

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1831.

Dates have inspired them with hope, and the news from Warsaw has raised their courage. At length they have risen. The wealthy nobles demand free institutions—the right of governing themselves—of having their own judges and their own laws—and even not being taxed without their consent. The poor nobles demand equality of rights with the property, and they head the peasants in fighting against the Russian army. The people are sorely awake. Yet they fight bravely—sing the songs of Old Poland, and even have heard something of a French Revolution. Thrice has Wilna been attacked, and thrice have the invaders been repelled. Wilna remains in the possession of the invaders. The strong place in Lithuania has been stormed. The Cossacks have even been obliged to fly to the territory of Prussia; and there, in violation of every principle of justice and non-interference, they have been allowed to re-arm themselves and return to the conflict. But although they have returned, they will be again defeated—for all Lithuania is in a state of insurrection.

## NORTH AMERICAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

[The following documents, in addition to the one on the first page of this paper, were received by the Chamber of Commerce at Halifax, from JOHN BAINBRIDGE, Esq. Provincial agent, and have been published in the papers of that town. At a meeting of the Chamber on the 8th inst., the following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved—That the resolutions passed at the North American Colonial Association, be published in the Halifax papers, and that the President of this Chamber become a Subscriber, ex officio, thereto, at 5 guineas per annum, and that the same amount be sent to that Association towards the General Fund mentioned in said Resolutions, from the Funds of the Halifax Commercial Society.—Novascotian]

No. 11, George Yard, Lombard street, 16th April, 1831.

Sir—I am directed by the Provincial Committee, this day appointed at a meeting of merchants and others interested in the trade of the North American Colonies, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the resolutions then entered into.

It will be apparent to you that the benefits likely to result from the establishment of the association which it has been agreed to form, must depend upon its being generally supported by those who are, either directly or indirectly, interested in the trade of the North American Colonies: the blow recently aimed at the very existence of that trade, which was only averted by the strenuous and continued exertions of the gentlemen who controlled themselves together with those connected with the other interests threatened by the measure, proves the necessity of a permanent association being established, prepared with the means of meeting, by an immediate and energetic opposition, any further attempts of a like nature.

I trust therefore that you will favor me with your name as a member of the association, at such scale of subscription, agreeably to the third resolution, as you may think proper, and I beg particularly to direct your attention to the permanent fund to be raised by immediate subscriptions, (independently of the annual ones,) upon which the continuance and efficiency of the association, very materially depend.

I am, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

R. CARTEL, Honorary Secretary.

## GENERAL SHIPPING AND COLONIAL COMMITTEE.

Committee Room, City of London Tavern, April 23, 1831.

At a Meeting of the Committee held this day, pursuant to notice, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Meeting of the 21st inst.

NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That the prosperity and preservation of the West India Colonies, from the extensive, uniform, and certain market for manufactures and employment for shipping, which they afford, are essential to the maintenance of the general interests and the naval power of the Empire.

2. That to legislate beneficially for those Colonies, and for the real and permanent welfare of all classes of the population, requires an intimate local knowledge of the state of society, and of the habits and feelings of the people; and a careful reference to the history of the establishment of the Colonies, and to the laws under which British Capital has been embarked in them, and their cultivation stimulated by the long-cherished policy of the Mother Country.

3. That, when, for these reasons, local legislatures have been established, to coerce those legislatures in matters of internal regulation involving their own private property and personal safety, in principle, dangerous to all the Colonies, and calculated to destroy their attachment to the Mother Country, which, during the last war, so singularly contributed to her success, and which even now, in a period of extreme adversity, has not been extinguished.

4. That to effect such a coercion of the Colonies by means of penal restrictions or burthens on their intercourse with this country, appears to this Committee to be not only oppressive towards the non-resident proprietors, annuitants, mortgagees, and others, who, though possessing much property in those Islands, yet have no influence in their legislatures, but also, and equally injurious to the merchants, manufacturers, and ship owners of the United Kingdom who are directly interested in this intercourse and who must be injured by its interruption to the extent of many millions of capital and many thousands of persons.

5. That the threat, as recently announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to propose the adoption of such means for coercing the Colonies, is contrary to the uniform usage of Parliament since the American Revolution, and consistent only with those precedents which led to that disastrous event; and a revival of similar measures, for whatever object, appears to this Committee the most dangerous and detestable policy, as the exercise of this odious power of coercion was, after repeated discussion, virtually abandoned during the American Revolution;—an abandonment strenuously advocated by the greatest statesmen this country has produced, and which the calm, uncorrupted voice of all reasonable men has since been recorded to be in conformity with those principles of sound policy by which all parts of the Empire should be connected and governed.

6. That a perseverance in this unwise and perilous course of policy cannot fail to provoke measures of resistance, endanger the peacefulness of the Colonies, and put to hazard not only the property but the lives of all classes of the inhabitants, entirely destroy our intercourse with the Colonies, and ultimately lead to their separation from the Mother Country.

7. That Petitions be prepared and presented to our gracious Sovereign, and, at the assembling of Parliament, to both Houses of the Imperial Legislature, expressive of the sentiments contained in these Resolutions, and deprecating, in the strongest but most respectful terms, the anti-colonial policy of this and other late measures of the Administration; beseeching them not to adopt any resolutions which must compromise both the commercial intercourse and the political connection between the British Colonies and the Mother Country, and earnestly entreating protection for the general Colonial and Shipping Interests of the Empire.

8. That a Copy of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, Lord Viscount Althorp, and Lord Viscount Godolphin, and the Chairman be requested to ask for an interview with their Lordships on the subject;—and that Messrs. Wm. Maxwell Alexander, John Bainbridge, Henry Bliss, Abraham Borradaile, John W. Buckle, Andrew Colville, Henry Davidson, William Findall, and George F. Young, be a deputation to attend the Chairman at such interview.

9. That the Resolutions be published in the Morning and Evening Papers shortly after they shall have been submitted to His Majesty's Government.

10. That Copies of the Resolutions be transmitted to the Colonial and Shipping Committees or Associations (with which this Committee have had communication) at the several out-ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

NATHANIEL GOULD, Chairman.

The House of Commons.—With regard to the population of the House of Commons itself, if we may use the word, we decidedly wish

that ministers had maintained inflexibly their original resolution of reducing its aggregate numbers from 658 to 506. The assembly is too numerous for the convenient transaction of public business, and on the whole would have been improved as a machine for legislation by being pretty freely pared down. But it is manifestly the plan of ministers to give and take with the anti-reformists on points even of considerable moment, as a means of tranquillizing opposition upon points which they have made up their minds not to sacrifice;—viz., the grand principle of the whole measure.—Times.

Henceforth the ships of the Royal Navy are to be built exclusively of English and American oak, in equal proportions.

Viscountess Nelson, Duchess of Bronte, widow of Lord Nelson, died on the 4th May, in the 61th year of her age.

## TIGHT LACING.

On Tuesday evening an 1-year-old child, named Mr. Baker, at the Rose and Crown public-house, Charles-street, Salford, on the body of Miss Betsey Harris, a fine young woman, 22 years of age, who came to her death under the following circumstances:—Mr. Richard Patley, a surgeon, residing in the Commercial-road, stated that on Sunday evening last, he was sent for to attend the deceased. He found her lying on the carpet in the back parlour. She was quite dead, but the body was not cold. For the satisfaction of her friends he opened a vein in the hand, but only a few drops of blood followed the incision. On that morning he opened the body and head of the deceased, and found the brain in a state of congestion. This, he imagined, was produced by compression on the descending aorta from a very heavy meal, and great pressure from the stays of the corset, which, at the time of her death, was really incredible. The effect of the pressure was that the blood was prevented from passing in its ordinary course to the lower extremities, and, consequently, caused a greater flow of it to the lungs and brain. The heart, the lungs, the stomach, and intestines, were perfectly healthy; but the two latter were considerably distended with food and drink. There was an excessive quantity of food and drink in the stomach, which appeared to have been but recently taken. He was of opinion that the congestion of blood on the brain, occasioned by the pressure described, produced the fatal result, which was the cause of death.—Some other witnesses were examined.

The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict:—“That the deceased died of apoplexy, produced by her stays being too tightly laced;” and expressed a hope that the proceedings might act as a warning, as they might serve to warn females against a practice which was so decidedly injurious to their health, and in many instances, the cause of death.

## IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant's journey from Ennis to Galway was like a triumphal progress. The roads were crowded with vehicles, and the succeeding multitudes with each other in the warmth of their greetings. He travelled from Ennis to the house of Mr. Lynch, where he dismissed the military guard, and slept in the country lodge, at a distance from any military station, without a centinel. The people most appreciate this confidence. The town of Galway poured out to meet his lordship on the morning, and the Claddagh fishermen with a boat on wheels, gaily painted, the Union Jack flying at stem and stern, a pipe in full exercise, banners with “Great Willie Fatha,” “Edin go Banagh,” and “Ireland is friends,” &c., were hoisted before 300 men in their holiday dresses, with green and pink ribbons, festoons, garlands, wreaths of evergreens crossed the road, and the beauty of the neighbourhood was assembled with its peasantry and gentry. The noble marquis mounted his horse and appeared amid the Salute of the Nimrods in the roads, and the cheers of his assembled thousands. The mayor and corporation escorted his excellency to the Court-house, where he received the congratulations and petitions of the people. There was nothing to check or dim the general joy of the day. His excellency proceeded to Ross-hall, where he spent the night, and on the following day set out for Galway.

Subscriptions in London for the distressed Irish.—The subscriptions for the suffering Irish people amount already to above six thousand pounds. It speaks well for the nation, that the appeal of an excellent correspondence in this paper, and of a parish priest of the Roman Catholic church, aided in Parliament by Mr. D. Browne, and in the city by the Lord Mayor, should have produced already such a quantity of potatoes for food and seed, and in their determination to set about public works, which shall at once improve the soil, and employ the poor. All this is well, and we trust it will end in the final restoration of peace and prosperity to a fine, but neglected and oppressed race of men.

LUKE DILLON.—The mercy of the Crown has been extended to this culprit, and the sentence of death [see first page] commuted to transportation for life. The decision of the Government was communicated to him on Wednesday, when his irons were struck off, and he was on Tuesday conveyed, handcuffed to a common felon, who was also sentenced to undergo the mitigated penalty of the law, from Newgate to the Essex hulk, at Kingstown. His head was shaved, and he was dressed in the slop-clothing provided by Government for convicts under rule of transportation.

Brussels, May 4.—The decision of Prince Leopold is awaited with intense anxiety. With the exception of the French editors of the Republican Emancipation, all of the most respectable journals unite in advocating the Prince's cause. All parties, even that of M. Gendebien, are inclined to support a measure which promises happiness and tranquillity to Belgium and peace to Europe. Were Prince Leopold as much disposed to accept as the Belgians are anxious in their desire to offer him, the crown, he would not hesitate a moment.—To adopt the general expression, “His arrival would not only be hailed with joy, but he would be carried on the arms of the people from Ostend to Brussels.” The universal question is, whence proceed the obstacles? Do they emanate from France or from Holland? Is the one fearful that Belgium and the Rhine provinces should thus escape her, or is the other, from a spirit of revenge, determined to oppose every measure calculated to insure the consolidation and independence of the country? The obstinacy, the uncompromising obstinacy, of the King of Holland, led to the loss of this portion of his Kingdom; let him take heed lest it produce still greater misfortunes.

## UNITED STATES.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

The following letter came to us by the mail of this morning. We deeply deplore the great calamity which Mr. Rowland, a Presbyterian Minister, so vividly and sorrowfully describes. The public will sympathize with the unfortunate inhabitants of Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, N. C. May 29, 1831.

To the Editor of the National Gazette:

Sir—FAYETTEVILLE IS NO MORE! This morning the sun rose upon us in its beauty, and with gladdened hearts we flocked to the churches of our God.—Now we are in

ruins. But two stores of all that this place contained, are standing. The rest are entirely consumed. Nothing but stacks of tottering chimneys remain to tell what we once were.

Except in the outskirts of the town, and in those streets which are a little off from the centre of the village, not a dwelling-house remains. All the churches, with the exception of the Methodist, which is distant from the centre of the town, is destroyed. The Academy, the two splendid hotels, our printing offices, the two Banks, the old State House, every apothecary's shop, and some of our mills, are all in ashes.

The fire communicated, it is supposed, from a chimney, precisely in the centre of our village, and spread with inconceivable rapidity through every street. It was just after the congregation had been dismissed, about half past 12 o'clock, when the fire was first discovered, and in less than one hour and a half our village was literally a “sea of flame.” The goods were consumed in the streets, the engines were burnt at their stands. Some who had property removed to a distance in expectation of safety were disappointed; too soon the destroying element reached them. The churches, though at a distance from each other, were soon in flames. The tall steeple of the Presbyterian church seemed a pyramid of fire; for a while it stood firm; soon the bell descended with a crash—the steeple trembled, tottered—and fell. The Episcopal church, which apparently caught at the same time, was soon in ashes.

As I wandered through the outskirts of the place, to administer relief so far as possible to the distressed, my heart sunk within me. The sick were borne out of their houses, and were lying on pallets in the streets. Others, faint and exhausted, were reclining on the beds which had been thrown out. Every moment our ears were stunned with the explosion of powder, to demolish the buildings which might stay the flames. But although many were thus levelled, there was not strength to pull the timbers from the reach of the conflagration.

It is impossible to paint the heart-rending scenes which every where occurred. Parents were inquiring for their children, and children for their parents, and in every countenance reigned despair.

I have been round the fire in every direction, and the above statements are the result of my own observation. From where I now write I can perceive, for the extent of nearly half a mile, the light which flashes up from the smouldering ruins. A very small portion of the property was ensured. Most of the people lost their all! Our distress may be partially imagined, but cannot be justly conceived of. Much bodily injury was experienced, but so far as is at present known, no lives were lost. What results may be ascertained when our friends are collected, it is impossible to say.

HENRY A. ROWLAND, Jr.

We add the following from a particular account of the fire prepared by the editors of the N. C. Journal and Carolina Observer:

It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the entire loss in real estate. There probably is no instance in history of so large a portion of a town being consumed, where it was not the result of voluntary human agency.—

The private buildings destroyed, in number about six hundred, would require a catalogue to enumerate particularly. But besides the buildings, immense quantities of books, valuable papers, money, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandise and produce, were destroyed. Many who on the morning of that day were in the full enjoyment of all the ordinary blessings of life, have now nothing left to them but the single suit of clothes which they then wore, not a morsel in store either of bread or of meat, to meet the common demands of nature, destitute even of the shelter of the rudest hovel from the inclemency of the climate.—

Nor is this state of privation confined to man in the full enjoyment of his natural strength and independence, but it includes all conditions of life,—the widowed mother bending beneath the weight of years and surrounded by her famishing babes,—the helpless, and unprotected female—the sick, the lame, and the aged. Many who were in a state of prosperity, new find themselves entirely denuded of property, and burdened with debts of immense magnitude. But we forbear. The entire loss is estimated at one million and a half of dollars.

A meeting for the relief of the sufferers has been held in Philadelphia, and an efficient committee has been appointed to collect contributions. Similar measures are proposed in this city, and we hope the example will be generally followed to our principal towns.—New York Observer.

The town contained 3500 inhabitants, and was the seat of an extensive and flourishing business. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, of which it is supposed less than one tenth has been insured.—Id.

From the N. York Observer, June 11.

Steam Boat Explosion.—Many lives lost!—On Tuesday afternoon the Steam-boat General Jackson, Capt. Vanderbilt, which has plied daily between this city and Peekskill, was destroyed on her passage down, by the bursting of her boiler. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock, while she was lying near Grassy Point Dock, a long landing in Haverstraw Bay, about two miles below Stony Point Light House, and thirty-five miles from the city. Capt. Vanderbilt was on shore at the time, assisting in the landing of passengers and merchandise. Such was the force of the explosion that the boiler was blown entirely from its place, and fell into the river between the boat and the Dock; a great part of the forward deck was demolished—the bows blown out, and in about 20 minutes the boat sank, the stern only being above the surface of the water. When the accident happened, the Steam Boat Albany, Capt. Jenkins, on her passage down, was only a few miles distant from the scene of the terrible catastrophe, and in half an hour after, Capt. Jenkins was near enough to send his yawl on shore, to the assistance of the sufferers.

The number of persons on board at the time of the explosion was between 40 and 50. Of these it is ascertained that 7 are dead. It is said also that an elderly gentleman and his son were in the cabin at the time of the explosion and are supposed to have gone down with the

boat. Eight or ten others are badly scalded, of whom 6 or 7 are not expected to survive.—M. E. B. Rathbone, a respectable merchant of this city of the firm of Jagger & Rathbone, was shockingly mangled, and suffered the amputation of his leg on Wednesday, but is expected to recover. The number of lives lost will probably be from 12 to 15.

The explosion seems to have been the result of unparliamentary negligence. It is said that the steam was not let off while at the landing. The explosion was so violent that the chimney was thrown to a considerable distance, and fell on the shore with its bottom upwards.

Another Dreadful Steam-Boat Accident.—A Cincinnati paper of the 1st inst., states that the steam boat Brandywine, on her way up the Mississippi river from New-Orleans burst her boiler and killed 30 persons.—New York D. Sentinel.

PAWTUCKET, (R. I.) June 2.—We yesterday witnessed (says the Pawtucket Chronicle of Friday,) the disinterment of the Hon. Joseph Jenks, one of the first Governors of the Colony of Rhode Island, who died on the 15th June, 1749, eighty two years of age. The skeleton was nearly entire, and in a better state of preservation than could have been expected.—Gov. Jenks was probably the tallest man that ever lived in the State, standing, when living, 7 feet and 2 inches, without his shoes. His high bones, when taken up, measured 18 inches.—(“There were Giants in those days.”)

The population of the United States (by the census of 1830, lately completed) is 12,976,649—increased in ten years, 3,339,350. The state of New-York contains 1,934,496; city of N. York, 203,015.—The total number of Slaves is stated to amount to nearly two millions, being an increase, in ten years, of upwards of 400,000 in that land of “equal rights and free institutions!”

From the New-York Standard.

Latest from Rio de Janeiro.—By the big Virginia, says the Baltimore Republican, we have received our Rio papers to the 14th April. They contain official accounts of the abdication of Don Pedro, in favour of his son, and the appointment of a Regency over the young Monarch—consisting of the Marquis de Carvalho, Francisco de Lima e Silva, Nicolao Pereira de Gamaes Vergeiro.

The immediate cause of the abdication of the Emperor was the conduct of his troops. He endeavored to head them for the purpose of marching against the people who had assembled in the Campo d'Acclamarao, the troops not only refused to march, but left the barracks, and joined their countrymen. The consequence was the immediate abdication of the Emperor in favor of his son, under the title of Don Pedro II. and his taking refuge with the Empress and the young Queen of Portugal, on board a vessel of the War-pipe. The Ministers for foreign powers resident at Rio, took refuge on board of the War-pipe, from which they addressed a joint note to the Regency, demanding protection and safety for their countrymen. They received a reply assuring them that their countrymen would be respected, and receive the protection of the laws, and the privileges granted to friendly nations.

On the 9th, the young Monarch made his triumphant entry into Rio, and was apparently received with great enthusiasm by all parties—citizens, military, and foreigners. At night a grand illumination took place. The public institutions will take place as soon as the Legislative assembly is legally installed.

The Diario Mercantil of the 14th, says that public confidence is entirely restored. The shops are open as usual, and commerce is perfectly re-established.

The ex-Emperor sailed for England in the British Ship.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, 14th April, 1831.

“We last advised you of strong parties existing here; the Brazilians have gained the day, and the British have been defeated on the 7th instant. In favour of his son, a boy of 4 years of age—Don Pedro II. Every thing is quiet, the thing has been done without bloodshed, and the ex-Emperor, wife, and Queen of Portugal, sailed yesterday morning for England, in the British Ship of War Valente, and a British frigate is intended to proceed to Munich, in Bavaria, to pass the remainder of his days—he has taken wherewith to support him.

From the New York Observer.

New and Interesting Discoveries in Africa.

By the arrival of the Brig Virginia at Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, letters have been received containing the interesting intelligence that the two LANDERS had arrived in that city on their way to England, from Africa, having succeeded in discovering the true source of the Niger, and in recovering the long-sought manuscripts of Mungo Park! The following particulars are given in a letter, dated Rio Janeiro, April 14.

The English Ship Carnarvon, which arrived at Rio Janeiro early in April, from Fernando Po, an island in the mouth of the river Cameroons, in the Gulf of Guinea, brought as passengers Richard Lander, the well known companion of Clapperton, and his brother John Lander, whose names have been absent 17 months in the employ of the British Government, in prosecuting the search after the course of the Niger.—Having reached the point (mentioned in Clapperton's book) where Park was murdered, they succeeded in recovering his books, letters, manuscripts, and a double-barrel gun, which was his property.

Being obliged to abandon their design of proceeding to Timbuctoo, from which they were scarcely fifteen days journey, for want of provisions, without which there is neither food nor protection or assistance from the authorities of the country, they in consequence re-embarked at the place where Mungo Park lost his life, and following the current of the river, which runs at the rate of four miles an hour, they ascertained that the Niger, before it divides itself into various branches, is ten miles wide. They then resolved to proceed by one of the most considerable of the branches which flowed rapidly to the west. As they approached the coast they were taken prisoners by the negroes who inhabit the banks of the river, and were again obliged to embark to be conducted to the presence of their King, who lived at a great distance. They were plundered and treated as slaves, and were threatened to be sold and sent into the interior. They succeeded however, after great difficulty, in persuading the chiefs, by promises of a great reward, as well for their persons as for the property they still possessed, to send them to the coast of Guinea.

Having again embarked, they at length arrived at the Bay of Benin, where the Europeans gave them every assistance they required.

These travellers affirm, that the river Niger, which discharges itself into the Bay of Benin, is the most considerable branch of the Niger; and that the others, like the Calabar, also flow to the ocean. They also stated, that their guides told them that the city of Timbuctoo is not situated on the Niger, but distant from it 12 leagues to the North. They admired the beauty and fertility of the country through which they passed, the extent of which is calculated to be 1,800 miles. The inhabitants of the interior are mahomedans, and the march more tractable and civilized than the negroes who inhabit the coast.

They took passage on the 6th April, in the British transport, William Harris, for Portsmouth, England.

The public will expect with great anxiety the narrative of these adventurous travellers. They have solved a problem which has deeply interested the scientific world, and they cannot fail to meet with an appropriate recompense for their toils and discoveries.

## The Observer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1831.

No later dates have reached us since our last was issued.—The most interesting circumstance perhaps, in the result of the late electioneering contests to us is the bearing which it may have on the Timber Duty Question. There can be little or no doubt that Ministers have secured so decided a majority in as far as the Reform Bill is concerned, that its fate in the House of Commons is no longer a matter of dubiety, and it can scarcely less be questioned that the House of Lords will feel such an influence over it as will cause every other consideration to give way before the bold advance of a measure sanctioned by KING, Ministry, and People. We mean to say that the principle and essential parts of the Bill will be supported, and this is all we desiderate in the matter. But how far a majority in the Reform Question may infer a majority adverse to our colonial interests, is still a matter of speculation. It certainly does not follow that though the electors may exert themselves to secure the return of a Representative favourable to the great question of Reform, that they at the same time ensure his support to Ministers through all the thick and thin of their proceedings. We believe that in general they do not look much beyond that vital and all-engrossing question, and that the views of their favorite candidates as to the ordinary detail of Parliamentary affairs, are not (particularly in such stirring times as the present) taken much into the calculation. It is to be presumed however, that those who stand by Ministers in their most arduous struggles will be disposed, without some powerful counteractive, to aid and abet them in their minor contests, and it is much to be feared that as soon as the great decisive blow has been struck, they will again summon their forces to that engagement which in less favored circumstances, left them minus only 46. We are therefore most happy to observe that our interests are not looked upon at home with supine indifference, but that on the contrary a spirit has been awakened and embodied in a powerful Colonial Society which cannot fail to be productive of the very best effects. To the principles, and plan, and primary operations of that Society we have the pleasure of calling the attention of our readers to-day, and for this purpose refer them to preceding columns.

The Courts of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the St. John Circuit, was opened in this City this morning. His Honor judge Chipman presides.—We learn that there are but three criminal cases to be tried, one for Grand and two for Petit Larceny.

SEASON.—With the exception of the 1st of the present month, and one or two other days, the weather in this city and neighbourhood, has not been excessively warm, though we learn that in the interior of the Province much heat has been experienced. Owing to the rains that fell in the earlier part of the season, the potato crop particularly has suffered some injury, but in other respects the hopes of the agriculturist are well sustained.—We have had more than our average complement of fog at this early period of the season, but it does not penetrate far into the country. On Saturday last when it was quite dense here, the atmosphere was clear even in Indian Town.—Strawberries and green peas have already appeared in our market,—new potatoes are expected to make their appearance in a few days. Grass is uncommonly luxuriant, and we may reasonably anticipate an abundant and excellent crop of hay.—A hedge round a Lot in Queen-street, east side of Queen's-square, has for a fortnight past exhibited hawthorn in full blossom, a production so very rare in this country that it attracts the notice of every passenger, and will not long hold out against a host of pillers.

Tremendous Thunder Storm at Fredericton.

On Sunday morning last, Fredericton was visited with one of the most severe thunder storms that has been experienced there for many years, and of which we have obtained the following particulars from gentlemen who arrived thence last evening.—About 1 o'clock, A. M. it commenced raining in torrents, accompanied with thunder; towards day-light the thunder and lightning became truly awful and alarming, and between 5 and 6 o'clock the electric matter struck the Catholic Chapel, which it set on fire, but the alarm being immediately given, the fire was soon extinguished.—It was also very quickly observed, that the destroying element had torn the roof of the building, shivered the rafters, and descending into the body of the structure, had forced its way out on both sides—on the north side it made a large opening, carrying out one of the windows, breaking up the plastering, and shivering the timbers, &c., into splinters; on the south side it also forced out a window, but with less damage to the timbers and plastering. The shingles on the roof were much scorched, torn off, and scattered about the street, and from this circumstance, it is supposed that the roof was first struck.—It was a new and very neat edifice, not quite finished, but Service had been performed in it for some time past.—Had the accident happened a few hours later, when the congregation would have been assembled, the effects must have been awful in the extreme. The building is so much damaged, that it is thought by some the expense of repairing it will be as great as to erect a new one; Divine Service, however, was performed in it on Sunday, after the appalling calamity was over. The storm continued, with less violence, till nearly one P. M., and we have heard that its effects were visible also on some trees on the opposite side of the river from Fredericton.—It is reported that a woman in Fredericton, during the severity of the storm, had in a state of trepidation gone under a bed with a child, that the child was struck dead, and one of the woman's arms very materially injured; we hope this may prove incorrect.—Early on Sunday morning last, the report of distant thunder was heard in this City,—Saturday was considered one of the hottest days that has been experienced on the river St. John for a long time past.

During the rained here persons in a state of Chaleur, w rable injury, duration.—A at Montreal, the morning, the afternoon.

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HALIFAX, J heard compla of Brailors, of circulation is impossible to calling at twen ears, have lon —but we cert to flow off in and silver dep Halifax halfp in the State f clear profi. For the autho instable valuo the experier.

HALIFAX, J sons, afflict morning, caref in an airy and on an evening building, prom comfort, havin The alarm w not at all surp attended with and that mazi natural.—We t Press no gett Royal Gazette

MIRACULOUS most favourab manufacture ply has been average fleet pre-ent—and land, from th The Brig P with 220 pas into this port all of which prays, had de by promiss of the Prov plied to the placed in casu by the Captu among the p their differenc to Captain C highest term during the pi

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