

of Refugees, and employ them on or near her frontiers, the Holy Alliance would assuredly again be formed.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, has returned from Vienna. It is said that Austria is on the point of declaring her complete neutrality, as well as the whole of Germany.

BRITAIN.—It was stated in Parliament that Lord Dundonald's proposal to blow up the Russian fortifications is submitted to a Scientific Committee. Lord Palmerston is rapidly becoming as unpopular as his predecessor, Lord Aberdeen, was. The Queen gave a State Ball on the 19th. American Minister, Secretary Attache, and Miss Lawrence present.

The French Police say they have discovered a plot with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection. Piazosi's execution will be postponed to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was made it was freely stated in various cities of Italy, Spain and Germany, that Napoleon was dead, and Paris in insurrection.

ITALY.—Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption.

AUSTRIA.—The corn growing district of the Brunt, covering 1200 square miles, is inundated by the river Neiss—the crops probably destroyed.

RUSSIA.—Russian sources themselves lend confirmation to the report that there has been an insurrection in the Ukraine, and that Poland is very restless.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—No alteration in Wheat and Flour. Indian Corn had improved 1s.

Consols closed Friday at 83 3/4. Bullion increased £150,000. Freights from Liverpool to the United States rather stiffer.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The anniversary of the birth of our most gracious Queen was celebrated in very good style for a country village. The day was ushered in with a royal salute. Flags spread their folds to the breeze in several parts of the village. The Calathumpians made their appearance in the afternoon, preceded by a band of music that discoursed, not exactly the most melodious sounds, but such as were more in accordance with the character of the order. The grotesque and motley appearance of this company of amateurs, mounted upon their fiery steeds—some of the most crippled horses they could find—and their antic and amusing gestures, could hardly fail to create a large amount of merriment. The day was closed by a "Grand Masquerade Ball," with which spectators and performers, we understand, were highly gratified.

A Special Meeting of the Municipal Council will be held at the Court House, on Thursday next, the 31st instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Our correspondents and English intelligence occupy our columns this week to the exclusion of other matter.

It is said that most of the flour in Montreal is in the hands of two persons, and that they hold it at 56s 3d per barrel.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"An Advocate of Justice" is unavoidably delayed until next week.

Messrs. Olmstead & Carle, Daguerrians, intend leaving here next week for the neighborhood of the Tobique. We have every confidence in recommending these young men to the patronage of the people of Victoria County. Their deportment has been strictly correct during their residence in Woodstock, and their assiduity and attention to business must command success. They have taken some most excellent likenesses here, and we are satisfied that the people of Tobique and Grand Falls will be pleased with the execution of any work entrusted to the charge of these young artists.

Punch says, that although ever so many parallels are constructed before Sebastopol, yet it is a siege without a parallel.

MONCTON.—On Monday last the election, under the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature, took place, and resulted in the choice of Joseph Salter, as Mayor; Messrs. J. H. Beatty, J. S. Barnaby, J. Robertson, J. Wortman, D. Robertson, and T. M. Brown, as Councillors; and Messrs. E. L. Cowling, A. Weldon, Jr., and Thos. Trueman, as Assessors. The voting was by ballot—the system, as usual—worked well.

At a meeting of the Council, next day, Mr. Jas. Robertson, lately of St. John, was chosen Common Clerk.—Cour.

A Russian lady has been captured in making a drawing of French faces.

From the London Daily Sun, April 27.

THE ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday an adjourned meeting of the Class A shareholders in this company was held in the Board Room, at their offices in Parliament-street, to receive a report of the proceedings in New Brunswick at the present time, to effect a final arrangement of the difficulties that have taken place between the directors in this country and the directors at St. Andrew's. Mr. Featherstone, in the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman presided.

Mr. Byrne (the secretary) re-read the report, which had been read to the meeting on the 20th of March last, detailing the results of his mission to New Brunswick, in pursuance of a resolution of the company of the 10th November last, the principal feature of which was to obtain an annihilation of the board of directors at St. Andrew's, and to secure a better understanding with the government of that Province, who held an interest in the company to the extent of £50,000, and the Class A shareholders to the extent of £80,000.—Mr. Byrne, according to the report had successfully carried out his mission, and left St. Andrew's on the 31st January, leaving a circular to the shareholders as to their guidance at a special general meeting to be held to pass a resolution—"That it was necessary that a bill should be obtained investigating the Class A with the rights, titles, and privileges of Class B, prepared and sent to the Province as quickly as possible;" and also the removal of the directors.

Mr. Byrne, after reading the report, said he had since received copies of Resolutions (which he read) that were passed at a meeting of the shareholders held at St. Andrew's on the 8th of March last, which fully carried out all the recommendations he had made. Mr. Wilson, the president (since dead), and the board of directors had been removed; a bill had also been prepared, and was then before the House of Assembly, under the care of the local solicitor, which it was expected would pass this session, by which all the rights of the company in New Brunswick would be transferred to this company, and thus, instead of being shareholders in a company, they would become the actual company. The railway was in progress from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, and about fifteen miles were completed, which was being satisfactorily worked. The whole line had been surveyed, and at the expenditure of about £4,000, the line might be completed between 35 and 40 miles; but until the bill passed the House of Assembly, nothing could be done by the shareholders. When the bill passed it would be necessary to obtain a short bill here to enable them to carry out the measure; when that was done, it would be for the shareholders to determine the course they would adopt.

In reply to the various questions put by several of the shareholders,

Mr. Byrne said he had no doubt whatever of the undertaking being ultimately successful, and that it would produce a good dividend. The country was a very fine one, and vastly increasing in population. He experienced the greatest kindness from the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. H. J. Manners, whilst in New Brunswick.

Mr. Goodchap asked if Mr. Byrne had seen an article in the Daily News of that day relative to the proposition that Government should appropriate a million of acres, and divide them between the widows, orphans, and relatives of the killed and wounded soldiers in the Crimea?

Mr. Byrne said he had, and was of opinion that such a colony would increase the value of the company's property £5 an acre.

After a protracted conversation,

On motion of Mr. Dunt, seconded by Mr. Goodchap, the meeting was further adjourned until the 7th of June, to give time for further advices from New Brunswick.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Three valuable stud horses passed through here this week, on their way from the United States to the Island Province, purchased with funds granted by the Legislature for the improvement of the breed of horses there. Two of them seemed very superior animals,—one a black "Morgan," of great strength and fine figure; the other a grey "Black Haw" colt, of beautiful symmetry, and great promise. The horses were in charge of Charles Hazard, Esq., of Charlotte Town, who went and bought them in their colt countries. This is the second importation of improved breeding horses into that Province in two years, and a third, from Britain, during the ensuing summer is still talked of. Success to the Islanders as their exertions merit.

We publish to-day an article from the Montreal Gazette, referring to a Bill now before the Parliament of Canada, providing for an investigation into the causes of fires. That some energetic steps should be taken to abate the enormous evil of the frequent fires which prevail on this continent to an extent unknown in Europe, does not admit of question. There are two causes, one or other of which contribute more than any other in our opinion, to the greater frequency of fires here than in Great Britain. These are, the custom of burning out chimnies, instead of sweeping them, and the careless disposal of wood ashes.

The first of these there is no excuse for, and the dangerous and senseless custom should at once be prevented by Legislative enactment or Corporation ordinance.

It is often said the chief cause of fires in this country is, that the houses are built of wood. This is so, to a certain extent; but it is still a fact, that in the Cities of the United States and the Provinces, and in streets where there are no houses but of brick or stone, there are three fires here for one in Great Britain. The real causes of difference, therefore, must be those we specified above.

In Great Britain, we are informed, when a chimney is seen to be on fire, the fire alarm is given, and if it cannot be proved that the chimney has been swept within a limited period, six weeks, we believe, a heavy fine is inflicted.

When it is considered that our chimnies, instead of being in a solid mass of stone or brick, are generally stalks separated from masses of dry wood by only a half brick at most a brick in thickness, and that the periodical burning out of the soot is absolutely certain sooner or later to burn and slacken the mortar and allow the fire to have free access to the dried wood, the wonder is, not that fires are so frequent, but that any house should remain unconsumed over from five to ten years.

It is thought by many that our chimnies are so constructed that they cannot be swept. This is not the case. In old times, chimnies were so built that boys might climb up and sweep them, but it is not so now. There are now machines in common use in Great Britain by which the narrowest and most crooked chimnies may be cleaned readily by the ordinary domestics.

Carelessness with ashes can only be prevented by making regulations that all persons using wood fires shall keep their ashes in a non-combustible place of deposit, under heavy penalties.

With chimnies swept and never allowed to be burned out, and a careful disposal of ashes, we are satisfied that our fires would not run over the average of other countries.

The investigations provided for by the Bill alluded to would be useful, however, for several reasons.—Courier.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The editor of the Morning News, who has been in attendance at the present Circuit Court in this City as a Grand Juror, makes the following remarks in reference to the Attorney General:

"It has been quite customary for Attorney Generals to keep Grand Jurors dancing attendance upon the Courts, day after day, without finding for them employment—such as having Indictments prepared in season, and witnesses in attendance—very much to the annoyance of men who have their business to attend to. The conduct of those great men implied, it is the business of Grand Jurors to wait our convenience—we shall not hurry ourselves. Mr. Attorney General Fisher is a man of a different stamp. No less than a dozen Bills were handed into court the two first days after the Session commenced. He must, therefore, have had all his witnesses drummed up, and indictments in readiness, to let the Jurors go to work immediately. This promptitude in action is almost like paying Grand Jurors for their services. Time is money, and the time of the Grand Jury thus saved is more than a week."

WHAT IT COSTS TO BOMBARD A CITY.—That war is an expensive occupation the British Government and people are beginning to understand by means of augmented taxes, and the opening of the fire of the Allies suggest a calculation as to the cost of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sebastopol by the five hundred cannon which have vomited them in what Gortachakoff called "an infernal fire." The accounts by the ASIA represent that each of these guns fired one hundred and twenty rounds a day, which gives a total for the five hundred of sixty thousand rounds.—This fire had been continued for thirteen days making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty thousand and missiles rained upon the city.

The weight of the shot fired from the guns of the Allies varies probably from nineteen to one

hundred and forty pounds, and of the shells from fifteen to one hundred and ten pounds—and forty-five pounds would probably be a low estimate for an average. This would give a daily delivery of iron to the Russians, amounting to two million seven hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the thirteen days of thirty-five million one hundred thousand pounds—the prime cost of which, in the rough, at the average price of pig iron in England for the last year, was not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. This is of course, without any regard to the enormous cost of transportation to the Crimea.

If the cannon balls fired from the Allied lines during the thirteen days, were rolled into rail bars weighing sixty pounds to the yard, the bars would extend three hundred and thirty-two miles, or if laid as a railroad, would suffice for a single track road from New York to Albany, and with all the necessary turn-outs.

The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which would show an expenditure for the thirteen days of four millions six hundred and eighty thousand pounds of powder. Such powder is worth here eighteen cents a pound, but in England would not, probably cost more than fifteen cents, at which price the powder cost seven hundred and two thousand dollars.—[N. Y. Courier]

A NATION OF METHODISTS.—The mission to the Friendly Islands has been so successful, that the whole population, from the king down to his lowest subjects, attend the Wesleyan ministry. These islands sometime go by the name of Tonga. They consist of upwards of one hundred and fifty, and lie in the Pacific Ocean, between latitude 20 and 25 deg. south, and longitude 172 deg west and 177 deg. east. They were discovered by the navigator Tasman, in 1643, but received their collective name of "Friendly Islands" from Capt. James Cook. These facts are derived from the National Magazine.

THE SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.—THE MARITIME POPULATION.—The London News of the 12th of April has an elaborate article on the Shipping of the World, which shows that the floating tonnage of the civilized world, excluding only China and the East, consists of 136,000 vessels, of 15,500,000 tons. The number of seamen it is set down at 800,000, and including the Eastern and other States, of the maritime population of which we have no accounts, there must be at least a million of persons engaged at sea, and generally on the ocean.

At a meeting of Stockholders in the York and Carleton Mining Company, held on Tuesday, 8th inst., the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—James Harris, Thos. Allan, James Smith, James T. Smith, Thomas Vaughan, Henry Vaughan, Allan McLean, John Owens, and James R. Tupper.

And at a meeting of Directors, held on the same day, Mr. James Harris was elected President, and Mr. James T. Smith, Treasurer; and Mr. James Robinson, Jr., was appointed Secretary.—

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Patrie writes that Cronstadt is "razed and leveled"; none but public edifices remain standing in this city whose houses, a little while ago, sheltered 30,000 people. It is turned into one vast camp. The same writer claims to give, from the official record the following enumeration of the Russian troops: 140,000 in the Caucasus and Georgia, besides numerous Cossack irregulars; 250,000 on the Danube and in the Crimea; 250,000 in Poland; 140,000 for the defence of the Baltic coast, and 40,000 marines; 250,000 whose destination is not determined. Of these he counts 785,000 able-bodied disciplined men ready for active service. The last summer's campaign cost the army of the Danube 71,000 men, dead or disabled by marsh fever, cholera, fatigue, and exposure. A Russian journal tells us that all the fine granite bridges over the Lower Neva have been destroyed, and thrown into the river to block its channel.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Wonderful cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased. The medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.