

there are now twenty-six engines plying between Liverpool and Manchester. The carriage of goods has greatly increased lately: during the past week upwards of 500 tons of various kinds of produce were brought up here from Liverpool daily. Since October last, when cattle were first conveyed by the railway, 18,738 pigs have been carried up thither in convenient carriages constructed for the purpose. Much additional business is produced on the line by the spirit which Mr. Legh, of Lyme, conducts his coal trade. An engine, purchased by him, named "The Shrigley," is daily employed on the railway in conveying coals from his extensive collieries at Haydock, and immensely large quantities have been brought to Manchester from that quarter since Mr Legh entered upon his project. Mr Hulton also conveys coals from his collieries at Hulton, but by no means in such large quantities, or so regularly as his competitor Mr Legh.

RAILROAD BETWEEN LIMERICK AND CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—We understand that Mr Wm. Bold, civil engineer, is now, by orders of Government, inspecting the line of this intended railway, as at present contemplated between the Towns of Tipperary and Carrick-on-Suir. This important national work, will run from the districts bordering the Shannon to the deep water at Carrick-on-Suir on the east, will afford a ready transit of all kinds of agricultural produce to the ports of England. The portion of the country which the railway traverses, is unparalleled for fertility, and will, we have no doubt, be attended with beneficial results to all the southern districts of Ireland.

The remains of Clementi were interred in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday last.

COLLIERY DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

Newcastle on Tyne, March 31.

There is at present every appearance of a 'strike' or cessation of work on the part of the colliers in this part of the country. The bonds which are entered into by the masters and men annually expire on the 5th April: by this time the pitmen should, according to the usual practice, have renewed their engagements for another year. They have been bound, however, at comparatively few of the collieries yet, and emboldened by their having succeeded in obtaining their own terms from the coal owners, when a difference took place last year, they appear by their conduct resolved to throw the district again into confusion, in the hope of deriving still greater advantages for themselves. A few days ago they required the *principal viewer* at Hetton colliery to be discharged, otherwise they would not be bound. On Tuesday or Wednesday last six of these men were committed to Durham gaol for ill-treating another pitman. This day (Saturday, March 31,) a considerable sensation has been produced here by the report that thirteen more of the Hetton men who were taken into custody last night, for assaulting some two or three pitmen who had left the Union, were forcibly rescued by a large body of the colliers. The magistrates of the county of Durham have just sent to Newcastle for the assistance of the military, and a troop of horse has been despatched to aid the civil power. It is hoped matters may be peaceably settled without further disturbances, but the aspect of affairs is at present rather gloomy.

DEATH OF GOETHE—Goethe has just expired at Weimar. During the last two years, and particularly since the death of his son, his spirit lost its energy, and he was but the shadow of that which he once had been. To his daughter-in-law was he indebted for that tenderness and assiduity which soothed his declining years. Goethe retained his faculties to the last. Though more than 80 years of age, he still meditated literary projects, and talked of completing his 'Faust,' and of executing other elaborate works, with as much confidence as if he was in the vigour of his youth and genius. Few men in the walk where Goethe shone so conspicuously, enjoyed more happiness than he did. His superiority no one attempted to dispute: he maintained a tranquil empire over the literature of his country, which was implicitly acquiesced in by every candidate for literary fame. In his intercourse with the world Goethe acted as a man of practical good sense; his enthusiasm and romanticism he reserved entirely for his productions. He lived to see his name universally worshipped; and upon Weimar, the place of his residence, he has conferred an undying interest.

The death of Goethe cannot be regarded as an event of importance merely to the literary world; it marks distinctly the termination of one era and the commencement of another. He expires with the literary age of his country, at the instant almost when its political existence begins.

This morning the Emigration Committee sat at the Colonial-Office, for the transaction of business. There were present the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Hay, Mr. F. Baring, and Mr Ellice.—*London Sun, March 28.*

COLONIAL.

From the Barbados Mercury, April 11, 1832.

The Port of Spain Gazette Extraordinary, of the 24th ultimo, contains intelligence of a very serious nature—by which we find that the spirit of insubordination is not confined to only one colony. About 11 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday the 23d, "fire was discovered as having taken place on the properties of Madame Louis Philip, named Concord, by which, upwards of 46 acres of best canes (estimated to have made 80 hogsheads of sugar) were totally destroyed. A second fire at the same time was perceived to have commenced on a small estate belonging to a person named St. Andre, adjacent to Petit-Bourg, which for some time kept the inhabitants of that village in the utmost alarm; but, owing we understand, to the very prompt and praise worthy assistance afforded by the Military stationed there, under the command of Lieutenants Burnet and Donevan, it was speedily got under. Also on the Retrench Estate, a little past 5 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, while the manager was riding round the property, he fortunately came upon a spot in the canes, to which fire had just been communicated; but which, with the assistance of his own gage, he succeeded in extinguishing.

Active assistance, we are happy to say, was afforded from many of the neighbouring properties; but we learn, with much uneasiness and regret, that the slaves of the Concord estate evinced by their conduct during the conflagration, a total want of any desire to save the property of their respectable and humane owner.

"Heavy rain fell in the quarter on Thursday night, which probably, under God, saved the entire of that extensive district; this deprives us of the consolation of thinking that these several fires could have originated in accident."

By the *Dominica Colonist* of the 24th ultimo, we are informed that on the Picard Estate, a slave charged with the care of the cattle, had allowed them to enter a piece of young canes which they very much damaged. It appearing to the manager that the cattle were purposely let loose into the canes, he resolved on punishing the offender;—he was placed upon the triangle for punishment, when his brother with two well sharpened cane-Bills, made his way to the triangle and in the presence of the Manager cut the cords and released the prisoner. He then placed one of the Bills in the hands of the prisoner and by the efforts of the two the triangle was destroyed. This act of insubordination was a signal to the Gang of the Estate, who broke into open revolt against the authority of the Manager. Information of these circumstances reached His Excellency the Governor at night on the 13th inst. and His Excellency with a degree of promptness, not to be surpassed, or too highly commended, availed himself of a part of the Left Wing of the 93d. Highlanders (then on board the Lord Wellington Transport for Barbados,) and sailed for Prince Rupert's from whence he proceeded to Picard, and having restored quiet and discipline on that Estate, and secured the principal offenders, His Excellency returned to Roseau with the prisoners before his absence was generally known. The offenders were in Jail to await the next Court for their trial.

SPIRIT OF THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

HALIFAX NOVASCOTIAN.—Sydney Mines.—The following is an extract of a letter recently received from a friend at Sydney:—"This Island, from its natural situation, endless resources, &c. must soon become one of the most flourishing parts of British North America; the trade, commerce, and agriculture are increasing at a rapid rate; and perhaps nothing has tended to their advancement more than the operations of the General Mining Association, and their works are only in an

infant state. By the bye, you will be glad to hear the new pits are now fairly bottomed: the coal is of prime quality, better I should think than the whole world can produce. * : the pits to which I now allude are not, I believe, so deep as those at the Albion Mines, but they have been a great deal more troublesome, and cost three times the expense. It is now nearly a year since they were commenced, and I should think they have cost £10,000. Not all the combined skill of Nova Scotia would have effected this object; and had the task fallen into any other hands but Mr Smith's, I am sure it would have been abandoned long ago; and even his knowledge and experience have been seriously tested on many occasions: the object is however effected, and all is going on well.

QUEBEC GAZETTE. First Arrivals—Health Law:—On Friday night last about 10 at night, two guns were fired in the harbour, and in the morning the Canada, from Greenock, and the Intrepid, from Hull, were seen at anchor off the St. Charles. They were the first arrivals from sea this season. They were boarded in the morning by the Harbour Master and Health Officer, and a yellow flag hoisted at the foremast. No communication was allowed with the port, as they had no certificates of the Health Officer at the Quarantine Station. In the afternoon the Board of Health ordered them back to Grosse Isle, and they set sail, without landing a passenger or even the letter bags, (a step with respect to the bags not altogether necessary, it strikes us,) about 3 o'clock. They arrived at the station yesterday. The Canada had a foul bill of health, the Intrepid had a clean bill of health. It is understood that prosecutions for violation of the Health Law have been ordered against the Captains and Pilots. The penalty is a sum not more than £100. The Pilot of the Intrepid had however, we learn, wintered in England, and was ignorant of the quarantine laws.

FIRE:—A fire broke out at Pres de Ville, Lower Town, on Friday forenoon about 10 o'clock, which continued until near four, and consumed between 12 and 15 buildings. It commenced in the long low wooden hangar belonging to Hon. Mr Molson, of Montreal tenanted by from 80 to 100 souls, composed chiefly of the poorest class of the Irish. It is said to have been caused by a foul chimney. The wind was pretty strong from the East, and the flames soon crossed to the North Side of the Street lying against the Cape, and to the wharf on the east, where another better building, belonging to Mr Molson, and tenanted by Mrs. Carman, was destroyed. The fire then advanced against the wind, consuming both sides of the Street, till it was arrested by Mr. Arch. Campbell's property and Mrs. Brown's.

The weather continues cold, and Saturday and last night there were strong frosts. A third of the open country is still under snow, and in the woods it is full a foot and a half deep. Some patches of ground may be sown during this week, but we cannot expect sowing to commence properly before the beginning of next week or even the middle of it—from the 14th to the 20th.—May 7.

MONTREAL GAZETTE. The public are reminded that to-morrow, at one o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, the books to receive subscriptions for carrying into effect the proposed railroad from St. John's to the river St. Lawrence, will be opened.

ST. ANDREWS HERALD. The Cholera.—We wish to guard our readers against being seized with a panic from the idea that the Cholera has found its way into this Province, although we must admit something resembling it has reached these shores. We will state facts on which our readers may place the most implicit reliance. The Brig Susan, Captain Philip Johnson, of this Port, arrived here on Tuesday last, from Dublin, after a passage of 31 days; she had on board, when she sailed, 123 Passengers; several of whom died on the Passage; some after a week's indisposition, some at a shorter period. The chief affection was pain in the bowels, looseness &c. Upwards of fifty had purging and recovered. Few of the crew escaped.—The passengers were in absolute want of fresh food, potatoes excepted, and their water had become quite scarce!—Then who can wonder at disease appearing under such circumstances. The brig is only 180 tons register measure. The Physician (Dr Thomson;) in closing his report of the state of the Passengers and Crew, says,—"I believe with proper measures being immediately taken, eight or ten days will put all right." Every precautionary measure has been taken by the Magistrates that was in their power; the vessel has been supplied with every thing necessary for the health and comfort of the unfortunate passengers, medical aid has also been furnished, and she has been ordered to Little Hardwood Island to perform Quarantine. For our own part we feel no uneasiness respecting consequences, provided all intercourse for a time, with the vessel, is prevented, and vigorous measures, for that purpose, have been adopted.

ST. JOHN OBSERVER.—Trial for Murder and Sen-