British News.

The Archduke Charles died in Vienna on the 30th of last month. He was born 5th Sept. 1771; he was consequently in his 67th year. Carried away by his decided vocation of arms, the Archduke Charles, in 1793, at the early age of 22 years, was entrusted with the command of the vanguard of the Prince of Coburg. In this campaign and that of the following year he distinguished himself by services so brilliant, that in 1795 he was appointed to the command of the Austrian Army then operating on the Rhine. As Commander in Chief, he had the honour of vanquishing Jourdan and compelling General Moreau to make the famous retreat, which forms perhaps the most brilliant episode in his military career. At the same time, whilst the Archduke was obtaining such signal triumphs on the banks on the Rhine, the Imperial Armies were destroyed in Italy by General Bonaparte, who was then carrying on his first campaign in the capacity of Commander-in Chief. Summoned to Italy in order to repair the disasters of the Austrian Generals, the Archduke found nothing but disorganized remains. He struggled, however, with firmness and fortitude; and if he was compelled to retrograde as far as the plains of Campo-Formio, he nevertheless gave evidence, in the course of his campaign, of talents, that gained him the esteem of Napoleon, and of whom he was a passionate admirer.

After the rumpture of the peace of Campo Formio the Archduke was once more called to take the command of the Austrian Army on the banks of the Rhine. He then took part in the operations of the Russian Armies which were destroyed in Switzerland by Massena. The Russians afterwards accused him as the cause of their reverse; and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, seconded in Vienna by a party which already dreaded his glory and popularity, obtained his recal. Events, however, were not long in avenging him. After the battle of Hohenlinden, when the victorious armies of France no longer saw any obstacle before them, and were preparing to invade the territories of Austria, the Court of Vienna was too happy to recal the disgraced Archduke to active service. On the conclusion of the peace of Luneville (in 1801) the Archduke became Minister of War, and displayed, in this new capacity, and activity an talents which restored to Austria a finer Army, perhaps, than any she had ever before possessed. In 1805 she thought herself in a position to resume hostilities against France; the third coalation was formed, and the Archduke, at first despatched to Italy, was soon recalled thence after the fatal battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Presburg, being charged once more with the reorganization of the Armies of Austria, he opposed to the utmost of his power, but unfortunately without success, the resumption of arms which drew down upon Austria the dreadful disster of Wagram. It was he that continuanded the Imperial Army in that memorable campaign, and it was the last act of his Military career. The Archduke quitted active service in 1809, and after that period always lived in a retirement which was incessantly embelished and animated by glory, popularity, and study. He is the author of several works on the art of war, which are highly esteemed by all competent judges.—Married to a princess of Nassau, the Archduke Charles has left four sons, of whom one, the Archduke Frederick, is a Captain in the Austrian Navy, and two daughters, the elder of whom is now Queen of the Two Sicilies.

Vienna, May 4.—At 8 o'clock this morning the remains of his Imperial Highness the Archduke are laid in state in the Hofburg Chapel. The walls are hung with black cloth, upon which are suspended the various armorial bearings of the deceased. The Imperial Duke, lying on the state bed, is attired in a Marshal's uniform, his hands crossed on his breast, surrounded by a hundred burning wax tapers. At his feet lie his Field Marshal's staff, and hat and sword; at his head a crown; on his right and left the Golden Fleece, the Grand Cross of the Order of Theresa, and several other splendid decorations. The heart of the hero is now (3 o'clock) being conveyed to the church of st. Augustine, and his entrails to the church of st. Stephen; in two hours the remains of the Duke will be deposited in the Imperial vault of the Capuchins. Thousands have been assemblied since an early hour this morning to witness the interment. This morning a letter was addressed by the Emperor to the Chief Military Councellor, informing him that the Army should partake of the Court mourning for six weeks; that the Field Marshal's sword be deposited in the Imperial Arsenal; and that both the Regiments of which he was commander shall for ever retain the name of the Archduke Charles. His Majesty likewise states his desire immediately to erect a splendid monument to the memory of the deceased hero. On the anniversary of Napoleon's death, a solemn mass will be celebrated for the departed Duke. The theatres are closed for some days.

The funeral of Sir Walter Scott took place at Dryburgh on Tuesday. Although considered private, it had more the appearance of a public one. The worthy tradesfolk of Melrose, dressed in deep mourning, met the *cortege*, which consisted of upwards of twenty carriages, at the church and preceded the hearse to the Cross, where they drew up in two lines, and uncovered while the mourners passed. All the shops were shut, not only in this village, but in Darnick. The deepest public sympathy was displayed at seeing pass the remains of the last of the great ministrel's family. Among the mourners were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Polwarth, Sir A. Ferguson, M. P., Mr. Lockhart, M. P., Mr. J. G. Lockhart, Major Biddell, Capt. Ferguson, R. N., &c. Mr. Walter Scott Lockhart, of the 16th Lancers, was the chief mourner. The funeral service was performed by Archdeacon Williams; and the day being beautiful, the ceremony amid the ruins was highly imposing.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The enthusiasm for Jenny Lind does not in the least abate. The house is crowded every night of performance, and the same honours are paid to her. On Tuesday the 4th instant, Her Majesty gave frequent indications of the delight she experienced, by bestowing her applause with a degree of energy scarcely surpassed by any lady in the theatre; and at the close of the opera, when the fair *cantatrice* was summoned before the curtain to receive the final stamp of approbation from the audience, Her Majesty so far threw aside her Queenly dignity as to cast a superb bouquet, which lay before her in the Royal box, at the feet of the *debutante*. The incident—certainly unparalleled on any former occasion in this country—was unobserved by the great majority of the audience, all of whom were at the moment in an extreme state of excitement; but the great act of condescension did not escape the fair songstress, and a profound curtsey acknowledged the Royal recognition of her success. But the enthusiasm produced by Jenny Lind's *Alice* in *Robert le Diable* is not to be compared with that which she this week has created by her *Amina* in *La S'nnambula*. Carlotta Grisi, will shortly make her *entree* at Her Majesty's Theatre. Independent of the revival of the former ballets written expressely for her by the *maitres de ballet* of that establishment, another adapted to her peculiar talents will be produced during the course of her engagement.

Maj.-Gen. Sir John May, K. C. B., K. C. H., died at his residence in Hyde Park street on the 8th inst. aged 67. Sir John May was an Artillery officer of the most distinguished services; he entered the Royal Artillery corps in March, 1795; was made a First Lieutenant in that year, and a Capt. in 1803; was promoted to Major in February, and a Lieut. Col. in April, 1812; Col., July, 1820; and Major General, in June, 1838. His services are thus condensed in Hart's *Army List*:—Sir John May was employed afloat in bomb service, from Dec. 1, 1795, to April 16, 1801; present at Copenhagen in 1807. Served in the Peninsula and France from Jan. 18, 1809, to June 25, 1814, including the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, siege of forts at the battle of Salamanca, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passages of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, battle of Toulouse, and various skirmishes.—Served, also, in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and capture of Paris. Sir John received two musket balls through the left thigh when charging the French rear-guard on the morning after the battle of Salamanca, and a violent contusion at Vittoria; cross and three clasps."

Portrait of the Duke of Wellington.—The celebrated portrait of the Duke of Wellington, painted by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, between 20 and 30 years ago, is now, by permission of Sir R. Peel, to whom it belongs, placed in the hands of Mr Samuel Cousins, A. R. A., by whom it is about to be engraved, and may be seen at the establishment of Messrs. Paul Dominic Colnaghi and Co., Pallmall East. The Duke is represented standing in the plain of Waterloo, dressed as he was on the day of the battle, and holding in his hand a telescope. He has no hat on, so that the whole of the countenance is displayed. As a likeness the portrait is most felicitous, the expression is finely preserved and the character accurately defined. The attitude and position of the limb are equally true. As a painting it is one of the best works of the late President of the Royal Academy. The well earned reputation of Mr. S. Cousins is a guarantee that the plate which he is about to commence will transfer to paper, all the merits of the painting which the art which he professes can transmit, and the admirers of the great original will be afforded an opportunity of possessing a true and valuable representation of him. The picture has been removed from Drayton Manor, of which it forms one of the gems.

78th Highlanders—The Reg., stationed at Belgaum, Bombay, has subscribed upwards of 1,400 rupees (£140.) to the destitute Scotch and Irish, which sum was collected at the hd. qrs. of the Reg., notwithstanding that upwards of twenty officers are at present absent and therefore did not contribute.

93rd, or Sutherland Highlanders—We understand the Commander-in-Chief having expressed a particular desire to the Duke of Sutherland to raise 300 men for this Regiment from his Grace's estates in the county of Sutherland, where it was originally embodied by his illustrious mother, his Grace not only agreed to afford every facility to the recruiting parties now in that country for obtaining the above quota during the ensuing summer, but has promised to present each man with a sum of £1, as an addition to the Government bounty. The New Enlistment Act, just about coming into operation, holds out greater inducements than ever to young men desirous of entering the Army, and there can be little doubt that the well known interest of the Duke of Sutherland over his numerous and attached tenantry will be prominently exhibited on the present occasion.—*Ross Advertiser.*

House of Commons, May 13.—Mr. *Aglionby* inquired whether the hon. baronet, the member for Liverpool, meant to draw the attention of the House to the invention of Capt. Warner, and the experiments adduced in favour of it.

Sir H. *Douglas* said, that the report and journal of the proceedings of commission appointed to examine Mr. Warner's "long range," having proved by actual experiment, in the presence of highly competent judges accepted by him, at his own time and convenience, and at the public expense, that Mr. Warner's alleged invention of an agent of far surpassing and amazing power of range, over which, after years of toil and study, and expense, he had acquired complete control which he could aim with accuracy, and with infallibility of effect, turns out to be—

Mr. *Aglionby* rose to order. He had asked a simple question; if the hon. baronet made assertions, he would have to make counter-assertions.

Sir R. *Peel* observed, that a simple answer to the hon. member's question would imply that Capt. Warner had succeeded. (Hear, hear). The question itself was not an usual one.

Sir H. *Douglas* continued—I say, sir, that the alleged invention of Mr. Warner turns out to be, as I always knew it would, the greatest imposition ever practised upon public credulity and gullibility.

Launch of the Steam-ship "America."—On Thursday, there was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Robert Steele & Co. the eminent ship builders of Greenock, one of the four new steamers that were to be built in the Clyde, for the British & and North American Steam Packet Company (Cunard's line). This noble vessel is 1826 tons s. m., and is about two or three hundred tons larger than any other in the splendid fleet belonging to the same company. The length of keel and fore rake is 251 feet, and breadth of beam 38 feet. She was all ready for launching about ten days ago, but owing to the prevalence of easterly winds there were not sufficient water for her at the slip. Yesterday, however, there was a fine high tide, and about half past ten in the forenoon everything that bound her to *terra firma* having been removed, the good ship, which has been named the America, glided into her destined element in beautiful style. Messrs. Steele and Co. are building two other steamers for the same line, one of which is advanced a considerable way, and Mr. John Wood of Port-Glasgow is building another. The engines of the America are to be supplied by Mr. Robt. Napier. She may be expected at the Broomielaw in the course of a few days.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

[*from the London Times*]

THE NATIONAL CLUB.

The National Club, which was established in June, 1845, "in support of the Protestant principles of the constitution, and for raising the moral and social condition of the people," had its opening dinner last night, at its house in Old Palace yard. A large party of noblemen and gentlemen sat down to a splendid dinner shortly after 7 o'clock. The Duke of Manchester was in the chair, supported by the Earls of Winchelsea, Roden, Egmont, and Mountchasel; Viscount Mandeville; Sir W. Verner, M. P.; Mr. Plumptre, M. P.; Mr. Shirley, M. P.; Mr. Frewen, M. P.; Mr. Colquhoun, M. P.; Mr. Spooner, M. P.; Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M. P.; Captain Taylor, M. P.; Sir D. Mackworth; Revs. Dr. Scoresby, R. Montgomery, Jas Harris, &c. After the toast of "The Queen."

The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the National Club," observed that the object of the club was to disseminate right principles to alleviate the condition of their poor fellow countrymen, to promote scriptural education, and to offer, as they hoped, an effectual resistance to any further inroads from Popery. Nations were visited of God according to the acts of their rulers; Christian men, having certain rights as citizens, and means of influencing the Government of their country, were bound to make conscience of using all their opportunities for God. A great opportunity was at hand in the coming election, and, if lost, our rulers, whoever they might be, would probably hand over the country to Romanism. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Colquhoun, M. P., being called upon to return thanks, recounted the history of the rise and progress of the club. He had heard a whisper on the benches of the House of Commons about the impudence of the people erecting a meeting house directly in front of the Houses of Parliament (a laugh), and attempting to tell members of the house of Commons how they ought to vote. Well, the club had been guilty of that audacity (a laugh) and intended to persevere in it. (Hear, hear.) They made the first trial of their audacity in the case of Mr. Watson's bill, and the sound Protestant feeling of the country was successfully aroused, and the bill was thrown out by a majority obtained without the countenance of a political leader, without manifestos from Tamworth, (derisive cheers), or sanction from any such quarter.—(Hear.) And the association would not shrink from constantly exposing and resisting the wiles and the efforts of Popery and Liberalism to do us evil. He had named Popery and Liberalism together, and indeed they were but different aspects of the same principle; both of them displaced Scripture as that which was to guide the conduct of men. (Hear.) If asked what he thought of the present Pope, he (Mr. Colquhoun) would answer that he believed the necessities of his position would dictate to the Pope the course which the Abbe de la Mennais was driven from the Romish church for too soon proposing, when he urged,—"You must do all over the world what Mr. O'Connell has done in Ireland; you must liberalize Popery; unite democracy with Popery, and both will prevail." It was evident from one or two of Sir R. Peel's recent speeches that he was preparing to tell us in that case,—"Popery is completely changed; it is not what you bigotted people suppose; it is the enlightened philosophy of Italy, sublimed by the highest principles of modern legislation." (Hear.)—And this was the statesman who in 1838 told a deputation from Scotland that so rapid was the progress of Popery, so alarming the events on the the continent, so great the disturbances which that formidable system was producing in Prussia and Germany, that he for one should not be surprised if the day were soon to arrive when we should be called upon to choose whether we would have Popery again set up in this country or Protestantism, and when we should be obliged to decide the question afresh. (Hear, hear.) But the minds of the people of England were made up on that question—made up with those of the good earnest men of past times. (Cheers.)

A resolution calling upon Protestants "to unite on our Protestant national principles in order to maintain our faith against the encroachments of Romanism, whether attempted insidiously from within or openly from without," was moved by the Earl of Winchilsea, and seconded by the Earl of Roden.

A resolution, avowing it to be "the duty of all true Protestants to support the established church, as presenting to existing and future ages, in its creeds, in its sacraments, and in its articles, a fixed standard of Gospel truth," was moved by Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., and seconded by Mr. Plumptre, M. P.

A resolution, commending the National Club "as an association affording, under God, the most efficient means for carrying out these views," was moved by the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, and seconded by Mr. A. G. Stapleton.

Mr. Spooner, M. P., in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, inveighed in strong language, and amidst great cheering, against Mr. Peel, whom the hon member described as having sold himself to "the whore of Babylon."

The Rev. R. Montgomery, minister of Percy chapel, in seconding the motion, expressed his hope that, besides its direct benefits, this institution would teach the world that the state ought to have a conscience, and politics a religion. (Cheers) Parliamentary atheism and political deism were never to be admitted for one moment by a redeemed man. The resolutions were all carried unanimously and with much enthusiasm.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 18, 1847.

☞ The *Chronicle* office is removed to the Brick building in Prince William Street of L. H. Deveber & Son, west side, where Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds will be executed at lowest prices.—Advertising in the Chronicle by the year, will also be done on reasonable terms.

The English Mail, arrived in this city yesterday morning, by express from Halifax. From papers received, we make below various extracts, whence it will be seen a decided fall has taken place in all kinds of bread stuffs, Wheat having receded nine to twelve shillings per quarter, and Flour seven to eight shillings on the barrel. The prospects of trade appeared brighter than at our former advices.

Mr. O'Connell died at Genoa, on Saturday evening the 15th May, at 9 o'clock. He was born in County Kerry on the 6th of August, 1775, consequently was nearly 71 years of age.

Lord Clarendon has accepted the Vice Regal office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vacant by the death of the Earl of Besborough.

Dissolution of Parliament.—It is stated that Parliament will be dissolved by the 19th or 26th of the present month, if the public business admit of it.

Both Lord Sandon and Sir Howard Douglas have announced their intention to retire from their seats in Parliament as Members for Liverpool. The Liverpool Courier in noticing their retirement says—

"It must be universally admitted, that no community could be more faithfully or efficiently served than Liverpool has been during the time that Lord Sandon and sir Howard Douglas have sat as her Representatives in Parliament.

"With regard to the noble lord, circumstances have certainly occurred calculated to affect in a very material degree the relationship in which he stood to a great portion of his supporters. In the course which he felt it his duty to take with regard to the religious measures which have been before Parliament, he has ceased to represent the feelings and opinons of that numerous and influential class of the constituency of Liverpool who believe that concession to Popery has gone far enough, and that the best interests, political as well as moral, of the empire, depend upon the firm retention of what remains of the Protestant character of the constitution. No one acquainted with his lordship's character will suppose for a moment that he has been influenced by other than the purest and most honourable motives, or acted in obedience to anything but his own honest and deliberate convictions. But motives equally pure, and convictions equally honest and deliberate, have led others to a different conclusion from that at which his lordship has arrived. His retirement will consequently relieve many of his friends from a situation of much difficulty and embarrassment, in which they would have stood had he decided upon coming again before the town as a candidate for the representation. In point of ability and usefulness, official influence, active business habits, and extensive practical information, it will not be easy to supply his place. Both his Lordship and his gallant colleague have entitled themselves, by their manly independence of character, and hearty devotion of their time and energies to the service of the town, to the highest respect and esteem of their constituents; and the "recollections," so feelingly alluded to by Lord Sandon, which they will carry into private life, will, we are sure, be warmly participated in by the host of personal friends and admirers which their amiable manners and good offices have been the means of securing for them during their intercourse with the town."

Sir Howard's reasons for retiring are thus publicly stated in a letter to Sir Thomas Brancker—

"It has long been my intention to take the earliest fitting occasion to intimate to my friends and supporters my wish to retire from the representation of Liverpool; and I waited only for a period when this announcement might be made at a time most covenient to all parties. That time has now arrived: and I request you will communicate this to our friends.

In thus withdrawing from that high and distinguished place, to which I had the honour of being elected without opposition. I trust I may take with me the inestimable reflection of having kept firmly to the principles which I then declared, and approving of and relying on which the electors of Liverpool confided to me that trust which I am now about to surrender.

Whilst I thus feel that I have endeavoured diligently and faithfully to discharge those duties to that eminent constituency, to those great national interests which centre in that vast place, and to considerations higher still, for they are immortal. I trust I may appeal to local, and even to individual interests, whether I have, in any case, neglected or failed to promote these to the best of my power.

I have now only to beg, that my friends and supporters will be assured that I shall ever retain the most lively recollection of their kindness and confidence, and that I shall never fail to do whatever may be in my power to promote the local and individual interests of that great place with which I had the honour of being so closely connected. The power to do this may be diminished, but the desire will never cease."

The Weather and the Crops.—It is scarcely possible to over estimate the importance of the present delightful and seasonable weather. The hay crop, which appeared to be lost, has been rendered quite secure, and thus the principal winter food of cattle is safe. This is of the utmost consequence, and as it will not only enable us to keep more cattle and sheep at less expense, but to economise grain and all descriptions of food, during the winter for the present year. In the pastures the benefit will be immediately felt, in the improved condition of sheep and cattle, and the great increase of milk, butter, and cheese. Under the reviving influence of moisture and a mild temperature, the spring corn has recovered from the effects of the biting frosts of April, and looks as well as ever it did at this season of the year; and, though the wheat plant is still thin in this part of the country, yet the process of tilling or spreading has begun, and will do much to repair the loss of the plant. In other parts of the country, the wheat plant looks much better than it does in Lancashire, and will easily fill up at this season of vigorous growth. What is also of the greatest importance, it will grow much more rapidly than any one ventured to hope that it would do, during the cold withering weather from which we have so happily escaped; and will thus give us a tolerably early harvest.—*L'pool Times.*

The weather is as favourable as the the farmers could desire. Vegetation is rapid. All our accounts from the country, as to the appearance of the crops, are highly encouraging. The young wheats, which had been looking sickly, are reviving; and the alternate rain and sunshine of the last week or two has greatly served the spring crops, which are now, we hope, past the danger of the drought which had caused so much injury to oats and barley last year. Potatoes up to the present time appear healthy, and promise well.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

General Fall in Provisions.—On Tuesday morning the price of bread was reduced in several places in the metropolis a halfpenny in the 4lb. loaf; many of the underpriced bakers announced the gratifying fact by large piscards, having the words "glorious news, down again to 10½d., inscribed.—The general price of seconds bread is from 10½ to 11½d., and the League Company are selling at 10d. the 4lb. loaf; inferior can be obtained a penny less, and the best bread sells at 1s. 1d.: flour has been reduced in proportion. A reduction of a penny in the pound has taken place in the price of butcher's meat of all descriptions, and in consequence bacon and other cured provisions have been reduced.—The fine weather has caused a large supply of fish, which is sold remarkably cheap; small soles can be had from 2d. to 3d. per pair, and mackerel five for 1s. Vegetables, particularly greens and cabbages, are very plentiful; the former, which about a week ago sold at 7d. a bunch, can now be had at 2d., and early York cabbages at 1½ each; early Dreign potatoes sell at at 3d. per lb.

The Earl of Clarendon arrived in Dublin on Wednesday morning, and at three o'clock the Lords Justices held a Privy Council, at which the Noble Earl was sworn into office with the usual ceremonies His Excellency then entered the Presence Chamber, and having taken his seat on the Throne, held an undress levee, when the noblemen and gentlemen who attended the Council, and the officials connected with the Viceregal suite were presented.

The Duke of Wellington purposes to give a grand entertainment on the 14th, at Apsley House, in celebration of the baptism of the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley. The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify it to be her intention to stand sponsor in person to the infant grand daughter of the Noble and Gallant Duke, who on the interesting occasion will have the honor to receive her Majesty and the Prince Consort at a splendid banquet.

Stourbridge, May 28.—The market to day was very heavy, and if a disposition had been shown to press sales, a reduction of 8s. per qr. must have been submitted to on wheat, and 2s per qr. on barley; but holders not being disposed to accede to that reduction, there were comparatively no transactions in either articles.

The Repeal Association.—This body meet on Monday, but on motion of Mr. John O'Connell, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, almost immediately adjourned to Tuesday, as a mark of respect to the late Lord Lieutenant, and of "devoted loyalty to the throne." The adjourned meeting on Tuesday was very thinly attended. Mr. Burke, was in the chair. A letter was read from Lord Ffrench, inclosing £5, and avowing the readiness of the writer, "without a moment's hesitation," whenever Mr. O'Connell, the elder, should die, to commit himself and the destinies of his country to the political direction of Mr. John O'Connell. The latter gentlemen read the letter, which was addressed to himself, and then declared that he would not have done so had he been aware of the flattering terms in which he was spoken of.—He disclaimed the title of leader, and declared that he was nothing more than the agent and mouthpiece of his father. He denounced the Young Irelanders as little better than English Chartists, who were seeking to drive the country to a hopeless rebellion, and this, too, at a time when the English people were thinking more of repeal now than they had ever done before, and when if they only continued peaceful for a few months, England would be ready to grant repeal, in order to save her own pocket. Mr. Reynolds spoke at length in condemnation of the Young Irelanders and their proceedings. The rent of the week was announced to £449 7s. 7d.

The Great Britain Steam-ship.—A correspondent of the *Newry Commercial Telegraph*, of May 25, says' The springs having gone off seem to have made no difference in the position of this noble and unquestionably strong ship. She stands now very nearly upright, and to the eye she appears nearly on an even keel, instead of being buried as it were eight or nine feet by the head, as she has been through the winter. Her stern is but a few inches below the level of the sand, and her keel is quite visible at low water, or thereabouts. Capt. Claxton, last week, gave the poor people who live along the shore side, and who had been working upon the ship leave to help themselves to that portion of the breakwater formed by the fagots; and very speedily a vast difference was made in its height—carts, barrows, trucks, hands and arms being speedily in requisition; at low water for many days this work went on. The crew have some days been engaged in removing chains and other materials from off the top of the fagots, preparatory to breaking them. The poles and spars are not yet disturbed, nor the foundation of the breakwater—which however must be removed, unless it be intended to lift the ship over it. Up to the last of the springs, many persons visited the ship and breakwater. It is reported on board that timber has been ordered from Downpatrick, by Capt. Claxton, and the bad places on the road to the ship, are being made better for carting across the fields.'

A London surgeon, to whom the body of an extraordinary dwarf, named Lesch, had been sent for dissection, has died from an accident which occured to him while engaged in that operation. He accidently pricked his finger with a lancet, and the poison produced by animal putrefaction afterwards superinduced abscesses, which gradually spread, and put an end to his life within a few days.

A letter from Genoa of the 20th, in the *Gazette de Lion*, says:—"Yesterday the body of Mr. O'Connell was transported to the Church Delle Vigne, where his funeral obsequies were celebrated. A considerable crowd filled the church amongst whom were many of the chief persons of the city. All the consuls, except the English were present. The consul of the United states was in his official costume. The body is to be placed in a *chapelle ardente* until removed to Ireland. On the urn in which his heart has been placed is the following inscription:—'*Daniel O'Connell, natus Kerry obiit Genuæ, die 15 Maii, 1847. Ætatis suæ ann. 82.*"

It is said that a physician in the south of England has discovered the principle of magnetic force which explains the deviation and dip of the needle.

Parties who find letters in the street, and detain them, render themselves liable, by the Act 1st Victoria, c. 36 to fine and imprisonment for a misdemeanour.

At a recent meeting of the Church Building society, the Archbishop of Canterbury stated that Miss Burdett Coutts had expended £70,000 in church building and endowment.

Major General sir Henry Watson has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 63d Foot, vice Dyott deceased. Sir Henry Watson is an old Peninsular officer. He entered the service in May, 1794, and after going through all the regimental grades with tolerable rapidity, was made major General by the coronation brevet of 1838.

The project of constructing a railway and a line of electro-magnetic telegraph through the Canadian provinces, from Halifax to Quebec, is strongly advocated.

A letter from st Petersburgh states that M. Rimsint, a great Russian proprietor, has presented their freedom to 8,000 serfs of both sexes belonging to him.

The extraordinary fact of a black woman turning white has recently occurred at Cairo. The woman is married to a black soldier belonging to Ibrahim Pacha's guard.

A proposition often made and rejected by the Jews, to transfer their sabbath from the saturday to the sunday, has been agreed to by 700 of the Jewish population of Konigsberg.

A vessel which has arrived in London from Calcutta, has brought 50,000 buffalo hams.

In the reign of Charles I., a Mayor of Norwich actually sent a fellow to prison for saying that the Prince of Wales was born without a shirt.

We regret to learn that the distinguished Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Admiral the Honourable sir Robert Stopford, is seriously indisposed.

It is remarked of the Chinese language, that there is not a word in it that expresses the true idea of sin, and the only word which comes near it is one signifying a breach of politeness.

A formal invitation has been sent by the Queen to Mehemet Ali, who is said to intend paying a visit to England next year, if the state of his health and affairs will allow him to leave Egypt.

An immense stalk of maize, grown in the state of Louisiana, has been brought to Liverpool. This enormous stalk is seventeen feet nine inches in height, and bears six ears, each of which weighs a pound, and contains 880 grains upon an average.

A large quantity of ancient plate has been found buried at Leipsec, the ancient Lampsacus, in Asia Minor. This plate, which comprises spoons, dishes gobletts, &c. is believed to have formed part of the sacrificial vessels of the temple of Diana.

Prospects of Repealers.—*On dit* that letters are in Dublin from persons who have lately had the ear of the government (underlings), to the effect that henceforth no Repealer, present, past, or future, need apply at Downing street, or Dublin castle, for the most trifling situations. That Lord Clarendon will not pursue the passive policy of his lamented predecessor, but the moment a treasonous or dangerously seditious speech or resolution is fulminated from any agitation shop, the same will be taken into 'serious consideration.' 'War hawk' is therefor to become a by-word instead of Repeal.

The parisian police have detected a secret society, which robbed systematically, on the system of equalizing property, and which also intended to assassinate the King of the French.

A correspondent of the *Suffolk Chronicle* pronounces the Barings and Rotschilds the great holders of wheat in England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £30 from H. T. for interest received on his account, without deduction of income tax.

Accounts from southern Germany speak of a general fall in the price of corn in the principal markets of that part of Europe. It is added that there is every reason to believe the decline will be lasting.

Mr. Hume has procured a return which shews that the total amount of dividends payable to the public on the 5th of April last, was £6,447,660, against £5,781,462 on the preceding quarter day.

Haymaking has commenced in the neighbourhood of Bath, and the crop promises a fair average yield.

The *Constitutionnel* mentions, as a report, that the Portuguese Government had agreed to transfer one of its possessions on the coast of Africa to Great Britain, in consideration of a certain sum of money.

It appears by a letter from Odessa that there are in the Russian parts of the Black sea stores of grain (for exportation from this time till the month of August) to the amount of 7,380,000 hectolitres, which will require about 1,900 vessels to transport.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The news from Ireland is much less painful than it has been of late. Fever is on the decline in various districts. Even in skibbereen, it is stated that a 'great improvement' has occurred, and although great destitution still prevails in the rural districts of the county of Cork, the mortality appears to have diminished. Looking to the country generally, the relief system is getting pretty fairly into operation. The taxation under the Relief Act will be enormous in most districts, and bitter are the remonstrances of the landlords and ratepayers at what they term the 'ruinous out door relief system.' But it is in most cases their own fault that any such consequences are to be apprehended. The Government have provided, in the voluntary system, a mode of escaping half the burden. The Relief commissioners are ready and anxious to assist each locality to sustain its own poor—with this great and that one half the whole amount required is advanced at once to every locality which raises, by voluntary contributions, the other moiety, affording by these means the further inducement, that compulsory taxation, with all its expenses and hardships may be altogether prevented. In several districts, the voluntary system has been adopted. The Newry Examiner states that Lord Lorne has recognised 'tenant right' in its fullest extent. Such rapid progress has been made in vegetation that sanguine persons now calculate upon an earlier harvest than usual. New potatoes are beginning to appear on the tables of some of the gentry, and as yet the crop promises extremely well. Never, perhaps, was there a fairer prospect of an abundant harvest, and the weather is as fine and seasonable as could possibly be desired.

A letter from a gentleman in the county of Limerick, dated 29th May, 1847, contains the following:—"The neighbourhood of Colross and Liskennet is in a frightful state of rebellion; armed assessins marching about from morning until night. On Thursday, when I was at Corross, the wood on the hill was full of them, and the next day I saw them myself on the top of Knockfierna. It is a shame for the government not to place the country under an insurrection act."

FRANCE.—The Government of M. Guizot is, according to the general opinion, tottering to its fall. His ill success at Madrid and at Athens, and his failure to bring about an *entente cordiale* with Russia, have shaken the confidence which the majority of the Chambers have hitherto reposed in him, and the discovery of the wholesale system of corruption which he has used as his great instrument of home government has tended so to damage his character that he may now be considered almost as a minister on sufferance merely.

The Prince of Joinville has given up the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

A petition from Jerome Bonaparte, ex King of Westphalia, the only surviving brother of Napoleon, praying for permission to return to France, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Odillon Barrot. This petition is the subject of comment in almost all the journals, and all parties opposed to the Ministry take advantage of the circumstance to throw the opprobrium of the continued exile of the Bonaparte family from France exclusively upon M. Guizot and his friends.—It is said that Louis Phillippe is in favour of the removal of the proscription, but this may well be doubted.

A great sensation was created among the members assembled in the *Salle des Conferences* of the Chamber of Deputies by its being ascertained that the police had made a seizure of a vast quantity of documents and letters, which have placed the Government on the scent of several complots, some of which have already failed, while others were not yet come to maturity, and the object of all of which was the restoration of Henry V to the throne of his ancestors. It was reported that not less than fifteen persons had been arrested in the course of Tuesday morning in consequence of the seizure, and that several of them were persons of consequence, from their rank and position.

The papers state that the greatest precautions had been adopted at Neuilly for the security of the King and of the Royal family. Two battalions of troops of the line, (1600 men,) a detachment of fifty horse, and a battalion of the rural national guard performed duty at the palace during the day. Sentry boxes were placed at distances of twenty yards round the park, and every night two companies of picked men reinforced the garrison of the chateau, and patrols of cavalry kept constantly moving round the Royal residence.

The *Droit* states that eleven persons have been arrested near one of the barriers of Paris on a charge of being engaged in the manufacture of incendiary projectiles. On one of the men who was entering Paris was found an incendiary ball of a very large size. In the houses where they carried on this manufactory there were materials for operations to a vast extent.

The Mail Steamer *Cambria* brought the Mail to Halifax, and had a passage of 11 days.

Admiral Austin arrived at Halifax on Tuesday in the *Vindictive* frigate, from Bermuda.

Fire.—Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock, the steam flour mills and tannery adjoining, on Kings' Square, belonging to Mr. B. Ansley, was discovered to be on fire, which made rapid progress, and totally consumed the buildings, as also the candle manufactory of Mr. Blakelee, and a house belonging to Mr. Thomas Smith, Plumber. The house of Mr. Thomas Taylor and other properties in the vicinity were greatly damaged and saved with difficulty. The fire originated in the upper part of the mill but in what manner, cannot be ascertained. There was insurance on the mills and tannery to the amount of £1500.

Thursday next, 24th June, being St. John's day, has been selected as the day for laying, with Masonic honors, the corner stone of the new Provincial Lunatic Asylum, now in course of erection at Carleton. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will arrive in town in the course of next week for that purpose; and the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master is expected here from Halifax to conduct the Masonic ceremonies.—It will be seen by advertisement that the members of Masonic Lodges are invited from all parts of the Province to attend; and if the day should prove favourable, there will no doubt be formed a larger assemblage of the Brethren on this interesting occasion, than at any former period in the Province.—The Saint John Division of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery will also parade on that day, and fire a Royal salute over the workmanship of the Craft.

The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute beg to acknowledge the receipt of One Share of the Museum from each of the following Gentlemen, as donations to the Institute:—Mr. Richard S. De Veber; Mr. Robert Hutchison; Wm. J. Ritchie, Esq; and Mr. W. W. Emslie; together with a relic of the Fire of the Tower of London, from Lieutenant Colonel Whinyates, R. E. which forms a valuable and interesting acquisition to the Museum.

The time of opening it has been changed to the evenings, with the view of affording the students of nature and art an opportunity of improving the mind, in examining the varied curiosities collected together, and which form one of the finest collections in the Province.

A new coin, two shilling piece, and to be called Queens, or Victorias, or Victorines, is to be struck off and put in circulation in England.

Wednesday was towed from the Oromocto, a fine ship of 800 tons, built at that place by Messrs. Scoullar and Partelow; she was piloted safely through the Falls by Capt. Wm. Eagles. Owned by William Leavitt, Esq. of this City.

The Omnibuses started yesterday, for the first time, on the route between the City and Indian Town, at the fare of 4d. They will no doubt prove a great accommodation to travellers and those doing business between the two places. The Hackmen, considering their privileges invaded, reduced the fare to 3d: their this taking umbrage we think is a mistaken notion altogether; the low price of the company will induce people to travel who perhaps never did so before, and both will be mutually benefitted; while steamboat passengers must of necessity, on account of their baggage still take the coaches. However, opposition is certainly the life of trade, and the public will get the benefit.

New Paper.—We have received the first number of a new paper called the *Albion*, to be published weekly by Messrs. Bailey and Day. It is neatly printed, on new type, and intended to furnish a general variety of family and commercial articles. We wish the proprietors every success.

New York, June 12, P.M.—Cotton steady with few sales. Flour rather better; 1200 Genesee sold at 8 81, and it is since held at 8 88, though without sales; 500 Michigan at 8 75. For Genesee Flour all June at the call of the buyer, 8 88 offered, and 8 50 for all July. Rye 1 30. Corn—10,00 bushels yellow Northern 1 20 and sellers; white 1 25 to 1 28. Oats dull at 60c. Sterling droops, 5¾ to 6¾ is the whole range from fair to top notch bills; francs 5.31¼ to 5 32½. Freights to Liverpool 3s 6d to 4s for all vessels.

Later From Vera Cruz.—The U. S. steamer Fashion, Capt. Ivy commander, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz. She left on the morning of the 30th ult.

One of the rumours floating about at Vera before the Fashion sailed was, that Santa with a force of some three thousand men, Rio Frio, a pass some eight or ten leagues fr ity of Mexico, which he was defending, and of course he would defend to death.

Gen. Twigg's division of regulars left Jal Saturday and Sunday the 22d 23d May, for P a large train accompanying. The troops wh may to garrison this place, are the 1st Ar 2d Pennsylvania, and three companies of t Pennsylvania regiments—the balance of the being ordered back from Perote.

The hospital at Jalapa was filled to overflo nearly 500 sons being enclosed within walls

The Diligence which left on the 21st Vera Cruz, containing nine passengers, Ame besides the driver and postilion, was found one which followed on Monday, 27 miles broken to pieces, and all hands murdere plundered. The last Diligence immediat turned to J