

use their endeavours entirely to put out the fire which had again made its appearance. After unwearying exertions, with the utmost difficulty, the engines having been sometimes carried through thick brush wood and up steep acclivities, and being obliged to unite all the hose they had to reach the flames, they finally succeeded in effectually quelling it.—*Holifax Guardian.*

THE CROPS.—We are happy to hear from all parts of the Province the most gratifying reports of the appearance of the crops since the late rains. In the City for two or three days past the air has been damp and unusually cool for the season.

FREEL ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The following distressing account was telegraphed on Saturday last to the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, and has been going the round of the press.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 22.
Last evening at a quarter before eight o'clock, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Luna Island, among whom were the lady and little daughter of Mr. De Forest and young Charles C. Addington, and several others, and while the little girl was standing on the very brink of the river, and only some twenty feet from the falls, and holding by the hand of a young gentleman whose name I have not yet learned, young Addington came up and said playfully, "I'm going to throw you in," touching her lightly on the shoulder—when she sprang forward with sufficient force to slip from the hand of the young gentleman who held her. She was instantly followed by Addington, who caught her, and in the effort was prostrated by the force of the water, throwing the little girl at the same time so near the shore that the young gentleman who had her by the hand nearly caught her, but lost his balance, only saving himself by catching hold of some bush on shore. In an instant young Addington and the little girl were swept over the falls.

No human effort could avail them. A single moment threw them beyond the reach of all mortal aid. Young Addington was a young man of excellent character, of high and generous impulses. He was the only son of the bereaved family residing in Buffalo. They are now here—their grief is intense—no event has ever cast such gloom over our little village. The body of the little girl has just been recovered, and will be sent to Buffalo by this afternoon's train. It was carried to the house of Squire Hewlett, where it was laid out and prepared for sending up by the cars.

Whilst two families are plunged into mourning by the loss respectively of a son and daughter, the poignancy of their grief must be materially aggravated by the circumstances detailed above, if they be given correctly. We would not willingly add to it one jot, but it would be false delicacy to abstain from urging upon public notice, that this is another instance of the fatal results of playing with dangerous weapons. The poor young man who has shared the fate of the hapless victim of his inconsiderateness, has been spared a life of bitter remorse. Such accidents as this should be warnings to the careless.—*New York Albion.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILMOT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General of New Brunswick, has recently been making a tour through the Provinces. Last week the Hon. Gentleman spent a couple of days in this city. No public man in the Province, we believe, enjoys a higher reputation than the Attorney General. The popularity he has long enjoyed, made us somewhat familiar with his character and powers, and induced us to form a high estimate of his rare abilities.—Two or three hours spent in his society while in this city, affording us an opportunity of ascertaining the accuracy of the estimate we had formed. He is an honour to the Sister Province, and no less so to the Wesleyan Church, at which he is a worthy and devoted member.—*Toronto Christian Guardian.*

The Montreal Board of Trade have complained, through their Secretary, to the Deputy Postmaster General, of the delay which recently occurred in the transmission of the English Mail from New York to that city. The time occupied nearly four days, instead of 2 1/2 days, the ordinary course—travellers frequently accomplish the distance in about 38 hours. In reply, Mr. Stuyver says the delay occurred within the limits of the United States territory, and was consequently beyond his control. He promises to lay the case before the Postmaster General.—*Quebec Gazette.*

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

[From the New Brunswick Extra.]

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—THE CASE OF THE STATE PRISONERS SETTLED.—THE FAVOURABLE APPEARANCE OF THE CROPS.—DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN ITALY AND THROUGHOUT EUROPE. &c. &c. &c.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada*, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last at 10 1/2 o'clock, in less than ten days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 23d of June. She had 85 passengers—2 for Halifax.

The Express left at 11 o'clock, and arrived in St. John at 2 1/2 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The steamer *Niagara* was seen by the *Canada* on Sunday, and she would arrive at Liverpool the same evening.

There has been little change in the state of business affairs during the past week. Cotton continues in a wealthy state, and full prices are paid; indeed, during the last few days an advance of one-eighth of a penny per lb. has been obtained on some sorts. The Corn markets are firm, and more business doing. The Metal markets are in an improving state. Cured Provisions meet a fair inquiry at steady prices. The reports of baskets of fruit

are satisfactory. Money is still plentiful and discounts easy.

At the Liverpool Corn Market, on the 22d, Western Canal and Baltimore Flour sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s.; inferior 21s. 6d. to 22s.; Philadelphia 23s. 6d., and Ohio 25s. per barrel. Indian Corn is quoted at 35s. to 36s. for white and yellow.

The Cholera returns from many quarters exhibit a very marked decline. In Dublin and throughout Ireland the attacks are less severe than heretofore; and the same accounts prevail from Scotland. In Paris, the deaths have declined from 650 daily, to about 50 in private houses and 86 in the hospitals.

THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE CASE OF THE STATE PRISONERS.

The singular step taken by the state prisoners in refusing to be transported, but preferring to make a show of being ready to be hanged, in hopes that they may escape altogether, has giving rise to a very long debate in the House of Commons upon the declaratory bill which has been brought into Parliament to solve any doubts which may be entertained on the point.

The *European Times* says:—As not the slightest doubt could be entertained upon the subject, except in the minds of those who are resolved not to be satisfied with anything, it will be readily anticipated that the declaratory bill, after having rapidly passed the House of Lords, was read a first time last week in the Commons, and on Monday the second reading was carried by a majority of 179 to 19; the minority consisting of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Anstey, and the extreme Irish members, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Scully, Mr. Fox, Mr. Lawless, and their party. Mr. Roebuck appears to have deeply offended this section of the House, upon this and several previous occasions alterations of a personal nature have arisen which have called for the interposition of the Speaker. The interchange of offensive expressions between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Fox has, we see, almost led to a personal encounter out of doors, which we fear it will end in at no very distant day, unless Mr. Roebuck softens in some degree the asperity of his language and manner when speaking of Ireland and the Irish people. The charge of "falsehood" has been retracted by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Fox having retracted his expression that Mr. Roebuck had been the "advocate of rebels." Before we go to press, it is possible that the Royal assent will have been given to the bill and the prisoners will doubtless be removed without delay to their ultimate place of destination across the seas. Indeed, Mr. John Martin and Kevin Izod O'Doherty have already reached Cork, and have been placed on board Elphinstone convict ship, which, it is understood, will wait the arrival of the other prisoners before she sails.

PARLIAMENTARY. CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The last steamer brought us the commencement of the debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs. We have now the satisfaction of announcing the result, in which the course of the Government and his Ministry has been sustained. Mr. Harries openly moved an amendment, directly advising the Crown to refuse its sanction to the Canadian Plebeianity Bill, until the list of claimants was thoroughly weeded of the names of all those who had taken part in the rebellion.

A long debate ensued, in which all the circumstances of the dispute in Canada were recapitulated, but the main argument prevailed that a line cannot be drawn with reference to Lower Canada which was not prescribed in the case of Upper Canada when the previous Indemnity Bill was passed. It was felt in the House of Commons that the people of Canada, in the exercise of their legislative rights, are the fittest judges of what is best to be done. All parties, including Lord Elgin, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Herries, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, all organs of great sections of politicians, disavow the intention of compensating rebels. The rules and the exceptions have been discussed in the Canadian Parliament upon which the title of the claimants is to be decided—A responsible colonial government has constitutionally sanctioned the measure. It would indeed be a most unwise step for the Imperial Parliament to interfere almost on the first occasion when an appeal has been made to them by the unsuccessful minority in the colony. Such an interference would aim a blow at the very root of representative government. Such is the prevailing impression, coupled, however, with the strongest repugnance that any of the money should directly or indirectly flow into the pockets of notorious convicted rebels. Upon a division on the second evening a majority of 291 over 150 rejected amendment of Mr. Herries.

The question was again mooted in the Upper House on Tuesday evening, when Lord Brougham and Lord Lyndhurst went over all the arguments which had previously been unsuccessfully adduced in the Commons, and on a division the Ministers only carried their point by a majority of three, the numbers, including proxies, being 29 to 93.

FRANCE.

France has again undergone a great political convulsion, and has once more subsided into apparent tranquillity. We were enabled last steamer to announce the general overthrow of the attempts of the Red Republicans to bring about a revolution in Paris, and the same success has attended the Government in Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Rheims, and other towns; but at Lyons the suppression of the insurrection has been attended with a vast effusion of blood on both sides.

It is undoubtedly proved by the documents discovered that the conspirators mediated a complete revolution and the establishment of the Democratic and Social Republic. War was to be declared against Russia and Austria; the Bank of France was to be suppressed; and general plunder and confiscation were to be the order of the day. The principal conspirators, with the exception of Adrien Rollin and Bachelot, are in custody, and will be immediately brought to trial, under the authorisation of the

Assembly. The engagement in the streets of Lyons, between the troops and the mob, is represented as very sanguinary. The people fought with desperate valour, barricades were thrown up, which were not taken until they had been battered down with cannon, and the resistance was altogether of the most formidable description. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th, and continued till a late hour in the night; but a telegraphic despatch, dated Lyons, the 16th, at nine o'clock in the morning, announces that the insurgents had been completely routed, the streets cleared, and the city restored to tranquillity. There are upwards of 50,000 troops in and around Lyons, so that there was no apprehension of any further disturbance.

ITALY.

The whole attention of Europe is fixed upon the extraordinary events now going on at Rome; and every hour we expect the report of the final bombardment of the Eternal City. The news we receive, filtered as it is through the French journals, is brought down to the 13th inst., up to which the Romans had maintained their position in the most heroic manner. The French had used cajolery, threats, and all the usual resources of a bad cause, but the Romans sternly resisted all these advances, and in the most dignified manner refused to yield to the insidious summonses to surrender issued by General Oudinot. There can be no doubt that very serious conflicts have taken place between the besiegers and the besieged, the details of which have not reached us in such an authentic shape as to enable us to judge of the probable result. But on the 11th a breach was effected by the French in the walls, and a portion of their troops entered the city. This report, which was given out by the French, led to the belief that the struggle was over; but the fact appears to be that, on the 12th, General Oudinot issued a letter to the Triumvirs, making a last appeal to them, and endeavoring to throw upon them the responsibility of the effusion of blood, consequent upon an assault, in the event of their refusal. Proclamations to the Roman people, with the aim of detaching them from the authority of the Triumvirs, have also been circulated, but all these efforts seem to be of no avail. To the appeal of General Oudinot, the guardians of the city—the Triumvirs of 1849!—only reply in language which will furnish a brilliant page for a future Gibbon: "In execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements of defending the standard of the Republic, the honour of the country, and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. *We will do so!*" This noble reply was to be answered by a bombardment on the 16th, and every moment we look for the intelligence of the issue of the affair; which, however it may end, in a military point of view, cannot fail to be productive of very serious political consequences. The Abbé Paleotti has been sent by the Pope to Louis Napoleon, with a letter remonstrating against the monstrous attack upon Rome by the French. If his Holiness refuses to sanction the shameless intervention of the French in his affairs, what pretext can Louis Napoleon's Ministers put forth except that of undisguised ambition, for this unprecedented assertion of "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

IRELAND.

The weather has set in gloriously throughout all Ireland and the accounts of the prospects of the harvest represent the growing crop as in a most flourishing condition.

The feeling which has prevailed in many quarters that in some parts of Ireland charitable donations of money might be judiciously given, without interfering with the Irish Poor-law, and by these means save the lives of many families, has reached the highest quarters, and a private subscription has been opened, and the funds collected are to be entrusted to Count Szelecki to distribute. This gentleman, so well known for his exertions in the cause of charity in Ireland, will visit the most distressed unions, and will apply the funds contributed to the best of his judgment. Her Majesty the Queen has given £500 to the fund, and we see that Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Sir F. Baring, Sir G. Grey, Sir Hobhouse, Mr. Thos. Baring, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Jones Loyd, Mr. Gurney, and many others have put down their names for £100 each, and nearly £3000 has already been collected. We do not perceive the name of a single Irishman in the list, so that the reproach that Englishmen are deaf to the voice of charity when Ireland is concerned, ought surely never to proceed from Mr. John O'Connell or any of his countrymen.

HUNGARY.

From Austria and Hungary the news is again more stirring. The Austrian and Russian armies seem now to be on the advance, with a view to crush the whole of the Hungarian insurrection. This chief movement is, on the other hand, cast in doubt by the reported defeat of the Austrians near the Neusidel lake, but we still fear that the combined operations of the allies will be irresistible whatever gallant resistance the Hungarians may offer. A battle is said to have taken place at Reppange on the 13th inst. on the banks of the Waag, but no result is reported, which augurs that we are mistaken, and that the Hungarians have still the victory on their side.

The Emperor of Russia was at Cracow on the 14th inst., on his road to Dukin, to inspect his army there.

GERMANY.

In the German states bordering on the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a furious struggle has taken place at Mannheim, the results of which we scarcely know. Each party claims the victory, but it shows that the insurgents must be in very great strength to be able to cope in any way with the Prussian and German troops. On the 11th Mannheim was in the hands of the insurgents, and Mierschewsky had proclaimed a state of siege; and on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a great and perhaps decisive battle was expected to take place.