the chief interest has been the discussion in the House of Lords on the Navigation bill; Ministers having summoned Lord Normanby from Paris, Lord Cowley from Frankfort, Lord Howard de Walden from Brussels, Lord Ponsonby from Vienna, and Lord Clarendon from Dublin, to support the measure in committee. The Derby day at Epsom races, which is a sort of national holiday, has made a broken week of the business of the House of Commons; but W. S. O'Brien, having been adjudged guilty of treason, has become "civilly dead," and is no longer a member of the Legislature. Besides the Irish measures, to which we have adverted elsewhere, little more has been done. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M. P. for Lambeth, has stolen a march upon the Government whipper-in, upon his motion in favour of triennial Parliaments, the numbers upon the division being—ayes. 46; noes, 41; leaving Ministers in a minority. But this "surprise" is precisely like that upon the ques- of the ballot last year, and is not likely to have any legislative results.

THE COLONIES.—An interesting return, moved for by Mr. Vernon Smith, supplies the following information respecting the Colonies:—The North American possessions of Great Britain, which include Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Bermuda, entailed a total expense, for the five years ended the 31st March, 1847, of £2,616,094 for the pay of troops and commissariat expenses; our West Indian possessions entailed, during the same period, a cost of £1,772,337 for the same purposes; our Mediterranean and African possessions, including Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, the Cape colony, Sierra Leone, Gambia, the settlements on the Gold Coast and St. Helena, entailed an expense of £3,170,988; and the Australian and miscellaneous possessions an expense of £2,052,935.

It follows that the colonial empire of Great Britain entailed upon the Mother Country for the five years ended the 31st of March, 1847, a gross total cost of £9,742,354 solely for the pay of her Majesty's troops and for commissariat expenses, being, on an average, nearly £2,000,000 per annum.

IRELAND.

Horrors accumulate in the west. Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid for their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level; some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for "more," "more," and death seems the only certain means of relief.

Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Galway, and Ballinrobe are said to be vast hospitals. At Abascragh, a small town about five miles from the first, a person contracted for the supply of coffins for that union, and such is stated to be the demand during the last month, that he employed forty men sawing boards and twenty nailing them together.

For some weeks past a relief committee has been in operation in Dublin, but as yet the amount of subscriptions obtained is not considerable. The General Central Relief Committee for Ireland, for which the Marquis of Kildare is chairman, has been revived.

The election of Catholic Primate of Ireland took place at Armagh on Tuesday. Out of fifty-one Parish Priests, fifty were present and voted. The Rev. Dr. Dixon, Professor of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew in Maynooth College, had 26 votes; Dr. O'Hanlon, 12; and Dr. Kieran, P.P. of Dundalk, 12

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—The memorial to the Earl of Clarendon, on behalf of Mr. W. S. O'Brien and the other state prisoners, praying for a commutation of their sentence to the smallest punishment his Excellency may deem fit, has received in Ireland 30,000 signatures. The memorial has also been circulated in this country, and has been already extensively signed in this town, amongst the signatures here being that of the Very Rev. Father Mathew.—*Liv. Journal.*

FRANCE.

France is undergoing a great political crisis, upon the issue of which depends not only her own internal tranquillity, but the general peace of Europe. The success of the Mountain party in the general elections now going on, has been much greater than was anticipated. The Socialist party will muster nearly 240 strong, and the friends of order rather more than twice that number, in the new Assembly. But the friends of order comprise parties and sections of parties, opposed furiously to each other, whilst the Mountain exhibits a firm united unconquerable phalanx, bold, unscrupulous, and ready to plunge their country and all Europe into a war. The effect of the elections spreads general dismay. The funds, from the highest to the lowest point, fell more than 13 per cent. The most furious Socialists are elected, while Lamartine, Marrast, Arago, and all the party of the *National* which caused the revolution of February are thrown out.

The proceedings in the Assembly, with regard to the foreign relations of the country, are fraught with imminent danger of war.—M. Joly proposed a motion which was nothing less than a declaration of war against Russia. This motion was rejected amidst great tumult, and General Cavaignac proposed an amendment, which was carried by a majority of 436 to 184.

In the Assembly on the 22d, the affairs of Italy being under consideration, M. Savany said in regard to the Russian intervention, that every one knew the ambition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh as well as the spirit which guides it. This intervention was a blow to European principles, and chiefly to those that at present regulate France, it is sufficient, in order to know the Czar's intentions, to read his last manifesto, which was a declaration of war against all democratic interests.

If to that document were joined the declaration of the King of Prussia to his army, no doubt could be any longer entertained respecting a combination of all aristocracies against democracy. It was impossible that the irruption from Russia of 107,000 men should be solely for the subduing of Hungary. Besides this number, there was a reserve of 180,000 men, making a total of 315,000 who had been called to arms. Hungary was a mere pretext. The coalition of Kings was again being formed, and he wanted to know what would be the policy of the French Government.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn, stated, in reply, that, as respected Hungary, the gravity of events had attracted the serious attention of the government. It had addressed remonstrances on the subject to the cabinets of London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh. He regretted his inability to give the assembly further explanations.

M. Joly said that it was impossible that the assembly could be satisfied with the explanations given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Cremieux called the attention of the Assembly to an article published in the Democratic Pacifique by M. Considerant, in which he said a plot was in preparation by certain members of the Government and some political men, to destroy the Republic on a certain day, and called on that honorable gentleman to give some explanations on the subject.

M. Considerant replied, that the details had been communicated to him by a person on whom he could rely, and he had considered it his duty to mention the subject to the President of the Council, and had by that means defeated the plot. A remark of M. Considerant roused the anger of M. Pierre Bonaparte, who gave him the lie in the most unceremonious manner.

The subject led to a warm discussion, in which Gen. Bereau defended the conduct of the army, saying it would always be found ready to support the laws and constitution.

A grand review of the garrison of Paris, by the President, took place on Monday, in the Champ de Mars. The reception of the President by 100,000 troops, was of the most enthusiastic description.—Hearty shouts of Vive Louis Napoleon welcomed him on all sides, and were in singular contrast with the almost unheard and feeble cries of Vive la Republic. The weather was beautiful, and the concourse of persons assembled to witness the splendid spectacle was immense—the whole of which passed off with the greatest eclat.

In the recent election the name of M. Ledru Rollin stands second on the poll, that of Murat being before his

CONTINENTAL.

It is scarcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe. Concurrently with the rumours industriously put into circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent notices of the blockade are issued by the official authorities of one of the belligerents. The war, however, is quite disregarded amid the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognized the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been subdued since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans, "The Cossacks are coming, hurrah! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!"

From Hungary and Austria we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched. Even with the aid of the Russians, it is reported that Bem has gained considerable advantages.

In Italy all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bologna; at Leghorn the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place; whilst the French remain about Palo, near Rome, the derision of all Europe. Gen. Oudinot has received the vote of the National Assembly which disapproved his *attentat* to put down the Roman Republic; so that the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

From all the statements which reach us, we are led to believe that the Pope is more than ever hostile to the French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seem magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitans having, in spite of their assertions to be contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City. Palermo, after an ineffectual struggle, has again, we believe, been compelled to yield to the Neapolitants.

The Romans have levelled to the ground every tenement that embarrassed or encumbered the free range of musketry round the walls of Rome. There is the English chapel outside the gate of Del Popolo, which alone they have allowed to stand inviolate.—Respect for the religious feelings of England has spared this edifice, and Consul Freeborn has merited well of the British government by his exertions on this occasion, as well as his precautions to preserve the families of English from insult through this crisis.

The King of Naples, and his 8 000 men, are in a position very critical, as Colonel Roselli, with 4,000 Romans, and Garibaldi, with 6,000, have both got between him and his capital.

INDIA.

By an Overland Mail from India, with dates from Bombay to the 17th of April and Calcutta to the 7th April, we learn that the war in the Punjaub is entirely over; that Dost Mohammed and his Affghans have escaped through the Khyber Pass and reached Cabool; that General Gilbert now occupies Peshawur, and in his march towards the Indus cleared the entire country of the insurgents; and having communicated these particulars in a despatch to the Governor-General, which reached head quarters on the 28th March, on the following day Lord Dalhousie issued a proclamation declaring the Sikh dynasty at an end, the boy Dhuleep Singh, the last phantom of Sikh Sovereignty, signed away his title, and the Punjaub is now part and parcel of the British empire in India.

The Governor General declares that the government of India has no desire for conquest, but that it is bound to provide for its own security, and that as the only sure mode of protecting the State from the perpetual recurrence of unprovoked and wasting wars, he is compelled to resolve on the entire subjection of a people whom their own government has been long unable to control, and whom no acts of friendship can conciliate to peace. The people not found in arms are to be allowed the possession of their property, and all are to enjoy the free exercise of their religion. Every fortified place, not occupied by British troops, is to be destroyed.

On the 2d of April another proclamation was issued, announcing the termination of the war. It expresses the thanks and acknowledgments of the governor-general for the services of the various officers and troops by whose aid the objects of the war were attained, congratulates the army and British subjects in India on the triumphant success which had been achieved, and in acknowledgment of the hand by which alone all victory is given, he had intimated to the Lord Bishop his wish that on the first Sunday in May, thanksgiving should be offered to Almighty God for the successful termination of the war, and the restoration to the people of the blessings of peace.

It appears from a detailed statement of the different corps of troops assembled in the Punjaub and the neighbouring countries, that the whole number of British and native troops under the command of the Governor-General was 71,110.

The chief secretary, Mr. Elliot, proceeded straight to Lahore on the 26th March, accompanied by a strong escort of troops. He arrived on the 28th, and next morning read before the assembled durbar the determination of the Governor General. The Prince, no longer Sovereign, is to receive an allowance of £40,000, and to reside within the British dominions. His mother will be permitted to join him. Poonah, it is said, will be the place of their abode. The few chiefs not convicted of treason are to retain their estates—the property of those who have appeared in arms against us is all confiscated. The Sikh soldiers are not to be entertained in our service. The Government is to be managed by a council of three—Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. Mansell, and Colonel Sir H Lawrence, of which the last is president, with a salary of £8,000 a year—the others have each £4,800. Four commissioners, with a large array of deputy commissioners, act under these. For some time to come it will in all likelihood prove a heavy drain on our finances, the revenues falling short of its military expenditure—the charges of Government devolving on India. Thirty-three thousand troops have been ordered to stand fast for the present within the country—thirty-eight thousand more are maintained close at hand. We were, however, left but little choice—annexation latterly was almost forced upon us. On the whole the change of sovereignty will, we believe, be acceptable to all but the Sikh military chiefs.

Lord Gough has published a farewell address to the Indian army. He dwells with proud satisfaction on the result of the recent operations in the north-west of India, achieved by the matchless energy and valour of the forces under his command. Lord Gough has exercised a wise discretion in his selection of particular points for commendation. There is more hardship and suffering in the progress of a campaign than there is of terror in a battle-field. The exposure to the inclemency of the skies, the forced marches under an Indian sun, the alterations between glowing hopes and moral discouragement, constitute the real touchstone of the soldier's merit. Many as are the faults of Lord Gough as a strategist, the *Army List* has never contained the name of a more gallant or more daring soldier. As a sea officer, Lord Gough would have been a man after Nelson's own heart. He would have disregarded every signal but the one to advance; every direction would have been forgotten but the immortal hint "that a Captain who laid his ship alongside of an enemy, and fought it out, could not go far wrong."

CHINA.—The news from China is to March 31, when the anticipated opening of the gates of Canton to foreigners was near at hand. It was said that a letter had been received from the emperor of a favorable nature, and a report prevailed that the governor and suite would enter the city on the 6th of April, under the protection of Sou, the Chinese Commissioner.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—The Queen held a drawing-room in St. James's Palace on Saturday afternoon in celebration of her Majesty's birth-day. Before the drawing-room the Queen received an address of congratulation in the Royal closet from the Archbishops and Bishops. The Queen wore the collars of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle. The Equity Judges wore their gold robes. Being a collar day, the principal knights of the several orders of knighthood wore the collars of their respective orders, The Duke of Wellington wore a field-marshal's uniform, and the ensigns of the garter and the golden fleece. About 1700 of the nobility and gentry were present at the drawing-room.

After the Queen had been fired at by Hamilton, as stated in a preceding paragraph, the royal carriage it is stated proceeded to the palace as if nothing had happened. Her Majesty retaining throughout the most perfect composure, and addressing herself to the royal children as if to calm their fears. On their arrival they were received by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who, with great emotion, congratulated Her Majesty on her escape.

TUTOR FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A vacancy has occurred in the assistant-mastership of Eton, Mr. H. Birch having been appointed tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was arranged that his duties were to commence after Easter. Mr. Birch will reside with his pupil and travel with his royal highness along with the court.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

MAY 26.—Quebec Pine, of large sizes, are in request for railway purposes, but small averages are dull of sals. The market cannot be said to have improved any for Deals, Battens, &c., as the latest sales of Spruce have been at £7 10s. and £7 15s. per standard.

FREIGHTS.—During the past week large quantities of iron, principally rails, have been in the market, for New York particularly, and freights are still nearly supported, notwithstanding considerable arrivals of shipping. Passengers are still tolerably abundant, but rates are lower.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.—The latest reports to the New York papers are as follow:

A letter from Marseilles of 21st, states that the Minister of the French Republic to the Court of Rome had arrived in that city, bearing a convention concluded between the French Republic and the Roman Government.

Intelligence from Hungary confirms the report of the defeat of the Russians. At Presburg, on the 17th, positive news was received of the surrender of Oten at discretion. Fourteen hundred Magyars were killed during the assault.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of California gold was received in China from the 1st of January to the 31st of March.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the report on the navigation bill was brought up, and received without discussion. The next Thursday was assigned for the consideration of the bill on its passage to a third reading.

Communication.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR,—When, at sea, a dark cloud makes its appearance in the horizon, indicating a thunder squall or a heavy gale of wind, a good Mariner immediately takes in sail, reefs his topsails, and prepares his bark for the approaching storm.

The time is fast drawing nigh when a great change in the British North American Colonies must inevitably take place, and it therefore behoves our leading public men to unite their energies—to be up and doing—and to guide the helm of affairs in such a course as will arrest the pending danger of a severance between those Colonies and the parent State, by the adoption of such measures as will strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's American subjects, and bind them more closely with the ties of affection to the Great Nation to which it has always been their pride and their glory to be an appendage.

Every English Mail brings us intelligence that there is very little demand for our staple article of export in the British Market, and it is to be feared there is not much prospect of a revival to any extent in the wood trade.

The policy pursued by the Home Government, however sound in principle, will ultimately be the means of bringing other Nations to the system of reciprocity, and, as a natural consequence, in its first operation, will have rather a revolutionary effect on the trade of our North American Colonies, which has hitherto been fostered and protected by the British Government. The immense capital which has been invested in various ways in this Province in the lumber trade—the great number of people employed—the money circulated, and the stimulus given to the Mechanic, the Farmer and the Trader thereby; all have already seriously felt the effects of the policy thus pursued, and how much soever we may lament the change and dread the effects which it may hereafter for a time produce, still, after we shall have underwent the convulsion, and shall have survived the crisis, by the judicious management of those at the head of affairs, a doubt cannot be entertained but we shall advance in prosperity upon a more permanent basis. Experience must have satisfied every man that the Lumber trade, carried on almost exclusively to such an extent as it has been for many years, to the neglect of AGRICULTURE, has rather retarded than advanced the interest of a large portion of this Province, although the few Farmers who have been content to till their lands, have been benefitted by it; but if such had not been the case, we should now be more able to bear up against the effects of so great a change in the Commercial policy of the Mother Country. Be this as it may, there certainly is a great alteration in the minds of the people, many of whom who would once have spurned at the idea of annexation to the United States, are now decidedly in favour of it, and if this feeling continues to increase as it has done for some time past, it will soon be too late to restore the inhabitants to that spirit of devoted attachment and loyalty to the Queen and Constitution of Great Britain, for which they have always been characterized in this Province. When we view the suffering and destitution which has prevailed—the want of employment—the general depression in every branch of business—the many thousands who have been compelled to leave the Province, &c., it cannot be wondered that such a change has come over the minds of many; and especially when our Merchants are met in every British Market by Foreigners with whom they have to compete upon equal terms, and from whose ports they themselves are shut out by prohibitary duties. It is the opinion of many that the British Government care little about the Colonies; but this cannot be the case, for if she wishes to continue a powerful and ruling Nation, as has always been advocated by her most able and enlightened statesmen, she must retain the Colonies. But in the mean time something should be done to divert the attention of the people, which has for its object the prospect of bettering their condition. The following paragraph must have been noticed in a very ably written article in the *Courier* of the 19th May, bearing the signature of the "Descendant of a Loyalist:"—"We suggest a Union of the whole," that is, of the British North American Colonies, "possessing a central Legislature, and a Vice-Royalty, by which local feelings and prejudices and party spirit must of necessity give way to measures having for their object the general prosperity of all; this only can insure an uniform tariff, and enable us to negociate with the influence necessary to obtain from the Government of the United States such a reciprocal Free Trade as has been shown in a previous part of this paper, we absolutely require, to render available the vast resources of the country." These and many other remarks which will be found in the piece above named, are well worthy the perusal and consideration of every patriotic man. The Provinces should, without loss of time, confer with each other upon this all-important matter, and Delegates from each should be sent to England to represent the present state of affairs and the necessity of a Union, which no doubt would be hailed with joy, and gladly assented to by Her Majesty's Government. Then, by the united exertions of the whole, the Great Trunk Railway between Halifax and Quebec, the Line from Shediac to St. John, and from thence to the States, and every other improvement necessary for their general interest would soon be accomplished, and every heart which is now desponding, would speedily begin to glow with the enthusiasm that Britannia would still rule the waves.

A NEW-BRUNSWICKER.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 12, 1849.

The intelligence by the last English mail, per steam ship Europa, will be found in preceding columns.

In the House of Commons, 24th ult. Mr. Roebuck moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of certain Colonial possessions of Great Britain, having particular reference to the North American Provinces, Australia, New-Zealand, and South Africa. After considerable debate, the motion was negatived by a vote of 116 to 73.—Mr. Roebuck's plan was to connect the North American Colonies in a Federal Union, under a Governor from England; each Province to regulate its own affairs by a domestic Legislature; and also to send representatives to a General Assembly for the whole, which should form the United Legislature of the Provinces.

With reference to the Russian Imperial manifesto and interference in favour of Austria against Hungary, the *Liverpool Journal* of the 26th ult., says:—"The Emperor Nicholas is a prudent man. In a miscalculation of the temper of France, he made a false move; but it is not too late to take up a less advanced position. If he cannot give the court of Vienna assistance, he can give advice; and a public friend like his Majesty may recommend reconciliation with Hungary ere it be too late. The Magyars can hardly be conquered; but if conquered they cannot be governed. Concession may at once put a period to war, and restore the empire to its integrity. Persistence in hostilities will assuredly bring the French into the field; and in their presence Hungary exalts a national throne in enduring safety, and Austria disappears, except geographically."

The state of affairs in Germany is so excessively confused, that it is difficult to give any distinct idea of what is passing.

It would seem that the Hungarians are almost every where successful, both against the Austrians, and against the Russians. The Emperor Nicholas arrived at Warsaw on the 17th, whither the young Emperor of Austria proceeded to meet him on the 21st, by rail road, from Olmutz.

By the annexation of the Punjaub, British India acquires an accession of territory of 100 000 square miles—occupied by a population of 3,500,000 souls, and paying a net revenue of about £1,000,000 sterling.

ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAUB.—The Anglo-Saxon race are extending themselves over the east and west. "Annexation" is as popular in India as in Mexico, and while the United States absorbs whole regions in the newest world, Great Britain adds kingdom after kingdom to her territory in the oldest. The Punjaub is ours, apparently with the consent of the inhabitants, and the whole Hindoo race are now the subjects of Queen Victoria. This was an act of sound policy; it is exempt from every charge of injustice, for it has taken place in obedience to the law of necessary safety, and without any of the oppressive enforcements which usually accompany conquest. We have been discreet, not ambitious; we admit the people into the fellowship of a great nationality, insure them protection and peace, and invite them to profit by the invitations of a higher civilization. Our future policy cannot impeach the wisdom of this proceeding, for it will not be the fault of extended territory if we fail to govern in the spirit of economy and impartiality. A dread of expense is entertained, but as there can now hardly be any more wars, the Punjaub must be governed so as to make it pay the necessary expense of government. Rigidly ruled, India will add immensely to the strength of England.—*Liverpool Journal, May 26.*

The steamer Bentinck, with the London mail of March 24, and with Sir Charles Napier on board, was spoken in the Red Sea on the 25th of April, and the proclamations of the Governor-General, announcing the termination of the war and the annexation of the Punjaub, were sent on board.—Sir Charles Napier, it will be recollected, was sent out for the purpose of taking the command of the forces in India for the prosecution of the war.

Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance, sailed from Liverpool on Thursday in the packet ship Ashburton for New-York.

Miss Maria Edgeworth, the celebrated Irish novelist, died at Edgeworth Town, County of Longford, on Monday last, after a few hours illness.

During a few days past several large fires have been again raging in the woods in the Parish of Simonds near this city, and yesterday the air was filled with the smoke arising from them. At one place on the road to Hampton, the woods were burning on both sides of the road, and it was with some difficulty that horses could be driven past the spot. We have not heard of any particular injury to buildings or cultivated fields; last evening the fire was within about a quarter of a mile of the valuable Mills of the Messrs. Reed, on Little River.

The gardens, grass, and crops generally are suffering much for the want of rain, in all parts of the Province, no rains having fallen since April, except a few showers about nine or ten days ago, which we learn did not extend far into the country.

The hundredth anniversary of the arrival and landing of Edward Cornwallis and the earliest settlers of Halifax, was celebrated in that city on Friday last, with great and various rejoicings. The Citizens, Military and Navy each contributed their share of the amusements, and participated in the enjoyments. The celebration was closed by illuminations, fire-works and salutes in the evening. The *Recorder* says the flag ship "Wellesley looked like a constellation, from the lights she showed from deck to topmast."

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.—In 1832, the whole number of cholera cases in New York, between the 4th of July, the day on which the first case appeared, and the 24th of that month, three weeks, when the disease had reached its height, was 2,725, and the deaths 1,116.—In 1834, the disease broke out on the 9th August, and up to the 29th, three weeks, there were 369 deaths reported.—This year, the first cases were on the 18th May, and up to the 7th of June, twenty days, there had been 300 cases, and 95 deaths reported; which, particularly as the population of the city has vastly increased since 1832-4, shows a great diminution in the number of cases and deaths as compared with those years. It would thus seem that the disense is of a milder character than formerly, or that it has not reached its maximum as rapidly.

THE OLD BURYING GROUND.—At a Meeting of the Common Council, on Monday the 4th inst., a Committee of Citizens were appointed to act in concert with a Committee of the Common Council, for the purpose of improving and ornamenting the Old Burying Ground in this City, who have already made preparations for commencing their laudable and interesting work; and from the well-known excellent taste of the several gentlemen composing the Committee, our citizens may, in due time, expect to see that long neglected "habitation of the dead," which is consecrated in all our memories as the last earthly abode of near and dear friends, become an ornament and a credit to our City—a place which the citizen and the stranger may visit with a becoming interest.

Committee of Citizens—His Honor the Recorder, and John Sears, T. E. G. Tisdale, and S. K. Foster, Esqrs.

Committee of Common Council—Aldermen Needham and Smith, and Assistant Aldermen Fairweather and Keans.

The first meeting of the General Committee was held on Wednesday last, at the office of W. H. NEEDHAM, Esq. The following officers were duly chosen—W. H. Needham, Esq., Chairman; Joseph Fairweather, Esq., Treasurer; Stephen K. Foster, Esq., Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously agreed to—viz:

I. Resolved, that S. K. Foster, John Sears, and William H. A. Keans, Esquires, be a Committee to prepare a plan for the improving and beautifying the old Burial Ground, and that they submit the same to the Committee as soon as practicable.

II. Resolved, that the Committee be divided into separate Committees for the purpose of collecting monies to carry out the object; and that the Hon. R. L. Hazen, W. H. Needham, and Joseph Fairweather, Esquires, be the Committee to solicit subscriptions in King's Ward.

W. O. Smith, and S. K. Foster, Esquires, in Queen's Ward.

W. H. A. Keans, John Sears and T. E. G. Tisdale, Esquires, in Duke's and Sydney Wards.

III. Resolved, that all monies collected by the Committee shall be deposited in the Bank of New-Brunswick.

IV. Resolved, that no monies shall be drawn unless by order signed by the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary.

V. Resolved, that the Chairman, in the name of the Committee, do request the Clergymen of the different denominations to make a collection in their respective Churches, in aid of individual subscriptions.

VI. Resolved, that the Chairman do respectfully invite the ladies to hold a Bazaar some time during this present summer, in further aid of such subscription.

VII. Resolved, that notice be given to all those who intend having the remains of their friends removed from the Old Burial Ground, that it is the request of the Committee they will do so by the first day of August next, and sooner if possible, and further that all persons having control over the palings be notified to remove the same by the first day of July next.

The public are hereby informed that the several gentlemen comprising the above Committees, will commence their duties, by calling upon the people in their different districts on Wednesday morning next, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock. The Committee are sanguine that the call will be liberally responded to. W. H. NEEDHAM, *Chairman.*

S. K. FOSTER, *Secretary.*

☞ We would direct the attention of our readers to the prospectus of Mr REYNOLDS, in another column, for erecting a Suspension Bridge over the Falls. The shares are put at a low rate, in order to accommodate all parties.

STEAMER MAID OF ERIN.—We regret to state that this fine boat met with a very serious disaster on Wednesday last. While lying at the end of the North Market Wharf, a little before one o'clock, preparing to start for Digby and Annapolis, a jug of spirits, which had been concealed by the cook or steward in the cook house, got broken in its removal from its hiding place, and some of the liquid falling upon the stove, caused such an instantaneous and intense flame, that in an almost inconceivable space of time every combustible material upon her deck was on fire, and for a while the entire destruction of the boat seemed inevitable.—While attempts were made by persons on the spot to check the flames, the wind blowing strong at the time, drove the fire aft with such rapidity that the ladies' cabin and other erections upon deck were ignited before any thing could be got out—Capt. Leavitt and his officers and crew losing every thing they had on board,—and even the boats being burned at the davits. The fire engines, however, were soon got to work, and the tide being high, and a plentiful supply of water from the Company's Works at hand, the constant streams that were poured upon the burning mass at length subdued it, but not until damage to the cabins, furniture, decks, &c. to the extent of some £1200 or £150 0 was sustained. This heavy loss falls upon the owners of the steamer, the Messrs. Parks, who were uninsured; but, we understand that, nothing daunted by their misfortune, they have already made arrangements for her immediate repair, and in a few weeks we expect to see her again in successful employment.—[Courier.

In consequence of the above disaster, the fine American Steamer *Admiral*, Capt. Hutchins, will come directly to St. John, until the *Maid of Erin* is again put in order, to resume her station on the line. The Admiral arrived here on Friday afternoon, and left again for Boston yesterday morning.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—The erection of this beautiful edifice has been resumed, and is now rapidly progressing. The porch in the west entrance is already completed, with the exception of the roof, and has a fine effect The cornice over the arched opening bears the inscription "Deo et Ecclesiæ, A. D. 1849." beautifully cut in what we believe is called "Church Text," with the cipher of His Lordship the Bishop at either end. The foundations of the Tower and Chancel are also laid, and we believe it is expected that the entire edifice will be roofed in during the present season.—*Head Quarters.*

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last, (Trinity Sunday,) the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Fredericton held an Ordination in Christ Church, when Joseph Cockerham, a literate person, was ordained Deacon.—*Ibid.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Monday last a Tow-boat belonging to Mr. David Raymond, was upset on her passage upwards from Fredericton to Woodstock, at a place called Betsey's Rapid's, a few miles below the latter place, and one of the hands on board, named Isaac Stickney, unfortunately lost his life. The boat was loaded with very heavy stones for the hearth of the furnace of the Carleton Iron Works, which, along with a quantity of goods was lodged in the rapids. The former it will be difficult to recover, and the latter are supposed to be lost. —*Ibid.*

On Friday the 1st inst. the steamer Madawaska left here for Woodstock and the Grand Falls, from which places she returned to this City on Sunday evening.

On Wednesday morning the steamers Reindeer and Madawaska started together for Woodstock; but there was a vast amount of timber drifting in the river, and after the former boat had made her way as far as Eel River she had the misfortune to break her rock shaft, and was forced to return to Fredericton the same evening. When the accident occurred, she is said to have been six or seven miles ahead of the Madawaska. Yesterday she got repaired, and returned to St. John.—[Fredericton Reporter, Friday.

We have had a most favorable season for planting, as there has been little rise of water to prevent Agricultural operations along the whole line of the River; and the consequence is, that at least one third more than the ordinary amount of land has been put under cultivation.—[Ib.

We never saw more timber pass down the River, in the same space of time, than has floated down within the last four or five days. We believe it is principally American Timber, although a good deal of it is owned by the Messrs. Glazier, of this place.—[Ib.

QUEBEC, June 2.—On Wednesday last the long Parliament of 1849 was closed—closed not by the Governor General, in person, but by a Deputy Governor, especially commissioned to prorogue it—Major General WILLIAM ROWAN; a Parliament whose proceedings will yet figure, largely, in the pages of history, and will be read with an interest, which we now scarcely comprehend. To Canada the Legislation of 1849 has been momentous; to Britain, hardly less so.—The session of 1849, beginning most auspiciously, has ended most disastrously, and its acts together with the late commercial policy of England may bring about, sooner than is desirable, that which it is believed by the most enlightened, must one day happen—INDEPENDENCE.—We fear the result: but do not desire it. The address of the Governor-Substitute—prepared for him, we should imagine—is remarkable rather for its brevity than for its substance; the excesses committed in Montreal the outrages of which the Queen's Representative has been the object; and the destruction of the Parliament Building are deplored; and the lack (?) of sympathy, which, it has been observed these proceedings have met with, has been viewed with satisfaction; the individual influence of members of Parliament to allay excitement requested; and the respect for law and the decisions of Parliament strongly enjoined. We could have wished there had been no necessity for such injunction; and that legislation had been less hasty and more considerate.

246 bills have been passed, but 6 have been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon.

It is highly probable, that Parliament will not be again assembled in Montreal. The *Pilot*, the organ of the government, broadly hints that the work of Legislation must be henceforth carried on, in some more peaceable place. We should suppose that Quebec will be again the seat of government.—*Morning Chronicle.*

We cannot pretend, says the *Montreal Pilot* of the 26th ult., to enumerate all the deputations and addresses which have been received by the Governor General within the last few days; but we must not pass over some of them without notice. The deputation from Grenville County consists of seventy, from Peterboro' of ten gentlemen. Gore sends a deputation of eighteen gentlemen to evince her opinion of Tory practices. It is well for Sir Allan Macnab that his absence spares him the mortification of seeing the estimation in which he and his party are held in his own district.—*Nova-Scotian.*

It is supposed that there were upwards of 10,000 citizens in or along the procession at the funeral of the late much lamented Sir Benjamin D'Urban, on Monday. The troops in garrison were all in attendance, with two bands playing appropriate music. The whole ceremony was peculiarly solemn and appropriate.

The Command of the Forces, (by the death of Sir B. D'Urban,) has devolved upon General ROWAN.

The Montreal papers confidently state that the Earl of Elgin will dissolve the Canadian Legislature within a month from the period of its prorogation.

The Kingston (Canada) Whig of 31st ult. announces that there had been four deaths by cholera at Stuartville, a suburb of that city, within two days.

270 Vessels have arrived, and business is improving.

A great number of immigrants arrive daily. The *Jane* of New Ross with 41 cabin and 347 steerage passengers, had about 40 deaths on her passage out, but the remainder of the passengers were in perfect health, when she arrived at the Quarantine. The Medical Superintendent writing to the Emigrant Agent, stated on the 30th ult., that out of 20 passenger vessels boarded during two days, he did not send two sick to Hospital.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

UPPER CANADA.—"In Upper Canada, the whole of the great peninsula between Lakes Erie and Huron, comprising nearly half of the available land of the province, is generally considered the best grain country of the American continent."—*Lord Durham.*

CROPS IN NEW YORK.—The crops are every where spoken of as looking remarkably promising. The warm sun and the frequent showers have caused nature to put on her most beautiful and attractive garment. Vegetation never came forward more rapidly than it does now. In Monroe county a piece of wheat of the Mediterranean variety has already commenced heading.—[Albany Journal, 6th.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS SOUTH.—The weather in this section continues very fine for the growing crops—so far as regards the rains, we believe we have never known a season to equal it—fine showers, but not a single washing rain. We look for one of the best wheat and oat crops that has been raised in Fairmount for several years past.—[Valley (Va.) Whig.

The prospect of an abundant Wheat crop in this district is now most cheering.—[Winchester (Va.) Republican.

THE TRADE OF THE UPPER LAKES.—A glance at the shipping list of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, gives a fair idea of the extent of the commerce of the Lakes. That paper reported as having arrived at Buffalo, from various ports on the upper Lakes, from Saturday noon to Monday noon, (forty-eight hours,) last week—13 steamers, 3 propellers, 1 bark, 8 brigs, and 79 schooners, freighted with 200,000 bushels of wheat, 190,000 bushels of corn, and 2,000 bbls. of flour—equal to an aggregate of half a million bushels of grain, besides the usual quantity of provisions, lumber, &c. which accompanies a fleet from the West.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A distressing accident is stated to have occurred at the Falls of Niagara, a few days ago, in consequence of three men attempting to cross the river in a skiff.

As they neared the middle of the river, the current, which at present is unusually rapid in consequence of the projection of the coffer dams on either side, speedily overpowered their efforts to resist it, and rising, as if to view the inevitable death before them, they were swept, stern on, into the rapids. Their boat, tossing from one rock to another, in a few moments was seen to capsize; the men rose, clinging to the gunwales, and were hurried on, until an opposing rock dashed the boat into fragments.—Two disappeared at once; the other was seen erect, the water to his knees, but in a moment after he was hurled down and seen no more.—[Boston Journal.

THUNDER STORM AT ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO.—Saturday evening 2d inst., Rochester was visited by one of the severest thunder storms ever remembered in that neighborhood. Eight houses in the city were struck by lightning, and slightly injured, but no lives were lost. During the same storm, St. John's Church, at Buffalo, was struck, and some damage done to the wooden work of the tower. The choir of the church were rehearsing at the time, immediately under a portion of the tower, but sustained no other injury than a severe shock and something of a fright, as the fluid passed off on the outside. We understand that two or three persons in the vicinity of the church were prostrated by the concussion. The church had no lightning rods.—*Newark Daily Adv., June 6.*

NEW ORLEANS.—*The Crevasse at Sauve's.*—We yesterday paid another visit to this crevasse, leaving there at 7 o'clock last evening. The work is necessarily progressing slowly, but, in our opinion, success is almost beyond a doubt. The piling is completed, with the exception of fifty or sixty feet near the centre, and fashines are put down, with sand bags, as fast as they can be brought to the spot. The piling which has been completed, we are confident, is of sufficient strength to withstand the water when the breach shall be entirely closed; and although we cannot as yet name the day when the grand object will be attained, we feel assured that it is close at hand.

The Overflow.—The truant waters of "Father Mississippi" continue to encroach upon our city, and the song of the gondolier or rather the shout of the municipality boatman, is fast nearing St. Charles street. The inundated streets present novel and exciting scenes, and, apart from the melancholy reflections caused by the disastrous state of affairs, there is much to amuse. All sorts of aquatic conveyances are brought into requisition, and these are now to be seen at all corners waiting to convey passengers through avenues where cabs and carriages were wont to roll