

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER:

The R. M. Steamer *Niagara*, arrived at this port on the evening of the 8th inst. The following summary of News is selected from *Wilmers & Smith's European Times* of the 26th ult. and from other sources.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Liverpool, Friday Evening.—Commercial affairs are still in a satisfactory state, but at the same time less buoyant than a week ago.

The sales of foreign and colonial Produce are to a moderate extent during the last eight days, but holders being firm in the demands, full prices generally have been paid.

The improved tone with which our Cotton market closed on the 13th inst., manifested itself upon its opening on Monday. The demand was to a fair extent, and tolerably well supplied by holders, at the full rates of this day's market.

The Corn market continues to exhibit much languor. Buyers confine their purchases to immediate wants, still there is at present not much likelihood of prices going much lower than our present quotations. At our market held here to-day the best Western Canal Flour sold at 25s. 6d. to 24s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s. to 23s. 6d.; New Orleans, 24s. to 23s. 6d.; Canadian, 23s. to 23s. 6d.; per brl. Indian Corn is steady; 31s. to 31s. 6d. for white, 29s. to 29s. 3d. for yellow, and 23s. 6d. to 29s. for mixed per qr.

The Iron market continues firm with an improving tendency; the last Am. mail brought considerable orders for Rails, and there is a disposition to buy for the completion of some of the English lines.

We have very few remarks to offer on the state of the Money market for the past week. Cash remains abundant, but is expected by the leading discount houses to become tighter, in consequence of the large accession of speculation Bills, and the operation of the Russian loan.

The impetus given to Finance of all descriptions, by the abundance of Money, has this week, to some extent, been checked, and reference to our price list will show a reaction in the value of Coffee and other Produce; and we think the future course of the markets, for some time, will be downwards; prices have gone up too rapidly, and without sufficient justification, to be permanent.

In Consols no fluctuations of any moment have occurred, the market has been very quiet, and closes to-night at 96½, being a quarter per cent lower than last Friday.

Meeting of Parliament.—Lord John Russell has issued a circular to the supporters of the Government, calling upon them for a full attendance on the 31st inst. The Protectionist party have also issued a circular earnestly requesting attendance, as, if no measure of agricultural relief is indicated in the royal speech, an amendment thereof will be proposed.

Arrangements have been made at Hull for forwarding, in the ensuing spring and summer, many thousands of German emigrants to Liverpool, whence they will be shipped to the United States, South America, and Australia.

It is stated as a fact, that a gentleman residing in London, who during a long series of years enjoyed uninterrupted good health, at the suggestion of a friend, assured his life with a London office for £3,000, and died the Sunday following the completion of his policy by the rupture of a blood vessel.

Pauperism in Edinburgh has been diminished nearly one third, within the last three months, by the greater demand for labour and the cheapness of food.

Among the recent deaths, we notice that of the widow of Dr. Chalmers.

A large meeting was held at London, on the 15th ult. relative to the proposed exhibition of the Industry of all nations. £10,000 was subscribed, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Lord John Russell and others.

The Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay has been elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

The Bishop of Exeter met Mr. Gorham, before the Ecclesiastical Court. Sir Herbert Jenner Fast sided with the bishop, and Mr. Gorham appealed to the Privy Council, which has declared in his favour and against the Exeter prelate.

IRELAND.

AWFUL DISASTERS IN KILARNEY. TWENTY SEVEN LIVES LOST.—Our local reporter has furnished us with some of the particulars connected with the burning of one branch workhouse, formerly the college, and the fall of a loft in another, called the brewery, which occurred in Kilarney on Monday night. The consequences were indeed frightful, and have plunged the whole district into gloom. The fire burst out about eleven o'clock, when the cries of the wretched inmates from the windows, for assistance to save them from the most terrible of all deaths, was truly appalling. After ladders had been procured, the work of rescue commenced most nobly. Every man vied with his neighbour in his efforts to save life. Protestant and Catholic clergymen, magistrates, physicians, police and people—all did their duty. But the result was a reported loss of three lives. The most dreadful part of the business, however, remains to be told. The cry of "fire," and the vivid flames, which forced its way into the brewery (branch-house,) woke the sleeping children. Alarms for parents, friends and relations in the other house made distraction and confusion. They beheld the burning pile from the windows. In their eagerness to go forth, they rushed madly to the doors and windows, but they were locked or fastened. They then sought an unused loft for the purpose of egress; but the rotten planks gave way—twenty-eight females were instantly killed, and as many more frightfully mutilated.

FRANCE.

The Funds on Thursday were higher in consequence of the President's favourable reception at a review, and Gen. Bedeau's speech against the Red Republicans on Wednesday. Fives opened 94.65, closed 94.55. Russian Loan, London: The market was rather weak this morning, but the paying of the deposit having gone off well, it closed stronger than it opened.

GERMANY.

At Berlin the negotiations for the treaty of peace between Denmark and Prussia, although this has only been accomplished through the energetic remonstrance of Lord Palmerston. We are not very sanguine about the result, since Prussia seems to have relapsed into her former reluctance to a sincere pacification. In fact with a Parliament about to assemble at Erfurt, which may revive all the previous excitement of the Frankfurt deputies upon this question, the rights and prosperity of the Duchies are made subordinate to other and more pressing considerations. The vacillation of the Prussian Cabinet on this question is condemned by all parties of all shades of political opinion. The Prussians having resumed diplomatic relations with the Porte, it is expected that the Austrians will not be slow to follow.

ITALY.

Letters from Turin of the 19th inst. announce that the Senate had on the preceding day sanctioned the treaty of peace with Austria by a majority of 40 to 2.

It is now affirmed upon some sort of authority that the Pope is about to return to his States, if not to Rome. Bologna is said to be the city where His Holiness will reside for the present. From northern Italy we have no particular news of interest.

SPAIN.

The discussion in the Cortes of Spain upon the bill authorizing the Government to collect the taxes during 1854 still continues, and the amendments of the opposition have been up to this time rejected. The government appears to be in a considerable majority. Some disturbances have taken place at Geneva. The elections for the renewal of the Cantonal Councils at Chur and Argau have resulted in Conservative majorities.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A complete reconciliation is said to have taken place between Russia and Turkey, the latter having consented that all those Polish subjects of Russia who were concerned in the late Hungarian movement shall be obliged to leave the Turkish dominions. A similar arrangement is on the point of being entered into between Austria and Turkey. The Russian list of the proscribed, contains the name of General Beni and twelve others. That of Austria begins with Kossuth, and contains thirty-two names. The place fixed upon by the Porte for the *internment*, as it is called, of the proscribed, is the Tower of Kutaga in Asia Minor.

It is announced that Madame Kossuth has joined her husband, she having escaped from Hungary in the disguise of a Mendicant.

The British Consul at Varna has discovered a diabolical conspiracy to murder Kossuth. The barbarous and bloody character of the Austrian policy in Hungary, has in nowise been modified.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have further dates from India and China, but the intelligence is of an uninteresting character. Dr. Campbell, the British Resident at Darjeeling, having imprudently, in company with Dr. Hooker, the celebrated botanist, crossed the frontier into Tibet, were seized and carried before the Sikkim Rajah at Tandoog.

They are still detained as prisoners, and their treatment is represented to have been very barbarous and cruel. The affair seems likely to prove of rather serious consequences to Dr. Campbell. Mr. Charles Lushington has been sent to Darjeeling to assume the civil and political duties of the station. The Rancee has again fomented a conspiracy amongst the Sikh Sardars. The whole affair has been once more failed; and Chutter Singh, Shere Singh, and the rest of that party are to be sent to Calcutta, there to end their days under surveillance. There seems still to be considerable insubordination amongst the turbulent Sikhs, and Sir Charles Napier is taking the requisite precautions to put them down with a strong arm. The dominions of the Nizam are also the scene of discontent, and everything tends to the open and avowed assumption of power by the British in that extensive territory.

From China we learn that the effective step taken to crush the piratical hordes in those seas have been successful; and our naval forces which were on that service have returned to port without the loss of a single man, whilst the destruction of the pirates is estimated at 1700 men, with 1000 driven on shore; and the whole of their junks, excepting six were destroyed. The Chinese authorities have co-operated effectually with the English naval commanders. Papers from the Cape of Good Hope have been received. The Neptune, with the convicts on board was still in the colonial waters, and the dissensions in the colony continued unabated.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MELANCHOLY COINCIDENCES.—One day last week, Mr. Henry Kitchen, of Douglas, came to his death by a sled running over his body, after which accident he survived but few hours. Mr. Kitchen's death is attended by the following extraordinary chain of coincidences:—About 12 months ago, his brother, Capt. Kitchen, while driving the same cattle, yoked to the same sled, and within a short distance of the same spot, met his death in precisely the same manner!—*Fredericton Reporter.*

WATER COMPANY.—At the Meeting of the Common Council, yesterday, we are happy to state that the bill for adopting the Resolutions submitted by the Water Company, and which will subscribe for £25,000 of the new Stock of the Water Company. We learn, with much pleasure, that a resolution to the effect that the 21000 shares of the stock has been submitted by our citizens, which, in all, amounts to £1,000,000 of the L.D. Company's stock, has been taken up, leaving but £1000 to be subscribed for. The Company therefore, all must be glad to learn, will thus be enabled to accomplish their projected improvements, and give to our citizens a much more abundant supply of water than heretofore, and the security of property, in cases of fire, will be greatly enhanced. *St. John's Observer.*

THE LATE INSURANCE.—Mr. Tolal lectured last evening the subject was, "The Common School for the North Eastern States." The lecturer, in a very pleasing and instructive manner, gave a very interesting account of the different schools in the several American States; the manner of raising taxes for their support; their internal management; the harmonious working of the system, and the good and lasting advantages it has derived therefrom. The conclusion was a direct and practical one. A School System, conceived up to the available results of that system, and offered several excellent suggestions, which, we trust, will be taken into consideration by the Legislature during the approaching session.—*Id.*

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—The N. B. Legislature was opened on Thursday the 7th inst. His Excellency's Speech is highly spoken of. The *New Brunswick* says:—

"The opening Speech of His Excellency is much longer, and more explicit, than usual with such speeches in this Province. It has evidently been prepared with great care, and displays unusual talent, as well as a thorough knowledge of the wishes, the wants and the resources of New Brunswick. Every subject touched upon in the Speech, is worthy the most attentive consideration, and its excellent suggestions will no doubt meet the hearty approval of every lover of his country. Could we see the recommendations of the Speech carried out, we should see a brighter day dawn upon New Brunswick than it has ever yet witnessed.

The Agricultural Report of Professor Johnston—a survey of the Coal fields of the Province—the improvements in the Navigation Laws—reciprocal free-trade with other Colonies, and with the United States—internal communication between the Bay of Fundy and the River St. Lawrence—Mr. Wilkinson's final report on the Fisheries—a consolidation of the Laws—the re-organization of the Post Office—and a revision of the laws respecting Parish Schools—are, each and all,

subjects of the most vital importance to the people of this Colony, and they are several mentioned in the first part of the speech in a satisfactory manner. Then we have the subject of altering the duties at every Session, a proceeding which has been exceedingly vexatious and at times almost ruinous to the Commercial community, and not unfrequently to other interests also. But yet more—the conclusion of the Speech the initiation of Money Votes, and the establishment of Municipal institutions, are recommended, and these importance pointed out. If the present Executive carry out these measures, they will be entitled to the gratitude and respect of every inhabitant of New Brunswick.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Mutual Insurance Company was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening, the 4th inst. The Secretary, agreeable to the Bye-Laws of the Company, submitted his Annual Report, by which it appeared that the number of unpaid risks on the 21st Dec. (to which period the accounts are made up) exceeded that of any previous year. The losses during the past year, amounting to £1777 12s., with all other claims against the Company, had been promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. The Report was adopted, and the following gentlemen elected Directors for the present year: Joseph Fairweather, Jos. W. Lawrence, Thor. M. Smith, Z. Ring, and S. L. Tilley.

At a meeting of the Directors, held the following day—

Joseph Fairweather, Esq. was chosen President;

Isaac Woodward, Esq. appointed Secretary, and J. M. Robinson, Esq. Solicitor.

The Company made a liberal donation of Ten Pounds, towards purchasing a new Fire Engine for No. 5 Volunteer Company.—*St. John's Courier 9th.*

AN INQUEST was held before James Wemyer, Esq., Coroner, on the 1st inst. in view of the bodies of Eliza Lindsay, and Nancy Jordan, found on the ice, between Mr. B. Appleby's ship yard, Kennelbreast, and Long Island, so called, supposed to have been frozen on the night of the 30th January. Verdict of the Jury—"That the deceased, Eliza Lindsay, came to her death under the influence of liquor, and by excessive cold and fatigue; the latter, Nancy Jordan, supposed to have been assisting the former, became fatigued, and excessive cold was the cause of her death." Mrs. Jordan has left a husband and family; Mrs. Lindsay was a widow, and had three young children. They both resided on Long Island, and were on their way home from the City, when overtaken by an awful death.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—We have had a few days unusually cold this week, much colder than any we have had during the winter. In the City, last Tuesday evening, the thermometer ranged from 17° to 29° below Zero; and in Fredericton, on the same day, it is stated to have been from 32° to 35° below Zero. After this intense cold had lasted for three days, it moderated on Thursday morning, since which time it has been delightfully mild, almost like summer. We must lay out, however, for a few more cold days yet before the winter is over.—*Id.*

CALIFORNIA.

Extract of a letter from a young "Hibernian" to a friend of his in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, Nov 10, 1849.

I arrived here after a tedious passage of nine months. We were seventy days in the snow and ice off Cape Horn! However I am here at last, and would advise you by all means to follow my example. Carpenters' wages are \$15 to 20 dollars per day, and a meeting has been called this evening to raise the wages; I get \$12 per day for what I can do, and that is not much, but I can learn. Labourer's wages are \$12; Board and Lodging \$15 to \$20 per week; Clothing of all kinds is high, but a man wants very little clothes here and then all wools. Lumber sold yesterday for \$400 per Thousand, and House Frames such as would cost \$300 at home, sell here readily for \$3000, and very hard to be got at that price. I myself live in a tent, and get my meals as I want them. I have to pay 75 cents for a single meal; Lodging for one night is \$1 50 cent;—in fact every thing is high. Washing is \$5 per dozen, but I do my own washing and mending.

As for the Gold Diggins, there is no mistake there is plenty of it here, and will be for some time to come. As soon as I can get to buy me a Pick and Shovel, and Gold-washer, and some provisions, I intend to go to the mines, and I am not afraid of returning home a rich man. The Carpenters won't work at their trade scarcely, they clear out to the Mines as soon as they get enough to

pay their way there, and buy enough to keep them for awhile. The current here at \$16 per ounce, and so many so plenty in my life, that such things as change, even out here, are nothing less than twenty-five to the Yankee say, "it beats all." I have been here now fifteen days, worth, clear of all expenses, \$152. I shall soon push for the Mines. Ever they dig the pure article, they dig from one to two ounces per some people here have dug lumps to four pounds, just as they hit upon of luck. You can set your own about it, but I would urge every man capable of it to include you to go for I know you will do well. Don't venture, for you can always make \$16 per day at the Mines. Besides, now erecting three Towns up the St. River, and if a man don't want to get to work. For in a place square, just room to sleep in, you pay \$2400 per year; rents are \$—Colonist.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2nd.

Military Orders have been received to remove the head quarters of the 1st Battalion to Toronto; also for the removal of the Department.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge.—Another quarterly dividend of Three per share has been declared for the quarter ending January last,—payable on the 1st of March.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICES, not inconsistent with character of our Paper, inserted on terms. A square or under, first insertion each continues for 10 days. Larger advertisements, at special rates. The usual terms for advertising in the *Wesleyan* are inserted on the inside of the paper, to be filled according to their size of changes. This paper will circulate extensively throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Edward Island, it will form a desirable advertisement. Advertisements not limited will be continued until ordered to the contrary.

To intending Emigrants FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CANADA COMPANY was the serious consideration of our emigrants leaving Nova Scotia. Western Section of Canada (formerly of Upper Canada) does not offer even for them to settle there, rather than should proceed to the most fertile and healthy parts of the United States, and very fertile, and abundant of resources obtained upon easy terms from west and Canada Company. The which has attracted settlers in U.S. abundantly evidenced by the progress of the Farmers throughout the Province shown by the success of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia settled in many Townships of the Province individual progress made by several of the people who have taken Lands in Nova Scotia, corroborates the success which is evident in Upper Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

Is offered by way of Lease for Ten Years, Cash down. The plan of the Balance in Instalments, being down. The Rents, payable 1st February of each year, at Six per Cent. of the value of the Land. Upon most of the Land, no Money is required of the settlers, according to the terms of the Lease, or three Years' Rent may be paid at these payments will free the Settler from the Lease. The Settler has secure, to him, the value of his Lease into a Freehold, stopping payment of further Rent, and the value of the Term, upon paying the Rent specified in the Lease.

The Lease has thus guaranteed the benefit of his Improvement, and the value of the Land he occupies, at a purchase. But he may, if he pleases, for the Freehold: the option be with the Settler.

A Discount, after the rate of Ten per Cent. will be allowed for anticipated purchase Money for every unexpired year entering the Tenth Year. The Settler will be the benefit of the Lease.

SETTLER'S SAVINGS' BANK.—Printed Papers, containing the names of the Settlers, may be procured gratis. Settlers in Nova Scotia, as likewise in England, Ireland, or whose names are on the list, may, by returning to the Bank, as a gentleman long residing in Canada, and who, possessing Maps of the Province, is prepared to furnish information respecting the Company in Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company, C. W. April 1848.