

hardship, ten will get discouraged and come back, and go home, if they can raise money enough to pay their passage back; and where one man makes a fortune, five will lose their health or their lives. I can assure you that the gold is not obtained without the hardest kind of hard work—deprived of all the comforts of life. If they are sick, God help them! for there is none else to take care of them. They must lie on the ground and die.—Many a poor fellow has worked months and got a few thousands together, and seen it all swept away by one fit of sickness—glad to escape with his life. With a ruined constitution, he curses the day he came to California.—Many such cases have I witnessed. There are many men who are making fortunes by speculating. The eastern land speculation was nothing to the fever here. Lots that could not be given away when Mr. — was here before, now bring their hundreds and thousands. Rents are enormously high. It is impossible to get a room short of sixty dollars a month.—*Boston Advertiser.*

**INDEBTEDNESS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Much has lately been said about the rapid increase of wealth in the United States. It is a singular fact, however, that the debts of the States' Governments, which are chiefly due to British subjects, have sustained scarcely any diminution for ten or twelve years. The following are the amounts of the debts to the latest dates:

Vermont owed in January, 1847	\$279,000
Pennsylvania do. do. 1848	40,507,000
Massachusetts do. do. do.	1,147,000
—This State is also surety for certain corporations to the amount of several millions.	
New York	\$24,446,000
—As security for Railroads	\$4,503,000
	28,949,000
Indiana, State Stocks,	
Jan. 1847	5,519,510
—For Canal stocks, do.	7,197,470
	14,716,000
Mississippi, for money for Bank Stocks, about	7,000,000
—Her other debts not quoted.	
Maryland	13,311,707
Michigan, in Jan. 1848	5,516,480
Texas—can't tell the amount, but it is guessed 10,000,000; Gov. Houston thinks a discharge may be got for \$5,000,000	10,000,000
Maine, Jan., 1847	1,142,700
Rhode Island	152,719
New Jersey	55,596
Georgia	1,727,760
Tennessee	3,273,416
Kentucky	4,596,062
Missouri	684,997
Virginia	7,349,292
South Carolina	234,502
Florida	4,850,000
Alabama	13,646,078
Louisiana	16,228,131
Arkansas	3,616,227
Ohio, Dec. 1, 1848	19,233,437
	\$18,329,098
City of New Orleans debt	8,166,153
City of New York, Jan. 1848	12,010,251

New Hampshire, Connecticut, and North Carolina, have no State debt. For every man, woman, and child in the States, including the slave chattels, old and young, there is a debt of ten dollars. The property of the city of New York pays local taxes annually above two millions and a half of dollars, which is from 15 to 20 per cent. on the income to all the real and personal estate of the city.—And this, be it recollected, is exclusively for city purposes, and does not include their heavy share of the State expenses, or the enormous duties paid by consumers for the support of the Federal Government. For mere Civic purposes the City of New York, pays more taxes than the whole of the Canadas, for all purposes, local and general.—*Quebec Gazette.*

**STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.**—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes that Mr. Cunard's new contract with the British Government, will permit him to go from Liverpool direct to New York, and the moment the first steamer of the American line starts from the United States, the best and most powerful boats of the Cunard Line will no longer call at Halifax, but will proceed out and home direct, between Liverpool and New York. The Journal of Commerce thinks this will make New York, more than ever, the grand centre of commerce for the Western world. A healthy competition between the two lines will very likely operate to the advancement of them both.—There will be no lack of freight, and the number of passengers will greatly increase.

Some living disgrace to the erect form of man, broke into St. Anne's Chapel, some evening last week, and stole the amount of Alms money deposited since Christmas last, in a box kept for the purpose. It is supposed that the miscreant entered the cellar, and then the body of the church through a hatchway. A reward of ten pounds is offered by the Lord Bishop, for the conviction of this infamous offender.—*Reporter.*

**MONEY LOST.**—On Wednesday morning a gentleman on his way from the St. John Hotel to the steamer Maid of Erin, (lying at the North market wharf) dropped his pocket book, containing £450 in Nova Scotia Bank bills. Fifty pounds reward was immediately offered by the owner for the restoration of the property, but it has not been recovered.—*Chron.*

The production of tobacco is thus rated in the several States—Kentucky, 69,000,000 lbs.; Virginia, 45,000,000; Tennessee, 35,000; Maryland, 23,000,000; Missouri, 15,000; Ohio, 9,500,000.

**THE ENGLISH MAIL.**  
**ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.**  
DOMESTIC.

The Queen Dowager continues in a very precarious state, and but slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.

It is currently reported that the Government mean to propose, in the ensuing session of Parliament, an extension of the Franchise, so as to include a large portion of the operative classes who are at present beyond the pale of the constitution.

The European Times says:

The trial of Mannings, husband and wife, has commenced and terminated. One of the most brutal and barbarous murders on record has been probed to the bottom. The murders of Rush shocked and amazed society by their cold blooded daring. But the man laboured under a sense of wrong—no matter how real or imaginary.—The feeling existed, and he sent his victims to their dead account. It so cowardly a crime as assassination can be considered, under any circumstances, heroic, it was in the case of the Norfolk butcher. The Bermondsey tragedy, on the contrary, humbles our pride, and makes us hesitate in asserting our superiority to the beasts that perish. The actors of this deed of blood and shame were worthy of each other; and we are puzzled to know whether the unhappy being who lost his life, or the malefactor who took it, were the most debased and infamous.

The principle mover in this horrid affair—blush O ye daughters of Eve at the announcement!—was a woman. Not a wretched, illiterate creature, moved by want, and degraded by contaminating influences, but a female connected, though in a subordinate position, with noble families, and possessed of mental power far beyond her station in life. She brought the influence of the school in which she had been educated to bear upon her external appearance, and the hands which had embraced themselves in the blood of O'Conner were encased the day of trial in kid gloves.

**IRELAND.**

The Lord-Lieutenant made a briefer stay at Cork than was expected. At the dinner given in Cork on the viceregal visit, his excellency for the first time conferred the honour of knighthood. On Mr. (now Sir Edward) McDonnell, chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and governor of the Bank of Ireland.

It has been determined to establish a botanical department, an agricultural school, and model farm for Munster in connection with the Queen's College in Cork, a sum of £5000 having been allocated by the Lord-Lieutenant for this most invaluable project.

A land-bailiff, named Whelan, was shot dead in the public street at Carrickbeg last week. He was under-charge to Mr. A. W. Sadlier. Two men are in custody charged with the murder.

The fourth annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in Dublin.

The great Southern Railway uniting Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, was opened at the end of last week. Lord Clarendon was present. A banquet was given on the occasion, when he delivered an eloquent speech, enlarging upon the national importance of the railway and the general interests of Ireland. Especially, he depicted the pleasure her Majesty had experienced from her recent visit.

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A cocoa-nut tree was drifted ashore a few days ago on the island of Valentia, near Kerry—another proof that the Gulf stream, after running along the coast of America, sets across the Atlantic.

**TURKEY.**

The change of creed of Bem, Kinely, and other officers is confirmed. Bem, as soon as he was informed of the determination of the Sultan to resist the demands of Russia and Austria, declared that his country was his first religion, that the Sultan having the same enemies and the same friends as it, he was determined to become a subject of the Sultan, and to serve under his colours, and that he would embrace Islamism; but on quitting Hungary his resolution was already taken, but that if he had not made his profession of faith sooner it was because he did not wish to have the appearance of yielding to fear. He added, that he did not ask any one to follow his example.—Nevertheless Generals Kmelz and Slaen and about thirty officers would not separate from him, and have made their declaration in favour of Islamism. Kossuth, who was greatly irritated against Bem, went immediately to the Hungarian camp, and informed the men the Porte resisted the demands of Russia and Austria, and that England and France appeared decided to assist the Porte, and he supplicated them not to imprint a stain on the flag of Christian Hungary, which they had always served with honour. Some words from Kossuth having given rise to the opinion that Bem and his companions had yielded to the promises of the Porte, a great agitation showed itself in the Hungarian camp, and it was at once feared that a disturbance would take place. Dembinski has not become a Mussulman, but he has openly acknowledged that the Porte had nothing whatever to do with the abjuration of Bem and his companions, and he has even written letters to the Grand Vizier and the Eeraskier in which he expresses his gratitude.

There is no doubt, says a letter from Malta of the 10th inst., that the English squadron has left the Adriatic for the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, at the request of Sir Stratford Canning. Having despatched a steamer to Cephalonia, where order was re-established, Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker doubled Cape Maiea with the Queen, the Prince Regent, the Howe, the Cephalonia, the Bellerophon, the Vengeance, the Powerful, and the steamers Oberon and Porcupine.

phon, the Vengeance, the Powerful, and the steamers Oberon and Porcupine.

The Austrian fleet, consisting of frigates and brigs, is under sail for the Dardanelles.

At Sebastopol there was a Russian fleet of twenty-six vessels, only four hours' sail from the mouth of the Bosphorus.

The Turkish fleet is anchored across the Bosphorus at the narrowest parts, Gheuz-Soyou and Arnaout-Keni, to defend the passage.

The French fleet, consisting of six vessels of the line, two frigates and steamers, with 800 men and 600 guns, is under weigh for the Dardanelles.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* has letters from Constantinople of the 8th instant, announcing the arrival in the Bosphorus of a British fleet of observation. A salute of twenty guns was fired by the Turkish ships in honour of the British flag.

**FRANCE.**

The leading features in the week's debate have been the adjourned discussion on the credits for the Roman expedition, which it was thought would involve the resignation and change of Ministry. The debate terminated on Saturday, the 20th instant, when on a third division, that of the assembly of the bill, there appeared for the credits, 467, against them, 168; majority 299.

M. Montalembert's speech in defence of the Papal policy, is considered a masterpiece by his admirers, whilst those of General Cavignac and Victor Hugo, the latter especially, drew forth vociferous applause from the members of the left.

A letter from Paris says, Lord Normandy, the British ambassador, has been in frequent correspondence with the President of the Republic, and is supposed to have obtained a complete ascendancy over him; so much so, that Shiers is said to have thrown out insinuations that French feelings, and French honour are rendered subservient to foreigners.

**ITALY.**

General Zucchi has resigned his grade as Lieutenant-General in the Roman army, on the ground that he had engaged to serve a constitutional prince, and not an absolute Government.

Much excitement prevails in the city. Several young men have been arrested for singing the Marceillaise hymn in the streets. Instead of singing, the people now indulge in prose recitations. Placards, with enormous letters of "Death to the infamous priests," "Death to the red triumvirate," cover the walls. Several attempts on the lives of French officers have also been made.

Dr. Millingen, who has been suffering persecution from the priests, has made a fruitless appeal to the cardinals, and has therefore addressed the British Government to protect him as a British subject.

**NAPLES AND SICILY.**

The violence of the Government was on the increase. The letters lately received are full of accounts of arrests and arbitrary proceedings, resulting from revolutionary proceedings in May and September 1848, and at a subsequent date. It is reported that a regicidal association has been discovered, in which are implicated 20,000 persons.

The late Minister of Finance, cousin to the Pope, has escaped on board a French ship.

A special commission, selected from the judges of the various tribunals, has been appointed to try the hundreds, or thousands, of political offenders, by whom the prisons are now filled. The King, it is said, will go to Gaeta, and remain there until the criminal processes are disposed of.

A copy of Lord Palmerston's despatch on the Sicilian question has been sent to the Emperor of Russia, who sent a Courier to Naples recommending the king not to give way, assuring him that Russia and Austria would support him under any circumstances. The Government papers were filled with abuse of England, and diatribes against Lord Palmerston for his despatch on the affairs of Sicily.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Sydney papers have been received to the end of June. A large public meeting, held at Sydney, on the 18th of June, to petition the Queen to remove Earl Grey from office, and to pray that responsible Government may be granted to the colony, was attended by a large mass of people of all ranks and classes in society, and the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly and peaceable manner. An "Address of Confidence," repudiating the "vote of censure," had been voted to Charles A. Fitzroy. A bill had been brought in and read a first time in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of the Hon. Francis Scott as agent for the colony.

**LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.**

Since the 1st February the supplies in this port of North American Colonial wood have been brought in 297 vessels, viz:—109 from Quebec, 82 from St. John, N. B., and 106 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 166,688; during the same time last year there arrived 239 vessels, the tonnage being 142,367. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 137,419 tons. From the north of Europe 46 vessels, 12,092 tons, wood laden, have arrived; the average of four years being 26,401 tons.

BROCK.—3 small cargoes of Prince Edward's Island have been sold at 14d per foot, one at 14 1/2 per foot, a parcel of Nova Scotia at 14d per foot, and several parcels of St. John's with cargoes at from 14d to 15d per foot.

PINE AND SPRUCE PLANKS.—A cargo of Richibucto Pine and Spruce realised £7 10s. per standard, one of Nova Scotia £7 per standard, several parcels of Prince Edward's Island from £6 15s to £7 per standard; and several parcels of St. John's Spruce, with cargoes of Pine, at from £6 to £6 10s per standard.