

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.—The schooner *Capote*, Galt, arrived at Baltimore in the very short passage of 69 days from the port of Ilay, in Peru, near Africa. The Republic of Bolivia was in a very disturbed state, and the opinion was very general that a revolution would break out shortly. In expectation of the event, the Peruvians were about to declare war against Bolivia, and were concentrating their forces, preparatory to joining one of the revolting parties in the latter.

The editors of the American were favored with the following extract of a letter received by the *Coquette*:

A tornado was experienced on the Pacific coast of Mexico early in November, which is represented to have been nearly as violent as that which visited Natchez, and to have been far more extensive. They had already learned of its ravages for a length of 70 or 80 miles, by 12 or 15 miles in width, prostrating most everything in its course. At Acapulco, more than 200 houses are said to have been blown down; while at Cayuco the number destroyed is stated at 351. Consideration and distress were universal among the surviving inhabitants.

—*Star*, Nov. 13 1849.

We have rumours of a war between Bolivia and Peru, and the event is weekly expected to take place. I have seen letters from the capital of Peru, in which Bolivia is threatened with invasion, and I find there is dissatisfaction among the higher orders of people in Bolivia, opposed to the present Administration of Government.

Those who have a large interest in that province fear a revolution will soon take place, and the Peruvians are ready to join one party or the other, which will involve fearful consequences.

UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A destructive fire broke out this morning about 2 o'clock in the umbrella establishment of Messrs. Wright & Brothers, in Market St. above Third. The fire communicated to the store of Messrs. Wood & Abbott, and raged with great violence. The firemen were soon on the spot, and in active service. The loss will be very considerable. —[*United States Gazette*.]

The Philadelphia Gazette estimates Messrs. Wright & Brothers' loss in goods alone, by fire and water, at \$100,000. Within the last few days some \$10,000 of silk had been added to the stock. Insurance to about half the amount lost. Several of the adjoining stores suffered severely, particularly that of Messrs. Wood & Abbott, dry good dealers, whose loss is estimated at near \$30,000; insured. —But the most melancholy part of the story remains to be told.

At half past eight o'clock the walls of the near building Wright's store, in which the fire caught, fell with a tremendous crash. Two persons, both young men, one a member of the Diligent Engine Company, named Mark S. Bink, and the other a member of the Pennsylvania Engine Company, named Oscar Douglas, were buried beneath the ruins, and were instantly killed. Another fireman named David Orick, secretary of the Delaware Engine, was also buried under the falling wall, and taken out so badly hurt, that it is thought he will not survive. One of his legs was fractured in addition to his other injuries.

A young man named Boley, narrowly escaped with his life, and a member of the Southwark Engine had his cape dragged off his shoulder by a portion of the wall, as it came down. The bodies of Bink and Douglas each presented a dreadful and frightful spectacle, when removed from under the rubbish. They were horribly mangled and blackened, and their backs literally flayed. Both of the deceased were highly esteemed, and have left many friends to mourn their untimely fate.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have heard that another young man has been extricated from the ruins, the name said to be Redman.

WAR IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, opens his letter with the following paragraph:—"That war is inevitable in the spring, is generally asserted by the higher classes among the English residents in this city, who, by their connections with the embassy and the English Government at home, are in the best position to know what is likely to occur. All engagements for a later period than April are scrupulously avoided." The Commercial notices the letter enters its entire dissent to the conclusions to which its correspondent has arrived. One thing is certain, Europe is convulsed to its very centre, and no one can speculate upon what a year may bring forth.

Northeastern Boundary.—Resolves of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we view with united approbation, the prompt and energetic action of the authorities of Maine, to protect the rights and honor, not only of their own State, but of the whole Union.

Resolved, that the Act of Congress, conferring upon the President of the U. States ample power and means to protect this nation from foreign invasion, has our full and warm hearty assent.

Resolved, that while we highly approve the efforts made by the President of the United States, to avert from this country the calamities of war, and earnestly hope that they may be, as they heretofore have been, successful; yet, should a collision take place between this government and Great Britain, in the settlement of the pending dispute, Ohio tender her whole means and resources to the authorities of this Union, in sustaining our rights and honor.

Resolves of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

Be it resolved, that we fully concur in, and heartily approve of the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Resolved, that while we cherish the hope that, in the adjustment of the question of our national boundary, the integrity of our soil and the national honor may be preserved inviolate, without an appeal to arms, yet, we will ever prefer honorable war to dishonorable peace.

Resolved, That should a collision take place between this government and Great Britain, in the settlement of the pending dispute, Indiana tender her whole means and resources to the authorities of the Union, in sustaining our rights and honor.

A Native Chinese at Washington.—On Friday last, says a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, a very interesting looking Chinese was in the House and Senate, and appeared to be much noticed by the members. He was dressed in his native costume, as affable and pleasing in manner, and apparently about twenty years old. His name, they say, is Chin-Lin, and his dignity that of a *mandarin*, or writer. His father is said to be a distinguished literary character, having written several Chinese pamphlets. He had about the size of a letter sheet, indicating, probably, the highness of his rank and importance. Luckily, he is not well skilled in our tongue, or he would carry home no very favorable account of our public men and public policy, as they are daily portrayed in Congress. —*Yankee Nation*.

The editor of the Richmond Star says he has come to the determination to forgive all his enemies. He will find it much easier, we apprehend, then to persuade his enemies to forgive him.

Some one has stolen a shoe from the editor of the Philadelphia Times. He must be hard pushed indeed, to wish to walk in an editor's shoes.

The political papers gravely tell us that Gen. Harrison has already paid over a hundred dollars in postage on letters addressed to him begging for office under his administration. The old gentleman ought certainly to "pull in the string."

Large Dividend. The Firemen's Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio, have declared a dividend of 25 per cent. for the past year, besides adding a large amount to the contingent fund. The company was chartered in 1837, with a capital of \$250,000.

Green Corn and green Peas for dinner on New Year's in St. Augustine, says the editor of the News. Will the editor be kind enough to send us an ear of his corn in exchange for a snowball?

Explosion and Loss of Life.—On Friday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, the India Rubber Factory, in Front-street, opposite Holmes's brewery, the property of L. M. Ware and others, was destroyed by the bursting of the boiler of the steam engine. The boiler weighed 550 pounds, and was 26 feet long, and 36 inches in diameter. It was thrown directly over the brewery, and lodged upon the hill opposite, a distance of 300 feet.

There were 19 persons employed in the Factory, 14 females, three men and two boys. At the time of the explosion, there were 13 in the building, the women, with one of the partners, in the second story the men and boys in the first. The roof fell in instantly, and several of the persons found themselves upon it. All made their escape but one, Cordelia N. Buxton, whose body was taken from the ruins, so dreadfully injured as to be scarcely recognizable. Mrs. Bangs was badly burnt. Maria Curdell was also badly burnt, and several others more or less injured by the flames and the falling timbers. The building was totally destroyed, and the brewery opposite, somewhat injured. Loss, from \$50,000 to \$10,000. There was no insurance.

Providence Journal.—A report of the Treasurer of Maine gives the following particulars. Debt of the State, 1,678,307 dollars; unfunded 37,348 dollars; the balance payable in 3, 5, 8, 15 and 20 years. Interest for 1840, 95,590 dollars. To meet these demands an available sum, from various sources, is stated, to the amount of 795,954 dollars. The estimate of probable receipts for 1841, is 457,894 dollars, and of expenditures 300,027 dollars.

Martyrdom in Madagascar.—A recent London Evangelical Magazine gives intelligence that 16 of the persecuted Christians of Madagascar, who for a long time succeeded in concealing themselves from their pursuers, had been apprehended, and that nine of their number were speared to death on the 7th of July.

The French papers mention that a carrier pigeon being let loose at the time of the late ceremonies in Paris, bearing a small tricolor flag, with crowns of immortelles suspended, flew forward and alighted upon Napoleon's coffin. The Prince de Joinville took possession of the bird.

Roman Catholic Statistics.—An estimate published in the Catholic Almanac makes the Catholic population of the United States, 1,300,000; Clergymen, 545; Churches, 512; Churches building, 27; other stations, 394; ecclesiastical institutions, 17; religious institutions for females, 31; academies for females, 49; for young men, 24; Bishops, 47; accessions to priestly offices, in 1840, 85.

Temperance.—Father Matthew, this most successful apostle of Temperance, has lists of his disciples—who have taken the pledge, and hold tickets, or medals—to the number of nearly two millions,—besides lists kept by other provincial towns. He has gained by his immense labours, and self-sacrifice, the mental reward which springs from noble exertions in a good cause, the delight in feeling that he has been instrumental in performing vast good for his country and his species; but as regards pecuniary emolument

—attaches so many, and by which they measure all reward—as the value of gold, were eternal,—he has nothing to show. His clerical pittance is made sufficient for his wants while he wields an influence which emperors might well envy. His early exertions were found to be mimicked to the worldly prospects of some of his relatives, who renounced with him, that his course would "cause their ruin." But he was not blinded by that sophistry which looks around the circle only,—he did not shrink from general good lost partial evil might follow,—but persevered until he had the satisfaction of seeing large establishments for the production of ardent spirits, in which his family were deeply interested, idle, and crumbling to ruins, or turned to some other purpose, at a loss of thousands of pounds sterling. This perseverance was really a performance of duty; but it was heroic, considering the circumstances, and the commonly received notions on such subjects. If this extraordinary man exacted only one penny from each of his pledge-takers, supposing the number to be 2,000,000, the proceeds would be above 2800,—but instead of this he has only made pecuniary sacrifices, and has been a large contributor to the temperance fund; he causes the saving of millions of money yearly to his countrymen, without any of the golden shower descending on himself. If like Gideon's place, he alone is unwatered, in this respect, he will partake of that precious dew which makes glad the garden of the Lord.

Father Matthew has not been eulogized in prose only, the muse has already placed chaplets on his brow. Among others of such tributes, a young lady of Halifax, we perceive, has woven some fitting lines. In the "Editor's Visit," a literary sheet issued from the Herald Office, during the first week in January, are some lines signed Sarah, entitled "Land of my birth," in which after an enumeration of some sources of Irish exultation, the following passage occurs:

"Yet amongst them all, to none can fame
With greater justice give a name,
Matthew! than unto thee, who first
The chains of vile Intemperance burst;
And plenty brought to many a hearth,
That lately knew the drunkard's death.
Still onward, onward, be thy course,
Let Temperance speed with all her force,
And may the God of righteousness,
Thy life preserve, thine efforts bless!"

It is very pleasing to see such intellectual efforts as those from which these lines are taken—particularly when a genuine patriotism gives a glow to the young mind, and moral improvement gets the rank which it should ever hold.

Since writing the above, we perceive that the Temperance pledge-takers, in Ireland, are estimated at the vast number of 3,350,000; a number which we may the better judge by recollecting that it is equal to about British North America.

Temperance in Halifax.—We heard the pleasing announcement, this week, that Father Matthew had come to Halifax; meaning that a portion of his spirit had appeared among us, and was producing its beneficial operations. In St. Mary's Church, on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Longman, and Rev. Mr. Dease administered the Temperance pledge and medals, to 530 persons. This is a good beginning, and with other similar improvements, forms one of the best features of the opening of 1841, in Nova Scotia. It would be difficult to overrate the beneficial effects, to public prosperity and to individuals of those eminently benevolent exertions.—*Novascotian*.

Fortunate Rescue.—On last Wednesday night Mr. John Reid, Pilot, and Capt. Mor, were in company near Reid's Point, when their attention was aroused by the most horrible cries of a man, apparently in distress. They soon discovered that the cries proceeded from the direction of the water, and they immediately got a small boat and pulled off, and near the centre of the harbour they found a man upon a raft of timber, drifting fast down towards the ocean, with his feet severely frost bitten; while the sea was making fearful surges over him. Thus, by the humanity and daring of these two gentlemen a human being has been rescued from a watery grave. They placed their own lives in jeopardy to rescue a fellow being from an awful death.—*St. John News*.

Small Pox.—This dreadful disease is again prevalent in the Town, and of a bad type. Every precaution should be taken by families against its introduction into their abodes. Vaccination, if not an entire preventive, mitigates the horrors of this loathsome distemper, and should be resorted to in all cases where it has not previously been tried, or the disorder been communicated by inoculation or taken naturally.—*Halifax Times*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Jan. 30th.

Mr. Hill, presented a Petition from Orissa Robinson, praying a remuneration for teaching a School at Saint Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, for the period of one year ending on the 1st day of May last; which was received, and referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Edward and Joseph Wilson, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Verchar, praying for a return of Head Money paid on Passengers brought into St. Andrews by the Brig Thomas Hanford, in the year 1842; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from the President, Directors, and Company of the Charlotte County Bank, on behalf of the said Bank, praying an increase of the Capital Stock, and an amendment as well as an extension of the Act of Incorporation; which was received.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Cochrane Craig, Wm. McIntosh, and 127 others, inhabitants of the Island of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be adopted for opening and securing a Passage into Duck Harbour, in that Island; which was received.

Mr. Hill, presented a Petition from Thomas Armstrong, James Frink, Tristram Moore, David A. Rose, Nehemiah Marks, and Robert Lindsay, Esq., together with 250 others, Justices of the Peace and inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint Stephens, St. David, and St. James, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass, erecting those Parishes into a separate and distinct County; which was received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, praying that a sum may be granted towards paying off the debt incurred in the erection of a new Court House for that County; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Gibb, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Wm. Gibb, setting forth, that her husband lost his life in consequence of an injury received whilst repairing the Lumps at Seal Island and Head Harbour Light Houses, and praying pecuniary aid in her destitute circumstances; which was received in the negative.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from Sarah Wallace, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Jonathan Wallace, formerly a Soldier in the Revolutionary War, praying pecuniary aid in her present destitute circumstances; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Bill to impose a Tax on Dogs in the Parish of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, passed the House.

Tuesday, 21 Feb.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from the Rev Samuel Thompson, Charlotte Thompson and Angus D. M'Master, of the Parish of Saint Andrews and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, heirs of the late John M'Master, deceased, praying to be relieved from certain suits instituted against them by Her Majesty's Attorney General; which was received.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Hugh McKay and Patrick Clinch, Esquires, and 54 others, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be adopted to obtain a repeal of the existing duty imposed by Act of the Imperial Parliament, on foreign wheat flour imported into the Province; which was received.

Wednesday, Feb. 3d.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Geo. D. Morrison, a licensed Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School at the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, for the period of one year, ending on the 1st of Sept. 1837; which was received, and referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

On motion of Mr. Hill,
The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace, for the County of Charlotte, to assess the Parish of St. Stephens, in the said County, for the erection of a Wharf on the Public Landing at Salt Water, in the said Parish.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

On motion of Mr. Hill,
The House went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of St. Stephens.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from William McIntosh, Esq., and 66 other inhabitants of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, towards building a Break-water at Flag's Beach, on the said Island; which was received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, delivered the following Message:—

"NEW BRUNSWICK.
Message to the House of Assembly,
3d February, 1841.

"J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.
In communicating to the House of Assembly an extract of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to the Resolution of the House of last Session, relative to the payment of the Salary of the Master of the Rolls, from the Surplus of the Civil List Fund, the Lieut. Governor feels that he cannot employ any language which should forcibly convey the sentiments entertained by Her Majesty's Government, of the uniform conduct of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, as that contained in Lord J. Russell's Despatch.

"J. H."
The Despatch communicated by the foregoing Message being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

(Extract.)
Downing Street, 20th April 1840.

I have received your Despatch of the 28th March, No. 13, communicating to me the copy of an Address to yourself from the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, of the 9th month, respecting the application of the Surplus of the Civil List Fund for the Salary of the Master of the Rolls of the Province.

In declining to acquiesce in this application you will employ the most courteous and conciliatory style, which the occasion admits of for the language of the House on the present

occasion, and their habitual course of proceeding on all occasions, are such as to entitle them to the respect and confidence of Her Majesty's Government, and it is right that those feelings should be distinctly indicated, in the terms selected, to convey a refusal of the present application, which they have perhaps made unadvisedly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.
Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. &c. }

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Friday 29th Jan.

The Hon. Mr. Wyer presented the following petitions:—

A petition from Cyrus C. Munger, praying a return of duties on Goods exported to the United States.

A petition from the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying certain expenses incurred by them for transient Poor may be repaid from the Provincial funds.

A petition from John Sabattis and Peter Joseph, in behalf of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, praying a grant of money to enable them to purchase Land in Charlotte County, for camping, and other purposes.

A petition from William Parker, praying an allowance for teaching a school in the Parish of Saint Patrick.

A petition from John M'Loughlin, relating to the Ferry at Oak Point, in the County of Charlotte; which were received.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented petitions from Edward and Joseph Wilson, praying a return of head money paid by them on passengers in the brig Thomas Hanford, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and one thousand eight hundred and forty; and in the brig Sarah and Nancy, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty; which were received.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte to hold the lot of Land on which the old Court House stood for the benefit of the town of Saint Andrews, was read a second time. Ordered, That the House be put into a committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

Monday, 1st Feb.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented a petition from Elizabeth Gibb, of the Town of Saint Andrews, praying relief to herself and family, her husband having, in the execution of his duty in the Light House at Head Harbour, received an injury which caused his death; which was received.

The Hon. Mr. Wyer presented the following petitions:—

A petition from Sarah Wallace, widow of the late Jonathan Wallace, an old soldier, praying legislative assistance.

A petition from Orissa Robinson, of Saint Stephens Parish, in Charlotte County, praying an allowance for teaching a school.

A petition from Thomas Armstrong, Jas. Frink, Nehemiah Marks, Robert Hitchings, and two hundred and sixty-five other persons inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Stephens, Saint James and Saint David in Charlotte County, praying the before named Parish-may by law be declared to be and established a County separate from the County of Charlotte, for reasons set forth in their petition; which were received.

We have much pleasure in noticing the successful commencement of the York Agricultural Society. The meeting on the 26th ult. produced upwards of £53; although several lists had not been received from distant parts of the country. We are heartily glad that our Farmers are bestirring themselves, and that so much interest is already excited; and we believe new subscribers are coming in almost every day. We hope to see the subscriptions doubled ere long. It may be said to mention that it was decided at the last meeting, that all persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of membership for this year, must subscribe on or before the 15th April next. We shall soon publish a scale of premiums to be awarded, on the second Tuesday in October next; when a Cattle show will be held in Fredericton.—*Fredricton Sentinel*.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Dunphy, of the Catholic Church, in this city, intends forming a Temperance Society, in his parish, on Sunday next. As intemperance is the cause of more than half of the crimes which disgrace our city, we think that the Reverend gentleman's laudable efforts, will be the means of doing a vast deal of good in the community.—*Morning News*.

The Madawaska Affair.—A story has been going the rounds of the Provincial as well as the American papers—the latter with whom it originated—that three American gentlemen while proceeding on their way from Bangor to Canada, were stopped in Madawaska by a party of British armed soldiers, who, without the least provocation whatever, most grossly assaulted and abused them. One of the travellers it is stated, was knocked down with a blow from a musket, another received a bayonet wound in the shoulder, and a third in trying to escape, received a bullet in the thigh. Disbelieving the story, we never have noticed it up to the present time, but on making inquiries of several gentlemen who reside in different sections of the Madawaska settlement, and who arrived here the past week on Court business, we are informed by them that there is not a shadow of truth in the report, and that a circumstance of the kind could not occur without their knowledge.—*Woodstock Times*.

St. John, Feb. 5.—**MECHANICS INSTITUTE.**—Mr. Smith on the Fine Arts.—On Friday evening last, Mr Geo. N. Smith delivered his first lecture in this series, before the Mechanics' Institute. He commenced by showing the estimation in which the Fine Arts

have been held in all ages, and the moral and political wealth, which they have produced. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Fine Arts on the mind, and the influence of the mind on the Fine Arts. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Fine Arts on the body, and the influence of the body on the Fine Arts. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Fine Arts on the soul, and the influence of the soul on the Fine Arts. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Fine Arts on the world, and the influence of the world on the Fine Arts. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Fine Arts on the future, and the influence of the future on the Fine Arts. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Fine Arts on the present, and the influence of the present on the Fine Arts. He then proceeded to show the influence of the Fine Arts on the past, and the influence of the past on the Fine Arts. 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