



From the New Brunswick Extra of Wednesday last, 21st June.

## Arrival of the Steamship



America.

The Royal Mail Steamship America, Capt. Harrison, with one week's later news from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax at about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The America brought 57 passengers, three of whom were for Halifax, viz—Lieut. Quirly, Mrs. Brown, and Mr. John Owens, of this city.

The Commercial agents is of an improving character, and business matters in general are more favourable. In Manchester, the growing business perceptible in the market by the last steamer is maintained, with an increase of business.

The advice from India by the Overland Mail are also satisfactory, and the markets for manufactured goods were well sustained.

The war in the Punjab has ceased, and the country has relapsed into a state of profound peace. The market for English Securities was well sustained, and prices were firm.

The Irish State prisoners are to be transported for life. A memorial was presented to Lord Clarendon, signed by nearly one hundred and fifty thousand persons of all classes, creeds, and parties, who earnestly desired that the prerogative of the Crown might be exercised in favour of the prisoners; but the memorialists that their crime cannot be lost sight of, and it is expected that Messrs. W. Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue, will be immediately transported to a penal settlement.

The Continental news continues to be of the greatest interest, and the most anxious nature.

The Hungarians have achieved further important victories. Vienna papers received in Paris on the 4th, speak of a junction of the Austrian and Russian forces, and their intention at once to commence a general attack.

From Copenhagen we hear of Russian movements even to that quarter, with what special object does not yet appear.

The negotiations between the French, Prussian, and the Roman Rumanian have been broken off, and, at the date of the last advice, the French army were expected to make a second attack upon the "eternal city." The pope persists in demanding the unconditional renewal of his powers as a temporal prince; and this the Romans declare their intention never to concede.

## COMMERCIAL.

Within the past week there has been a further improvement in business generally. The Produce markets, which are well supplied, have been well attended at steady rates.

Although holders have in some instances accepted rather low prices than the previous week, an opinion prevails that they have not reached their highest point, as the deliveries for home use are very large, and orders for export extensive. The grain trade is still dull, and as the weather is of the most favorable character, and forces on the growing crops with great rapidity, prices of most articles continue to recede.

The last overland news has given an impetus to the Cotton market, which is now unusually brisk, with higher prices.

Money is still easy of access on first rate paper, but of such value is on the market. We are gratified to find that the export of the Linens from Belfast is greatly on the increase.

The markets for Grain and Grain Produce, under the influence of the fine, seasonable weather which prevails all over the country, have still a dull and receding tendency.

At Liverpool the value of best Western Capul Flour, was quoted at 23s. to 23s. 31s.; some superior brands of Ohio changed hands at 25s. per barrel, but the ordinary qualities sold at 22s. 6d. to 24s. per barrel. Indian Corn has not been in such good demand. The stock on hand, however, is not large, and prices range from 31s. to 36s. per quarter for common white to the best yellow.

The mercantile accounts received from Bombay by the last mail are highly satisfactory. Prices of nearly all kinds of manufactured goods were well sustained.

We are gratified to notice that in the Cotton districts a rather extensive business is going forward. Profits are said to be small, but most of the mills are working full time, and the quantity turned out this year has been very large indeed; and, notwithstanding the continental disturbances, the exports are considerably in excess of last year up to this time.

A much more cheerful feeling prevades the Manchester market, and a very considerable increase in transactions. Owing to the Liverpool market, both spinners and manufacturers are asking higher prices, and obtaining, in many cases as regards the former, an advance. The business doing is very large, notwithstanding the depressed state of the country trade, and the unsettled state of continental politics. The advance asked upon Twist is about 4d. per lb.

Money Market.—The relative positions of the Bank of England and France, as shown in their weekly returns, are of the ordinary character. In London, money continues of about the same value, though the rate of discount is a shade higher. Consols opened

on Monday at 91½—on Tuesday they touched 92½, and closed on Friday evening at 91½. American Securities continue in fair demand both in London market and on the continent.

Railway Stock, in the London, Liverpool, and Manchester markets, command but limited attention, and prices generally have a receding tendency.

## LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

June 8.—Timber.—The market is very dull, and very little enquiry has been made within the last fortnight for any description.

Freights.—There is no change. Passengers are going in great numbers, but hardly enough to fill all the large ships conveniently; rates fluctuate in consequence.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

The proceeding in Parliament during the week have been of a highly interesting character. The Miscellaneous Estates, have been safely passed with greater majorities than heretofore. On the division to reduce the salaries of ministers, the vote in favour of Dissenting ministers was opposed by Mr. Bright and the other Dissenters in the House and the annual grant for Maynooth was also opposed by Mr. Spenser.

The minority never numbered more than 33, and this number was swayed by the Tories, and not by the Financial Reformers. The whole of the miscellaneous votes were passed without a single alteration.

Lord John Russell has fixed the 15th instant for the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, "yelped the Budget."

The Encumbered Estates' Bill has been read a third time and passed in the Commons, the opponents of the bill being on the last division only 12. Mr. Gladstone has given notice that on Thursday next he will bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada. Lord John Russell having given a pledge that in the meantime nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the Repealing Estates' Bill. Sir Robert Inglis, the member for Oxford, has called the attention of the House to the exemplary conduct of the American Government in reference to the expedition which they have so nobly determined to send forth.

Mr. Hume, who has recovered from his illness, has brought forward his annual address for a resolution in Parliament, extending the suffrage to all householders, by adopting the ballot, triennial Parliaments, and electoral districts.

Mr. Moffit has presented in his Budget and Treasury members' Bill for the fourth time. The second reading, out of respect to him, was carried by 55 to 45, but the objection to the measure is so great that we do not think altered as it is, it will pass this session. The Affirmation Bill, disposing with oaths in giving evidence in courts of law, was carried by a majority of 77 to 73, but its chance in the upper House is more than doubtful.

A bill to permit the exchange of silver two shilling pieces is passing through Parliament unopposed.

The third reading of the bill for the repeal of the Navigation laws has been postponed until Tuesday, the 12th inst., in accordance with the Bishop of Oxford, who has an engagement to propose.

## NEW PLAN OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Ministry have brought forward a scheme for the future Government of the Colonies, the general features of which have been laid before the House of Commons by the Colonial Under-Secretary, and have met with very general concurrence in the House.

Mr. Hawes does not interfere with the North American Colonies, but has prudently limited his efforts in the first place to the Australian Colonies. His bill introduced under the authority of the Government, provides for a federal union of the Australian Colonies with separate and independent legislatures, and a general Assembly of the whole Union.

The powers of this General Assembly, which seems very much like the American Congress, will have power to impose all duties, regulate the Post-Office, and the formation of roads, railways of canals, traversing two or more Colonies; to control the management of light-houses; to regulate weights, measures, and the currency; and to pass such general laws affecting all the Colonies as may be required by addresses from the several Colonies legislatures.

The trade of the several Colonies thus federated will of course be on an equal footing, and perfect free trade will exist.

This most important Colonial Reform Bill was received with great satisfaction by all parties in the House, and there appears very clear indications that something similar will shortly be proposed for the North American Colonies.

## IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland continue deplorable. The whole of the western provinces seem to be in a most deplorable condition. Society is utterly disorganised. The landlord is paying "rack rents" instead of receiving "rack rents." The clergy is suffering silently but most deeply, and the difficulty to procure the services of disinterested persons who will administer the limited relief afforded by Government increases daily.

The memorial in behalf of the state prisoners was presented to Lord Clarendon, at the Viceregal Lodge, on Tuesday last, when his lordship read a reply which leads to no other conclusion but that the transportation of the prisoners will be carried into effect. There is certainly a very lively sympathy entertained by men of all parties and ranks in behalf of the prisoners, and it is questionable whether it would not have been a wiser course on the part of the Government to accede to the wish-

es so generally felt that even the mitigated punishment of transportation should be remitted.

On Tuesday, Mr. Marquis, the governor of Richmond Bridewell, received a notification from the Lord Lieutenant that the sentence of death, which had been passed on the state prisoners—Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, Terence Bellew M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donoghue—had been commuted transportation for life. Up to a late hour yesterday evening the governor had not received any notice for the removal of the state prisoners from the goal, although rumours were afloat through town that they had either been removed, or were about to be removed, to a steamer, which was said to be in readiness, at Kingstown, to receive them.

Waterford has just been placed, by the Lords Commissioners of Customs, in the list of third-class ports. This change, unfortunately, has been owing to a decline in the trade of this port, and will cause an immediate, or at all events a speedy, removal of the following officers, namely, comptroller, landing surveyor, and landing waiter, and two tide surveyors.

New Bishop of Limerick.—The appointment of Dr. Higgins to the see of Limerick has given great satisfaction to the people of that city. On Monday as soon as the intelligence of his appointment was received, the bells of the Cathedral and the other churches were rung—at night bonfires were kindled, and other marks of gratification were exhibited. All classes participated in this kindly demonstration of joy.

The Potato Crop.—The country papers of yesterday speak of the appearance of the appearance of the potato crop in the highest terms. It looks most promising, and an ordinary eye can detect a mark of genuine disease.

France has not greatly advanced during the week towards a more settled state of things. It is true that we have at least the formation of a new Ministry, which is the same as before, with the exception of three important names. M. D'Almeida, successor of Leon Faucher as Minister of the Interior, M. Faguet, replacing Drouin de Flouy as Foreign Minister, M. Laguerre, taking M. Buffet's portfolio as Minister of Commerce.

Marshal Bugeo takes no part in the change. His plan that the new list is intended to conciliate all parties, but the tremendous opposition of several members of the new administration render it impossible that it can be of long duration. Indeed, from the moment it was announced last Sunday, it has been in daily jeopardy, and it is difficult to conceive that it can hold together with a resolute body of 240 R. d. Republicans in the Chamber breathing nothing but defiance.

The long-expected President's Message to the Assembly was published in the *Moniteur* and the other Paris papers on Thursday morning. It is easy to see that it will no please the Opposition. The affair of the intervention in Italy is vaguely glossed over, and has evidently been an embarrassing subject to the President.

The Paris papers furnish details of the intrigues which have been going on during the ministerial crisis. The jealousy of the great public men is a part with that exhibited in the worst periods of history. The present Ministry cannot endure Mr. Proudhon, proprietor of *La Peuple*, recently convicted of libel, had been arrested. The charge was carrying off many illustrious persons, and the heat of the weather was alarming. The funds have been better supported than might have been expected.

The closing prices of the Five per Cents were 117½, the Three per Cents 150 55.

## ITALY.

The latest intelligence from Civita Vecchia states, that the armistice had terminated, and that the French were again preparing to attack Rome. The French force amounted to 25,000 men, and they had sent some heavy artillery upon the Tiber. The attack on Rome was to be made on the three points, but as the city was strongly fortified, and was defended by 50,000 men, the result was considered extremely doubtful.

## VENICE.

The Austrians have pushed forward to the siege of Venice. Malgiera has fallen after a frightful carnage; and by the last accounts Venice was closely invested on all sides. The bombardment of that once mighty city was going on, the operations being directed by Marshall Radetzky himself. It was said that the inhabitants of Venice were merely passive, but that strangers within the city kept up the resistance.

IMPORTANT FROM HUNGARY.—Accounts from Weisskirchen state that the Magyars have beaten the battalions of Puchner's corps d'armee. From Orsova the remnant of the exhausted troops were beaten and dispersed, and fled—some to Wallachia, and some to Servia.

The Austrian garrison of Buda, consisting of 2,250 men and eighty officers, have been sent as prisoners to Debreczin.

The fortifications of Buda are to be destroyed. The Hungarians found in Buda the following stores—83 field pieces, 14,000 muskets, as many cwt of powder, and 2,000 cwt of saltpetre, the whole of which has been transferred to Debreczin.

Wallen, who he said, lost his senses, has been recalled from Hungary, and will be succeeded by Haynau. The Imperialists have been driven from Boschi, which is now held by the Hungarian troops. Bem is at Orsova, having defeated Puchner's corps d'armee, and it would appear, all but annihilated it, for no intelligence has been received from them, and nothing is known as to Puchner's whereabouts.

A report is in circulation at Vienna, that the Russians met with a terrible reception at Katschau, in retaliation for which they destroyed that city.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Hamburg of the 5th inst. state that on the 31st ult. the Prussians, under Prince Salm-Salm, were surprised and defeated at Aarhus by the Danish hussars. The prince was captured, having sustained serious wounds, with several other officers. The Prussian troops had many killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; the also lost 15 horses. The Danes had nine killed and twelve wounded.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Both the metropolitan and provincial papers contain during the past week very satisfactory accounts of the present state of the crops. The weather has been exceedingly warm. In the early part of the week there were some very heavy thunder showers, which cooled and purified the air, and seems to have benefited the crops in all directions.

From the northern counties we learn that the weather continues favourable for the country, an alternation of rain and sunshine helping forward vegetation in a most satisfactory manner. Several farmers have cut grass, and the grain crops are progressing most vigorously.

Among the last victims to the assassin system in Italy was the Rev. Wm. Kelleher, of Cashel. The Rev. gentleman was attached to a convent of the Franciscan order at Ancona, and while entering the convent he was shot dead.

The Countess of Blessington, the celebrated novelist, died at Paris on the 4th inst.

Lord Wailcourt died in Paris on Monday week, of cholera, after a few hours' illness.

A lady dropped down dead on Sunday week, at the Brighton railway terminus.

The number of visitors to the British Museum, Whit Monday, was 17,379.

A FORTUNATE PURCHASE.—Some time since a brig, at present called the *Carlton*, was put off for public sale at the London Dock, and was purchased by Mr. Scott, a chain lighterman, residing at Wapping, for the sum of £750. After undergoing considerable repairs at the New Crane-wharf, Wapping, the vessel put to sea under Capt. Green, who had become part owner. After leaving this port it was found necessary to put in at Harlepool, where whilst the vessel was undergoing some repairs at the interior part of the bulwark, 16,000 Spanish dollars were secured in a large place purposely hollowed out for the reception of the precious deposits.

The dollars, as our reporter was informed, are of an old mintage, and very pure silver. When or by whom the treasure was deposited it is impossible to guess; but all events Capt. Bacon has reason to congratulate himself on the successful result of his first short voyage in the *Carlton*. The vessel, it is said, was originally engaged in the slave trade off the coast of Guinea, and the treasure so curiously discovered was probably the ill-gotten gain of some of the heaviest wretches engaged in that abominable traffic.

Quarantine.—The General Board of Health has just issued a voluminous report, strongly condemning the quarantine system as uncooperative for purposes of health, and highly objectionable in other respects, more particularly as a restriction upon commerce.

The adoption of the recommendation of the board will save the country, it is said, two millions per annum.

Cholera on Board of an American Ship.—Our Plymouth correspondent informs us that this dreadful malady has made its appearance in the vicinity of Plymouth. It appears that on Tuesday the American packet ship, *American Eagle*, from London and Portsmouth, arrived at Plymouth with 350 emigrants, and the cholera made its appearance the same evening. Nineteen deaths are reported to have taken place.

The papers from all parts contain satisfactory accounts of the present state of the crops. The warm and growing weather which has lately set in seems to have exerted a corresponding influence throughout England. From the northern counties we learn that the weather continues to be highly favourable for the country, an alternation of rain and sunshine helping forward vegetation in a most satisfactory manner.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRISH RAILWAYS.—A most liberal arrangement has been entered into between H. M. Government and the Directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland. This Company proposed to construct a railway directly across the centre of Ireland from Dublin to Galway, and has completed the portion from Dublin to Athlone. In order to construct the residue it has been agreed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the part of the Government, to lend to the Company the sum of £500,000 to bear interest at 4½ per cent. No part of the principal is to be repaid for ten years; the Government is then to receive the same at 14 per cent. of principal annually, with 3½ per cent. interest, and these payments are to be continued for 35 years, when the debt is to be deemed extinguished.

The whole County of Galway and two Barones of Roscommon, are to be held accountable for payment of the principal and interest, in case the profits or earnings of the railway should prove insufficient.

Both the English and Irish papers are loud in their praises of the liberality of the Government in granting such exceedingly easy terms.

We have much pleasure in announcing the late arrival in this city on Monday afternoon, of the Rev. WILLIAM DONALD, late of Huntley Scotland, with his Lady and three children, who came passengers in the ship *Themis* from Liverpool. The Reverend gentleman has come to take the Pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church and congregation in this City, to which highly important office he has recently been appointed; and from the high character he has hitherto maintained, and the very flattering testimonials he brings with him, we anticipate the happiest results.—St. John Observer.

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