

IRELAND.

By the accounts from the western districts we learn that mortality from destitution and disease is rapidly extending. The *Ballinasloe Star* states that the number of deaths in the workhouses of that town for the week ending the 5th inst., was 609. The official return gave it as 490. This frightful result, the editor maintains, was produced by the collecting into the town of Ballinasloe all the paupers of the union, which contains an area of 250 square miles. The whole fixed population of the town, he says, is not equal to the number of inmates crammed into the workhouses and their auxiliary establishments. These miserable beings are estimated at 4000. It is not easy to give the exact number on any specified day, as large numbers come in one day and die the next—their graves being immediately filled by others, whose sojourn in those abodes of wretchedness is but too frequently of a few hours' duration. The cholera had somewhat abated on the 12th. The *Galway Vindicator* says that the deaths in Ballinasloe for the week ending the 5th inst. amounted to 860. We should prefer the official return above given to either this estimate, or the figures set down by the *Star*. Adopting the lowest, it is a frightful state of things at Ballinasloe.

The treasurer of the county of Limerick, who is also a guardian of the Limerick union, told the board on Wednesday that fifty years ago the county cess was only £5500, whereas it now amounted to about £64,000, which, added to poor-rates, &c., might form a total of about £200,000 burden on that country annually. The National Bank has refused to advance £4000 to the board until the new rate is struck.

Seven vessels, carrying 883 passengers, sailed from Limerick for America last week. The fares to Quebec have been advanced £5 a head. Ten vessels arrived in Limerick on Friday, laden with foreign corn.

THE HEALTH OF JOHN MARTIN.

The Lord-Lieutenant appointed three distinguished medical men—Sir Philip Crampton, Sir Henry Marsh, and Dr. Corrigan—to inquire and report as to the state of health of Mr. John Martin, now confined in Richmond Bridewell under sentence of transportation, having been convicted at the Dublin Commission Court, last July, under the Treason Felony Act, for publications in the *Irish Patriot* newspaper, of which he was proprietor. Statements have recently appeared in the newspapers, representing Mr. Martin to be in a very dangerous state of health; and in consequence, his Excellency has directed the medical gentlemen named to make inquiry on the subject, in order to enable the Government to adopt the course which circumstances might render necessary.

The *Freeman's Journal* has the subjoined statement in relation to the inquiry into the state of Mr. Martin's health:—

"We have heard it confidently stated that the medical board, who some days ago visited Mr. Martin on the part of the Government, and held a consultation on the state of that esteemed gentleman's health, reported that he was in a 'fit condition' to undergo his sentence. We have not heard what the exact words of the report were, or how and in what form the queries were put. Much, we need not say—indeed all—would depend upon this. It is one thing for a gentleman to be 'fit' to undergo a sea voyage—quite another to undergo transportation and its concomitant privations. Doubtless, Government so formed its queries to the board as to get the answers it desired—answers that might, in form, though not in fact, justify any treatment it might be pleased hereafter to adopt towards John Martin."

THE CASE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

There is much speculation as to the effect of the affirmation of the judgment against Smith O'Brien and the other state prisoners by the House of Lords. The sentence of death, of course, will be commuted, but it is considered probable that the prisoners will be transmitted to a penal colony, or, possibly, that they will be allowed to expatriate themselves. Two or three days since, the commander of the Hyderabad transport, now in the Kingstown harbour, received directions to take in no more convicts, and to delay his voyage to New South Wales until further orders.

Another rumour is afloat that Her Majesty has not the power to transport these gentlemen, and can only confine them for life in some part of the United Kingdom.

CONTINENTAL.

Affairs on the Continent continue in a very unsettled state. In Elberfeld, Dusseldorf, Hagen, Iserlohn, and in all the market towns in Rhenish Prussia, the insurgents have erected barricades, and make the Constitution a pretence for tumult, but a large army is marching upon them.

In the meantime, at Berlin, a sort of Congress has assembled, and Baron Gagern's scheme of a German Federal state has been revived.

The Hungarians are said to have gained another victory over the Austrians which has brought them within a few days' march of Vienna; but the Russians are pressing forward towards the same, and several other points, with rapid strides. On their arrival the struggle will be renewed with greater fury than ever. The result is very doubtful, as the Hungarians are a very brave people, and have acquired great confidence from their recent victories over the Austrians.

It is said that the settlement of the Danish question will soon be effected.

In Italy, the Austrians have entered the Papal States on the North. And Marshal Wimpfen threatens with fire and sword all those who resist him. His object is avowedly to restore the Pope to his former power. On the south the Neapolitans are advancing on Rome for the same object, but Garibaldi had fallen in with their vanguard at Albano and defeated them. It is probable that a general battle has since taken place. Meantime, the French army remains in the same position before Rome.

General Oudinot has been reinforced by many thousand troops; and he has probably now a well appointed army of 20,000 men under his command. But the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch, and if a single handed or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm should be made, the defence of the city, by means of barricades, and by the courage of the people, will be so well maintained that the assailants are by no means sure of success.

At Leghorn and Florence all was fighting and confusion. The Austrians entered Leghorn on the 11th, when the populace became tranquil.

The intelligence from Baden is alarming. It was officially announced in Frankfurt, on the 13th inst., that four battalions of Baden troops stationed at Rastadt had revolted, murdered five of their officers, and proclaimed the republic. The insurgents are complete masters of the fortress, as well as of all the military store.

A battalion has also revolted at Lorrach, murdered the Colonel and joined in the Republican movement. It is asserted that Offenbourg is also in insurrection, and that a general Republican movement all through Baden may be expected.

By advices from Frankfurt the news from Baden is confirmed, and has created a great sensation. The Grand Duke has fled, the military have gone over in a body to the people, a regiment of cuirassiers being all that for some time remained loyal.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople state that the Russians had totally failed in their designs. The porte was fortifying the Bosphorus. A Russian officer had been shot for writing to Gen. Bem that he and 5000 men would pass over to Hungary if sent against them in Wallachia.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

MAY 19.—The sales during the week are comprised in one cargo of Quebec yellow Pine, at or about 15d per foot, one cargo of Dalhousie, at 13d per foot, one cargo of St John Deals at £7 15s, and Battens at £7 10s per standard, and three parcels of Pitch Pine at from 2s to 2s 1 1-2d per foot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship Madrid arrived at Southampton on the 14th inst., bringing, amongst other articles, 2 packages of specie.

The steamship *Europa*, which sailed from New York on the 2nd of May, and Halifax on the 5th, arrived home after a rapid run of nine days from the latter port.

The value of the British manufactures exported from the Clyde, during the past quarter which ended on the 5th of April last, was £683,117.

Del Carretto, the famous police minister and butcher of the King of Naples, has been recalled from his exile in Provence to resume his old functions in Sicily.

On the Navigation Bill the three archbishops—Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and thirteen of the bishops, voted with the Government and nine against it. The Bishop of Manchester voted with the Government.

The last four years have each been distinguished by a great calamity—1846, the potato disease; 1847, famine; 1848, revolutions throughout Europe; 1849, cholera.

FROM MEXICO.—An arrival from Tampico brings seven days later advices from the capital of Mexico. The accounts of the success of the insurgents at Rio Verde were very contradictory. The papers from the capital are silent in regard to news from the seat of war. The Rebels were near San Luis de Potosi. It was thought that the Government would be unable to stop the progress of the Rebels.

The Cholera was diminishing at New Leon. Valuable mines had been discovered in Jalapa, from some of which gold had been obtained.

A great robbery had been committed at a Church in Mexico, and the jewels of the Virgin, valued at \$20,000, were carried off.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The melancholy announcement in our last issue has been confirmed, and our statement unhappily turns out to have been too true. The Bark *Roslin Castle*, Capt. Sadler, arrived yesterday afternoon, having on board three of the crew and nine of the passengers saved from the wreck of the *Maria*, Capt. Hedigan, from Limerick. It appears she struck a piece of ice near St. Paul's on the 10th inst., and almost immediately went down; Three of her crew, as above stated, and nine passengers out of one hundred and eleven, being all that have escaped to tell the sad tale. The surviving passengers were picked up by Capt. Sadler, and the three of the crew by the Brig *Falcon*, and afterwards transferred to the *Roslin Castle*, owing to the former vessel being short of water.—*Quebec Gazette*.

CHOLERA AT YAZOO, MISSISSIPPI.—The cholera is raging with considerable violence at Yazoo, Miss. The *Democrat* of the 5th instant, contains the following narrative of a most disastrous visitation of the disease in that vicinity:

On what is known as the Short-Creek road, about two miles from town, there lived an old man by the name of William B. Spell. On Friday last he had a child that was attacked by the cholera; it was buried on Sunday. On the same day the old man was taken; he died on Monday. His son, Jackson Spell, a young man about 21 years old, was also attacked on Friday, and he died on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Spell, the wife of the old gentleman, was taken on Tuesday morning and died the evening of the same day. A daughter about 13 years old was attacked on Tuesday morning, and died in about 6 hours. Two children from 4 to 6 years old (one of

them a grand child we believe) died on Tuesday, after an illness of about 3 hours. A little girl still younger, and a daughter of Mr. Spell, also died at a house hard by, on Tuesday, with the same disease. This made 8 persons who died in the short space of five days—and all dwellers in the same house! Every inmate was swept away!

On Tuesday morning several of our citizens, learning that no one was there to bury the dead, except an old gentleman who resides near) went over, and found four ghastly corpses, and three persons in the last agonies of death, all in the same room, a miserable shanty about 10 feet square. The horrid spectacle which was presented can be better imagined than described. The atmosphere in and about the abode was tainted with the most loathsome, sickening effluvia. Our Citizens immediately addressed themselves to their unpleasant undertaking, tendered such relief as they could to the sufferers who were in the pangs of death, and interred those who had died.

THE
CARLETON SENTINEL,
AND
FAMILY JOURNAL.
WOODSTOCK, JUNE 5, 1849.

We have been requested by friends of both parties to the Canada question, to publish articles favoring the sides which they relatively support. As it is our wish to remain neutral in politics, we shall endeavor to extend to each all the courtesy in our power, and therefore insert an article from the *Morning News*, and one on the opposite side from the *Quebec Gazette*. We shall also most cheerfully open our columns to any correspondent who will favor us with an article or two on the subject, written in a manner to interest the public.

We would remind our friends and patrons, as well as those who wish to become so, that the first volume of our paper is now nearly completed; and our necessities will oblige us to call on those who did not pay in advance, for their yearly subscription of fifteen shillings; and though we find that our price to those who pay in advance is very low, and leaves us but a nominal profit, we shall try a second volume on the same terms, and shall be happy to have those who wish the paper another year at that price, call immediately and make the necessary arrangements. We have had a pretty hard struggle to meet unavoidable payments, but by the promptness of many of our Subscribers, and the kindness of friends, we have been able to keep our heads above water, and that is all; and we hope by the continued patronage of the public, to do so for twelve months more.

It has been suggested to us that while the present drouth is likely to prove injurious to the Corn crop, our Farmers would do well to apply Gypsum or Plaster to their land. We do not pretend to be capable of judging how far this might be beneficial, but in a work by Thomas G. Fessenden, many years Editor of the *New England Farmer*, and a good authority on Agricultural matters, we find it recommended to be applied with one-half leached ashes. We merely throw out the hint for the consideration of those who have had more experience in such matters.

Mr. Wightman, the Engineer of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad has been busily engaged here during the past week, taking the levels, &c., for the contemplated line between St. Andrews and this place.

FIRE.—The Dwelling House and Barn owned by Mr. Seeley, and tenanted by his son, on the Beguamie, were totally destroyed by fire, during the night of Saturday, the 26th ult. The fire had made so much progress when it was discovered, that it was found impossible to save anything; a young horse and some cattle that were in the barn were burnt to death; there were no persons in the house or they might have met a similar fate. There had been no fire in or about the premises for two days previous, and there appears to be no doubt, that it was the act of an incendiary. We hope that the villain who could commit such a diabolical deed may be discovered, and receive the punishment which the perpetration of the worst of all crimes has entitled him to.

MARRIED.

At Greenbank, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, Captain Webster, of the Royal Regiment, to Agnes, eldest daughter of James Rankin, Esq., of Greenbank, in the County of Carleton.

DIED.

At Jacksontown, on the 29th ult., William Craudemire, in the 75th year of his age.