beyond ordinary mortals with the means of benefiting mankind. We got forward, luckily, without another attack of the ruthless foe, that haunted the innocent victim with such unremitting hatred; and, on our arrival to the place of destination, I made arrangements for the mother and daughter being lodged in a friend's house not far from my own that my patient might be as much as possible under my eye, until I deemed it a proper time (for she required strength) to perform the operation which I meditated.

I considered well what I had to do, and had no doubt of my success; but I was met by some unforeseen disadvantages. I found that there was no possibility of imparting to her strength—the incessant reductive workings of her spasms counteracting all my energies in this direction, and compelling me to a speedy application of my means of salvation. The prior wound had not been sufficiently cared, and the pain she had suffered under the mangling hands of her first tormentors left such a vivid impression on the tortured mind of the sufferer that, anxious as she was to forget the stone extracted, and to breath again freely the air of heaven, she shuddered at the thought of being subjected to the knife of another operator. I used every seductive artifice to soothe her fears: I showed her the small instrument with which I could give peace and health, and pointed to her fancy the happiness she would again enjoy in romping among the green fields as in former days, freed from the terror of the slightest motion that now enslaved her. She lay and heard me, opened her eyes, sighed, and shut them again with a slight shake of her head, and a shudder, as if all arguments had failed; then, as I rose, threw after me a look of supplication, as if she wished me to try again to bring her to the point of resolution to free herself from the dreaded enemy that held her so firmly in his relentless grasp. She felt, I knew that she was utterly powerless to resist—a child might have held her hands, while the operation was performed, against her will; but I wished to avoid compulsion; though I feared that, if she would not consent, I would be necessitated, from the gradual decay of the little remaining strength she had, to save her quickly against her own fears of the means of her salvation.

In the afternoon of the same day I had appointed to perform the operation against her will, her mother came to me, and said the invalid had made signs to her that she would now submit herself to my power. I lost no time in getting my assistants, and warning upon her before the resolution should depart; but, what was my disappointment to find that she had, in the meantime, been seized with an attack of coughing, so much more serious than any she yet had, that I expected every moment to see her die of suffocation. Her mother sat beside her, weeping and looking on her with an expression of agony; and the little sufferer presented to me such an appearance of emaciation and weakness, that I doubted if I could venture to touch her with the knife, even if her relentless foe allowed her once more to escape from his grasp. The coughing and spasms again ceased; but she lay as one dead. I could scarcely feel a pulse in her, and her pale beautiful face was as calm and benignant if she had been soothed by a divine aspiration, in place of being tortured the moment before by an agony that twisted every muscle of her countenance. She lay in this state about ten minutes, at the end of which time she again opened her eyes and made a faint sign to her mother that she was prepared. I lost no time. In a moment I had the incision; and so well had I calculated the locality of the stone, that I was able to seize it on the very first insertion of the nippers. I drew it out, and held it up to her eye. The sight of it operated like magic. She started up on her feet, and running a few paces, while the blood flowed plentifully down her white throat, clapped her hands, and cried—"I's out—it's out!" She would have fallen instantly; for the impulse that had overcome her weakness was like a shock from a galvanic battery, that moves and in an instant leaves all dead as before. I seized her, just as she was falling; and having placed her again on the sofa, sewed up the wound. Before I left her I saw her breathing freely the unobstructed air. Her blue eye was illuminated with joy; and such was the immediate effect of giving a free passage to the breath of life, that one might have marked the rapid change of returning health going on throughout her whole system. In a short time she recovered, and returned home.

I saw this interesting patient three years afterwards—a fine, blooming young woman.

QUEBEC.—We regret to learn that the most exaggerated rumours of sickness at Grosse Isle prevail in town, and that even in the higher circle of society a painful apprehension exists of an impending calamity to the city from the large influx of emigrants now in course of arrival at Quebec.

To deny that an unexpected extent of disease prevails at the Quarantine station would be not only impolitic but untrue. The passenger ships arrived up to this time have been visited with a heavy mortality, but not altogether arising from a malady which should create in the people of Quebec that alarm which would appear to have seized them. As might have been pre-supposed, dysentry has been most active with the victims of want, and those ill prepared for a long voyage from previous starvation; and all the predisposing influences to sickness which long confinement of numbers in a limited space invariably undergo. Typhus has also declared itself; but even that malignant affliction of the human race need be no source of terror to us if the officers at the Quarantine ground faithfully discharge their duty, and we are but active in preserving cleanliness among ourselves, and energetic in those measures which common prudence suggests as the duty of one and all.

We have had access to the latest and most authentic information from Grosse Isle, and can assure our readers that the alarming stories current in town materially prevert the actual state of things. On Sunday morning last *all* the sick had been landed and housed, although the most contradictory tales on this head was rife in Quebec; since then every execution has been made to provide for all who were necessitated to land, and an ample medical staff sent down to meet the actual and anticipated emergency. This morning the Chief Agent of Emigration proceeded to Grosse Isle armed with all the authority requisite to meet present deficiencies and future demands. A large number of tents will be despatched to morrow morning, which are to be placed at an extremity of the island, for the reception of the healthy and convalescent.

Of the many rumors afloat we select one for especial comment. It is reported that an arrangement is in contemplation to land only the sick and sickly looking at Grosse Isle, and to send on to Quebec, at once, the remaining passengers of a ship, and the vessel herself. Upon this we would observe that no such proceeding *can* be taken at present, and in the name of the public, if such were entertained, we solemnly protest against it. If a contagious and infectious disease should visit us to any extent, this would be to spread it throughout the length and breadth of the province; therefore, not only we of Quebec, but the inhabitants of every town and village along the main line of communication throughout Canada are interested in deprecating so ill advised, so dangerous a scheme. But it will not be acted upon, whatever idea of doing so may have been entertained.

Grosse Isle must be the spot of purification, and our mainway in preventing the spread of disease.—If mortality must be the lot of the strangers, let it be confined to them, so far as human means can effect it. It is neither humane nor considerate to involve the lives of others in so fatal a certainty.—We repeat it here, that the healthy landed from a vessel in which sickness has broken out and all the convalescent, should be taken from Grosse Isle direct, and those only landed here who have business in the city. This will of course entail the necessity of large accommodations being provided for their reception, and to do so if the government would not step forward, we feel assured that private subscriptions will not be wanting. To preserve order among these diseased, and to assist the Medical Superintendant in his duties at the Quarantine Station, we are firmly of opinion (and this opinion is shared by many) that a military force ought to be sent down to the island. The present police establishment consists of but four or six men—(we believe the latter number) and they will not adequately be adequate to the proper preservation of order and morality among thousands. One soldier is worth a dozen policemen. Moreover the old military force, cost less to the province than its substitute, the policemen, and it is a matter of surmise why the change was made. The difference in expense in favour of the military, we learn from good authority, it is about £130.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 4, 1847.

☞ The *Chronicle* office is removed to the Brick building in Prince William Street of L. H. DE VEBER & 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 second May Mail arrived in this city yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, by express from Halifax. The news is of much importance, and we have copied below, as much from our English files as time and space would admit.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.—THE RAILWAYS.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be most gloomy. "In Manchester (we quote from the *Times*) not much more than half the factory population is in full work, a quarter is at short time, and 7,519 persons are out of work altogether. Since the 21st ult. two mills have stopped, and as many as 576 persons have been thrown out of work; while it is probable that three or four more mills will be closed this week. The returns for the county give proportionate results, and everywhere the cessation of employment is directly and obviously referable to the great advance on corn and pressure on the money market." In our own city the Directors of the Bank of Ireland yesterday raised the discount on first rate bills (they will touch no others) to 6½ per cent. The same establishment, we understand, refuse to make advances to the amount of a single shilling upon transfers stock. The gentry and professional people are to a great extent, living on credit, and the shopkeepers and tradesmen are many of them reduced to a state of extreme distress. This is precisely the period when the railway attorneys set themselves diligently to work, with the aid of all the resources of the law, to enforce the payment of calls upon shares in railway schemes, which, now that the fever has passed away, all the world knows have not the smallest chance of being made or wanted for a full half-century.—*Evening Mail.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Limerick papers, received this day, contains full details of the outrages of which Limerick and Clare have lately been the scene. The more recent accounts, however, differ in no essential particular from those already before your readers—Large bodies of peasantry continue to perambulate the country, but it does not appear that the police or military have come into direct collision with them.

IRISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Among the other extraordinary anomalies of the present condition of the society in Ireland may be enumerated the exportation of foreign provisions. During the past week several cargoes of foreign beans and buckwheat left Limerick for Liverpool and London, besides a cargo of rye for Antwerp. Another and perhaps equally extraordinary circumstance is the importation of live stock from England.

TUMULTUOUS ASSEMBLAGES IN LIMERICK.—On Thursday morning about 1000 persons collected at Knockfierna hill, from whence they proceeded in a body through the country, compelling all the labourers employed in drainage to strike work and join them. A local journal (the *Chronicle*) thus describes their subsequent movements:—Ballingarry was appointed as the rallying point, and by the time this formidable multitude reached the village there could not be less than 3000 collected, well armed with guns and blunderbusses, evidently prepared to resist any force, either military or police, that might be called out to aid the civil authorities. The scene was appalling, and enough to terrify the peaceable inhabitants. The military and police were stationed at the entrance of the village, the magistrates in charge being John Cox, Esq., of Bullynoe and Hamo De Massy, Esq., who exhorted the peasantry to peace, promising that in a few days measures would be in progress to give them employment, which the multitude exclaimed was all they required, as they would not submit to outdoor relief, or accept either porridge or meal from the relief committee. They then divided themselves into parties, and having departed for a little while again came into Ballingarry, driving before them about 50 head of cattle, which had been taken from Mr. Gubbins, Mr. H. De Massey, Mr. Dickson Power, and farmers in the district. The Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, R. C. P., went amongst the assemblage, and prevailed upon them to give up the stock, which they did with much reluctance, observing that they had demonstrated what they could do, and unless they all got employment in a few days they would carry out their determination.—During the day several shots were fired by the peasantry in Ballingarry, and the discharge of fire arms all about the neighbourhood was kept up until a late hour of the night. Many of the country women were seen carrying guns and pistols under their aprons.

THE CORN TRADE.—The *Monitor* of Thursday quotes the following letter, dated Alexandria, the 28th ult.:—The crop is magnificent. It has been gathered in Upper and Central Egypt, and is now cutting in the Delta. The viceroy estimates that Egypt will be able to export, after the rising of the Nile—that is, towards July—upwards of 2,500,000 ardebs, or 4,300,000 hectolitres. The most sanguine expectations are founded on the results to be derived from the barring of the Nile, which will not be terminated before three years. It is believed that if that gigantic work should succeed, the produce of Egypt would be more than doubled, on account of the facility with which land could be irrigated during the whole year. It is considered certain in the hypothesis of its success, that the exports of grain from Egypt will increase to 5,000,000 ardebs, or 8,000,000 hectolitres."

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—It is rumoured that Lord Chief Justice Denman is about to resign, and that Sir T. Wylde is to succeed him.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.—The Queen gave a State Ball on the 14th at Buckingham palace, which was very numerously and brilliantly attended; the company including the Royal family, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and foreigners of distinction at present in town, the Ministers and Officers of State, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Household, and the principal nobility and gentry.

It is stated that Gibson's statue of the Queen has been lost at sea during its transit from Rome.—*Literary Gazettee.*

DUBLIN, MAY 13.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—"The Lord Lieutenant had a quiet night, and feels somewhat stronger this morning."

QUANTITY OF GRAIN GROWN IN ENGLAND.—A bill is before Parliament to adopt a plan to ascertain as near as possible the quantity of grain, of various kinds, grown annually in this country. As the law now stands, no exact account can be ascertained. It is true by a provision in the act for a repeal of the corn laws, as respects foreign corn, the quantity imported can be ascertained, inasmuch as the nominal duty of one shilling per quarter is retained; but respecting the quantity of home grown corn, all is left to conjecture, and the statements made in periodical publications are too often partial, vague, and penned for interested motives. By this bill, it is proposed that in the month of July in every year, enumerators are to make returns of the numbers of all landlords and tenants of three acres of land and upwards in every parish, who are to state what number of acres is in their occupation, and the quantity of grain cultivated. From these returns a general statistical account will be made, to the proper department, whereby the quantity of each kind of grain produced in each year will be reasonably summed, according to the breadth of land tilled. At the same period, returns of cattle of various kind are to be made, so as to ascertain the number in the country every year.

The crops both of wheat and barley in the immediate neighbourhood of this city, are much improved in appearance by the late rain; the wheat in many instances in very luxuriant, though in others it has lost plant from the protracted winter.—The crop at present bids fair to be an average one if not beyond; the barley is looking well and luxuriant with some exceptions, where the wire worm has been at work, the recent rains with genial weather will stop the ravages of this pest of the farmer, and from appearances large crop of barley may fairly be expected. The potatoes are coming up strong and apparently healthy, but it is impossible to predictate what will be the result of this valuable crop at present.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

From the Glasgow Citizen, May 15.

APPREHENSIONS OF DEARTH.

The latest accounts from London report a better state of feeling in the money market; but serious alarm begins to be entertained in many quarters, regarding our supplies of food. The markets are every where rising; the 4 lb. loaf is up to a shilling in Glasgow, and to 1s. 1d. in London; and no one knows to what point prices may attain. In the course of the week, the necessity of strict economy in the use of food has been impressed upon the middle and wealthier classes by various members of Parliament; and at an entertainment given to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion-house on Wednesday, Lord John Russell said:—

"There is another mode which does not depend upon legislation—which does not depend upon Governments—but which yet, in this time of dearth, has a greater influence in alleviating the pressure of public calamity than those who look merely to the details of measures would believe to be possible:—I mean that, while on the one hand we ought to favour as much as possible a free admission of the greatest quantity of food into the country, so likewise it is the duty of every master of a household to economise as much as possible the food we have. (Cheers.) While the labouring classes and poorer orders of society have the greatest difficulty in providing for the daily substance of themselves and their families, it is the duty, I say, of every master of a household to do what in him lies that that calamity shall not be aggravated by his own waste. (Cheers.) And while I state that to be a general duty, I am happy to say that the highest head of a household in this kingdom—Her Majesty the Queen—has directed that the utmost economy should be used in the consumption of every article of food. (Loud cheers.)"

The intention on the part of Her Majesty of setting an example of economy to the nation, is further confirmed by the following order, issued on Wednesday by the Lord Steward of the Queen's household:—

"Her Majesty, taking into consideration the present and increasing price of provisions, and especially of all kinds of bread and flour, has been graciously pleased to command that, from the date of this order, no description of flour, except seconds, shall be used for any purpose in her Majesty's household, and that the daily allowance of bread shall be restricted in one 1 lb. per head for every person dieted in the Palace.

By Her Majesty's command,

FORTESCUE.

Board of Green Cloth, May 12, 1847."

The actual supplies in the country, however, seem to be merely guessed at, while the quantities yet to arrive, are matters of the vaguest possible conjecture.—The food panic may be well-founded, or it may be groundless. On this subject we are singularly deficient in statistics. So long as there is the least uncertainty, anything like lavish waste of the necessaries of life is of course to be scolded; but although there may be much suffering in the meantime owing to high prices, we have every confidence that the arrivals within the next few weeks, from the opening of the American rivers, and the return of genial weather bringing rapidly forward the edible products of our own soil, will have the effect of dissipating the public alarm, and bringing matters gradually back to a healthful and prosperous state.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 9th instant. Colonel Wylde had proceeded to Oporto on the 3d to negociate with the Junta a submission to the Queen's authority, conveying the alternative of a resort to force by England, Spain and France, in conjunction, to compel them to return to obedience.—An important battle had been fought at St. Ubes, in which the Queen's troops had greatly the advantage, driving back the insurgents from all their positions.—On the Queen's side there were 57 killed and 120 wounded, while Vinhas reported that he had buried 300 of the insurgents. The St. Ube's insurgents had rejected Colonel Wylde's terms proposed under the convention concluded between England and Portugal, but at the close of the battle they sought an armistic, and consented to refer the question to the Oporto Junta.

The Lisbon Democrats had thrown open the gaol of Limeiro, containing upwards of 1,000 prisoners; but the troops and volunteer battalion acted with great promptness. Fifty escaped convicts were shot dead in the streets, 500 were again made prisoners, and the remainder had escaped to the country.

We have also received letters of the 8th from our correspondents in the city of Oporto.

Colonel Wylde and the Marquis de Hespana had arrived from Lisbon and St. Ubes, as Commissioners to the Junta, with letters from the British and Spanish Minister at Lisbon, to Count das Antas. They had been received by the Commander-in-Chief and the Junta, and two Commissioners had been deputed to discuss with them the bases of a negotiation. The terms of its convention agreed to by the Queen of Portugal are satisfactory to the Junta, but the difficulty arises on the nature of the requisite guarantee, as Das Antas and the Junta insist on retaining all their forces armed in the service of Her Majesty.

The castle of Vianna has been abandoned by the brave garrison that defended it so long. The garrison has retreated on Valenca, closely followed by the Junta officer, the Count of Almargem; and by the last accounts, 97 of them had been captured.—Oporto is perfectly tranquil, though some excitement prevails as to the result of the negotiation with the combined commissioners. No French agent has accompanied Colonel Wylde, nor does the French Consul taken any part in the proceedings.

TAHITI.—*Valparaso, Feb. 27.*—From Tahiti, intelligence has reached this place by the French man-of-war Lamproie, arrived on the 6th instant, direct from the island, of the long-delayed surrender of the natives to the French arms. A French officer who was in Tahiti at the time gives the following account of the occurrence:

"A small party of French soldiers, in number about 30, made an attempt to scale a precipice of one of the mountains in which the natives were encamped,—One man succeeded in scrambling up, and in pulling up and fixing a ladder, by which the whole party mounted. It was a difficult task, and took seven hours to accomplish it. This particular spot was considered impregnable from the nature of the ground, and its defence was neglected. The small party of French on gaining the top diverted the attention of the natives, while a strong party of French soldiery were advancing by a circuitous route on another part of the camp, which they succeeded in entering. The natives, finding themselves about to be attacked on all sides, surrendered, and gave up their arms. No lives were lost on either side. The particular camp thus gained was the key to the other three on the hills, and they too surrendered quietly.—This took place about the middle of December. The French are quite intoxicated with their success, and on the 7th of January they meant to celebrate the event by a grand *fete*. It is fully expected at Tahiti that the Queen will also yield, more particularly as her husband has long been urging her to do so. The next bone of contention will be the Society Islands, all of which the French claim sovereignty over." It seems that the natives submitted immediately, without attempting the least resistance, and that they were in a state of actual starvation. Their provisions had been exhausted for some time, and it was only by the strict exercise of authority on the part of the chiefs that the people were prevented from deserting the camp, and throwing themselves upon the mercy of the French long before they were surprised. The surrender was full, complete, and unconditional, without any sort of arrangement or pledge as to the future on either side. Matters were to remain thus until the arrival of the new governor, daily expected.

COMMERCIAL.

In freights, Messrs. Focke & Boult report that a considerable decline has taken place in the value of between decks, which cannot now be quoted higher than £2 to £2 5s. per head for the northern ports, even for the reduced number of passengers allowed by the new law. The export of manufactures continues to a fair extent, but dead weight has been slack comparatively. We quote for New York—dead weight, 7s. to 9s. per ton; fine goods, 15s. to 20s.; earthenware, 5s. to 6s. Boston—dead weight, 12s. 6d.; fine goods, 20s.; earthenware, 6s. Philadelphia. dead weight, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; fine goods, 20s.; earthenware, 8s. New Orleans—dead weight, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; fine goods, 25s.; earthenware, 7s. 6d. to 8s.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are of the most gloomy character, and little hope can yet be entertained of any decided or substantial improvement, at least until the price of provisions is lower, and the demand for manufactured goods increased.—The short time system, as it is termed, still prevails in many of the cotton and woollen districts, so that numbers of the operatives are nearly destitute of employment, and their means of subsistence, if not cut off, very seriously curtailed. The latest intelligence from Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, &c., complain of the absence of demand for woollen and worsted goods. We trust that we have, if not entirely, at least very nearly, reached the climax of the depression which has visited the trade and commerce of this country.

The past fortnight has been one of much anxiety and great trial in commercial circles. Although, occasionally here and there, symptoms of an improved trade have manifested themselves, still, generally speaking, there has been a complete stand in business. This has been caused by the high price of provisions, the scarcity of money, and the prospects of further drains upon the resources of the country to meet the impending trials caused by the want of food in Ireland, and the scarcity of employment in the manufacturing districts.

The importations of foreign and colonial produce have been to a pretty large extent since the 4th instant, and merchants have liberally supplied the markets; but dealers have become cautious in their operations; at the same time they are beginning to buy more freely of articles of direct consumption at a small concession in price. All articles, however, being the raw material of manufactures, continue depressed and neglected.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

In our last printed circular we made some observations on the embarrasments under which the trading interest were then suffering, occasioned by the Directors of the Bank of England having found it necessary to contract their accustomed amount of discounts, and by other capitalists following their example in becoming more stringent than usual in their accommodation to the public. The apprehension which thereby at first existed has greatly abated. Discounts are granted more freely and on easier terms. It is to be hoped that, as confidence and credit seem now being restored, the accustomed course of trade will not be long impeded. There does not appear to be any reduction during the last few weeks in the prices asked for the various descriptions of wood, yet the sales effected are on a very limited scale, and when made, have been at a shade under our last quotations; should, however, the commercial difficulties be prolonged, a depression in prices may be expected to follow. The demand for vessels to take emigrants to the colonies has in a great measure subsided. The tonnage cleared from hence for the timber ports, from 1st February to this time last year, is more by about one-third than that of this year. No vessels, timber laden, have arrived since the commencement of the month.—*Duncan & Ewing.*

EUROPEAN CORN TRADE.

LONDON.—Since the sailing of the Caledonia, in the 4th inst. a general reaction has taken place on the Grain market here, and, as will be observed prices have risen rapidly, and are now at such a figure as will place many articles of Breadstuffs out of the reach of the poorer classes in this country.—The sales made in Wheat on the 5th were at an advance of 2s per quarter on our last quotations, and again on the 7th instant 2s to 3s more were paid for samples of good quality. Foreign was also in good request during the same periods, and Flour had obtained extreme prices, similar to those of Wheat. In the course of the week ending May 15, Wheat at Mark-lane had a continued advancing tendency. Factors asked enormously high prices, from 100s. to 120s. being demanded, which rates were 20s higher than those current during the previous week. The best lower Baltic red Wheat brought 98s to 96s. and Dantzic above 100s per quarter. The top price of town made Flour reached 80s per sack at the close of the week ending May 7, and has not since varied. American Flour has been sold extensively at 50s to 52s per barrel, being 10s more than it was worth about a fortnight ago.—The market held on Monday last, May 17, was scantily supplied with English Wheat, which found buyers at a further advance of 5s to 6s per quarter over the currency of this day week. A fair extent of business was transacted in Foreign, at about 4s to 5s advance. Barrel Flour 2s to 3s, and Indian Corn 4s to 5s dearer. Malting Barley 1s to 2s lower as the season is nearly over, and the large arrival of foreign has enabled buyers to purchase all descriptions on rather easier terms.

LIVERPOOL.—The proceedings at our Corn Exchange for the fortnight have been similar to those at London. For all articles there have been an active demand, and prices have been regularly rising. On the 4th Wheat sold at an advance of 6d to 8d per bushel. Indian Corn was 2s per quarter dearer; and a large business was done in Flour at 42s to 42s 6d for Western Canal. On the 5th Flour met a very free sale at 43s 6d and 44s for Western Canal, and at 42s per barrel for Ohio; and some parcels of English sack Flour were taken at 60s pr sack. Barley was without change, and little done in it. Beans and Peas were 1s. per 480 lbs dearer. Indian Corn was not free of sale, but in the transactions that took place 1s to 2s per 480 lbs advance was realized. On the 10th instant, there was a fair demand for Wheat for the interior, at an improvement in prices of 1s to 1s 3d per 70 lbs on prices of that day week. The town dealers purchased sparingly. In Flour 47s per barrel for Western Canal was demanded at the beginning, but towards the close of the market it was offered at 47s and Baltimore at 46s, at which a fair quantity was sold. Flour met a moderate demand, at 47s for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio, and at 48s 6d to 49s per bbl. for Western Canal. Indian Corn was not free of sale at 64s per 480 lbs for best white, not 63s for yellow. Indian Corn Meal was held at 32s pr bbl. The New Orleans Flour was sold at 42s 6d pr bbl. the Western Canal at 46s 2d; and the Virginia at 44s 6d, payment cash without discount. The Indian Corn Meal and the Indian Corn were withdrawn, there being no bidders.

The smallness of the stocks of Grain all over Europe, and the consequent dearness of provisions, become more and more felt; and high as prices were previously, a further and important advance has taken place in the value of bread stuffs, as well in this country as at many of the Western continental ports within the last fortnight. The fear that there may not be a sufficiency of food in the Kingdom to carry us on to next harvest, and the doubt generally entertained whether enough will reach us from foreign countries to make up for the home deficiency, have been the cause of the late advance; and we must admit that the shortness of the supplies from the growers, the rapid diminution of the stocks in the granaries at the different maritime ports, and the general tone of the advices from abroad, have afforded ample grounds for apprehension. Wheat has however, now reached so high a point as to put it beyond the reach of the poorer classes; a greatly contracted consumption must then before follow; and this may, perhaps be the means of staying any further immediate rise in the value. On the 4th instant we quoted Canadian red Wheat at 11s. to 11s. 2d.; white ditto 11s. 3d. to 11s. 4d.; United States red 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; white ditto 11s. to 12s. 3d. Yesterday it was sold as follows:—Canadian red Wheat 12s. 6d. to 14s.; white ditto 14s. to 14s. 3d.; United States red 13s. 9d. to 14s.; white ditto 14s. 3d. to 14s. 8d. Indian Corn was worth 50s. to 51s. 6d. on the 4th instant. Yesterday it brought 63s. to 66s. per quarter of 480 lbs. On the 4th instant we quoted Canadian sweet Flour at 40s. to 41s. per barrel, and United States sweet at 39s. to 40s. 6d. Our quotations to-day show a rise of 7s. 6d. to 8s. per quarter on the former, and 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. on the latter. The latest accounts from the Continental markets show that much scarcity prevails in several parts; but as the navigation was opened up, large supplies were expected to come down the rivers in a very short time, whereby the wants of the people of those countries would not only be supplied by that numerous cargoes would be transported to these kingdoms. Accounts from Smyrna, dated 30th ult. mention that Grain had further declined in value, and that the accounts from the adjacent localities on the subject of the crop were decidedly of a nature greatly to allay the anxiety, while the estimates made of the quantity available for present necessities exceeded all previous returns.

MONEY MARKET.

Since our last publication the pressure upon the money market has been more severe than has been experienced for years past. Matters, however, appear to be improving. During the last week there has been an increase in the deposits to the extent of £570,000, while the rest and the reserve have also increased considerably, and the bullion has increased to the extent of a quarter of a million. These favourable circumstances have enabled the bank to discount more freely, even on bills that have had as much as three months to run. Advances were made to bankers at 5 1-2 per cent. on promissorious paper. The favourable state of the American changes has had a beneficial effect on the market. The Consol market, nevertheless, has been marked throughout by general heaviness, and the belief is general that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to fund a portion of the Exchequer Bills now afloat. In Liverpool we are glad to state that the payments of the present week, which are supposed to be the heaviest ever known, are provided for, and that the Hibernia, which sails to-day, will take out the news of all engagements fulfilled. The pressure during the last fortnight has been most intense; but by extraordinary efforts and sacrifices credit has been preserved. The position of affairs is now this: the extreme pressure is gone, but money still remains extremely scarce and dear—far too dear for the profitable prosecution of business. Our quotations for all the stocks, though lower than the closing prices of the last steamer, must be understood to be 1 to 2 per cent, higher than the lowest prices during the interval, as a very decided improvement took place between the 8th and the 18th inst.

There can be no doubt that the Bank is in a steadily improving position; the present amount of bullion held by the establishment is estimated, by very competent judges, to be ten millions, whilst the reserve of Bank Notes is nearly four millions. The market to-day is steady, with little doing.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is dead. Lord Besborough, since the time that he assumed the office, has won golden opinions, which he has not been destined to enjoy. Of all offices under the British crown, this is the most trying and the most thankless. There is really little practical utility in maintaining the representative of majesty in state in Dublin; a bad imitation of, in fact a kind of living satire on, monarchy in England—for, virtually, all the onerous duties appertaining to the situation are chalked out, if not carried into effect, in the Home Secretary's bureau, in Downing-street.

The steamer *New Brunswick* was piloted through the Falls on Monday by Capt. Wm. Eagles and is now running on the River alternate days with the *St. John*, steamer, to Fredericton.

Mortality among Passengers.—The ship Lady Constable arrived at Prince Edward Island from Liverpool on the 24th ult. with 419 passengers on board. On being visited by the Health Officer, it was found that twenty-five had died during the passage, and eight more in four days after her arrival in port.

The company of the 14th Regiment, stationed at Charlotte town, Prince Edward Island, for the last twelve months, have been relieved by a company of the 20th regiment, recently arrived at Halifax from Bermuda; 17 men of the former, volunteered into the latter regiment, and will consequently remain with the 20th in that garrison.

DROWNED.—A young son of Mr. Holley Bolyes, of Long Reach, was accidentally drowned last week while fishing near Jones' mill.

ORDINATION.

On Trinity Sunday the following gentlemen were ordained in St. Anne's Chapel, Fredericton, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton:

Priests; Wm. N. Boyer, St. Bee's College, England; Joseph Elwell; Richard Simonds, A. B., King's College, N. S.

Deacon; Wm. H. Dovsber, A. B., King's College, Fredericton, N. B.

We regret to state that a great deal of mortality has taken place on board emigrant ships arrived here the present season, in nearly all of which deaths have to some extent occurred, and in some, as many as thirty four persons have died on the passage.—The sick are landed, as fast as they arrive, on Partridge Island, where every attention is paid to their circumstances, and two additional medical men have been added to the establishment; a large number of tents have also been procured from government and erected on the Island, so that accommodation is now afforded to a very large number.

It is stated that many passengers have surreptitiously procured admittance into the city from quarantine; if this be the case, and of which we have not the least doubt, effectual measures should immediately be taken to prevent repetition of an act that endangers the health of the whole city and country. The welfare in this respect of thirty thousand people should not be held in light estimation by those in authority, and as a proper precaution, guard house ought to be stationed on the quarantine ground, both by day and night, to enforce a strict obedience to the sanitary regulations.

OUR BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—From all parts of the County, we had the gratifying intelligence, some time since, that the great body of Timber and logs had been got out of the smaller streams into the main rivers, and that, having surmounted the difficulty, the prospect of the Lumberer, Merchant, Millman, and ship-owner was most cheering.—Since then we heard that on the Magaguadavic all the drives had been allowed to jam together on the long pipe; a report that has again been contradicted. It would be most disheartening to our St. George friends, were the immense quantity of stuff on that river, from any unlucky cause, to be prevented for another season coming into market. We fear there is no likelihood of its turning out so, and that our first favourable anticipations will be fully realized in seeing an abundance of the great staple of the County in our ponds and on our wharves, to satisfy all the wants of an extensive shipping business, and thereby give profitable employment to the labourer and shopkeeper, who have had a rather dull time of it lately.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

POTATOE PLANTING IN THIS COUNTY.—Notwithstanding the distrust with which potatoe planting has of late been viewed, there will be a full average quantity planted in this County this spring, some individuals putting in as many as one hundred bushels. A few early planted patches which we have seen, look uncommonly well and thrifty for the time, and from appearance bid fair to yield a good return.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—On Tuesday last while some hands, in the employment of Mr. John Shanahan of this place, were engaged in rafting logs at Sullivan's Creek, in the county of York, one of the party Mr. James Burk was unfortunately killed. It appears that the logs lay upon a high bank from whence they had to be rolled down a declivity of some 15 or 20 feet high; and that while in the act of rolling, one of them struck the deceased, who died a short time after he received the blow. Mr. Burk was much esteemed in the neighbourhood (near Sullivan's Bridge) where he lived, and has left a wife and five small children to lament their bereavement.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

ENTERPRISE.—On Friday the 16th of January last, the Steam Saw Mill, owned by Mr. Nelson, at the mouth of the Nashwaaksis river, opposite this city, was burned to the ground, and its owner had no insurance. About three weeks ago, a new Mill was again in full operation on the same site, and is said to be one of the best in the Province. If Mr. Nelson be mad, it is a pity he would not bite one half of this community.

The new Steam Mill, erected by Mr. Pickard in the cove below town commenced working yesterday, and we understand is likely to meet the expectations of the spirited owner.—*Head Qrs.*

Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, it is said, has left Washington for New York, on his way to England. Mr. Crampton, the Secretary of Legation, will fill the station until a new minister is appointed.

A letter from Mr. Bourassa, missionary priest on the Ottawa, published in the *Melanges Religieux* states that there are 6000 young men, of French Canadian parentage, employed in cutting timber for exportation on the Ottawa. He says that the least sum earned by them, during the ten months for which they are generally engaged, is £50.—This makes £300,000, which is annually carried into the rural districts. There are two hundred different lumbering places on the banks of the Ottawa. At 100 miles from Bytown, on the Gatineau, Mr. Bourassa was surprised to find two settlements of French Canadians, which comprised a population of 250 souls.

The New Orleans papers contain some additional items from the Rio Grande, relating to the late reported massacre of Mexicans by our troops; and among them, we notice an order of Canales recommending retaliation upon our people, without sex or age. It was expected that a bloody chapter would soon be commenced, and that straggling parties near our settlements on the Rio Grande, would be the victims.

Canales has declared martial law on the Rio Grande, and has ordered all Mexicans, under the penalty of death, to take up arms against the Americans, and show them, no quarters, in the retaliation for the murdered Mexicans.

The clergy are not even exempted from this order which is addressed to the National Guards, and whoever refuses to obey it, is to be shot as a traitor.

There is no later arrival from Vera Cruz, and of course nothing farther from Scott.

Gen. Taylor, it was expected, would be delayed some time longer at his present encampment, on account of the want of reinforcement in place of the volunteers who are leaving him.

It is reported in New Orleans, on the strength of private letters, that Gen. Alvarez is marching from Northern Mexico, with upwards of 25,000 men, whom he means to scatter in Guerilla parties, covering the whole country between Puebla—also between the former place and Vera Cruz;—and that the inhabitants of many of the villages are arming and going forth to meet him as guerilleros.

There was considerable sickness among our troops at Vera Cruz, and many were dying. The "vomito" has made its appearance. At Tampico the garrison was more healthy. The people of that place were on good terms with our troops, and every thing was going off pleasantly.

Hopes of peace began to strengthen at Vera Cruz; it was even believed that a peace had already been fixed upon in the city of Mexico for the cessation of hostilities. Santa Anna was acting without the support or countenance of the Government, which, it was generally believed, is now favorable to a close of the war.

A Gentleman in search of Thirteenth Street.—The New York Tribune records the following incident of the character d'industrie of that city: One of the passengers apparently a countryman, in his sunshine, going to Broadway, was in great trouble about the place where he must get out. He had to go, he said, to Thirteenth street, and asked his

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neighbours where it was. Suddenly he ben[illegible] toward the person nearest him as if to make h[illegible] better heard, and then without waiting for an a[illegible] stopped the omnibus and jumped out, sayin[illegible] he would rather go about. This was near [illegible] street. The persons in the omnibus laughed [illegible] queer chap; but in a few minutes his beha[illegible] became intelligible. The young man with [illegible] had been speaking was relieved of his wat[illegible]

MICMODAMUSH.—A House in the Parish of [illegible]holm, King's County, belonging to the Es[illegible] the late James Hendricks, Esq., and known [illegible] Belding Property, was destroyed by fire last [illegible] day night with most of its contents, comp[illegible] among other articles 150 bushels of seed grain [illegible] property of Mr. Richard Best, a tenant on the [illegible] mises, who with his son, were in the house [illegible] the fire was discovered, and endeavoured to [illegible] guish the flames. We learn that shaving [illegible] placed against the outside of the building and [illegible] ed, and the minutes, who had been awake [illegible] barking of their dogs, of the presence of an [illegible] proper person about the premises, and several [illegible] went out to discover him, were awakened [illegible] their sleep by the crackling of the fire, and [illegible] had a narrow escape for their lives. There ap[illegible] to be little doubt that the fire was the work [illegible] incendiary, and steps have been taken to end[illegible] to discover the guilty party, which, it is hope[illegible] be successful.—*Courier.*

On reference to the Chamberlain's Books [illegible] past four years, we find the sums received by [illegible] officer, from the Mayor, during the months o[illegible] in those years were as follows—viz.:

For the month of May	1843,	£414
" "	1844,	638
" "	1845,	800
" "	1846,	1044
" "	1847,	1200

Showing a general increase for the last five y[illegible] this month.—*New Brunswicker.*

Celebration of the Queen's Birth day.—The [illegible] Day of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, [illegible] lebrated here on Thursday last with those [illegible] stations of loyalty and affection which dis