

vy dressing at first is necessary, and that the lining had better be at short intervals, and not in large quantities.

[To be continued.]

United States News.

NEW YORK, JUNE 27.—A plan is on foot in Washington, heartily participated in, I believe, by the Executive, and his best or worst advisers, of sending one thousand men to California, to be raised as Infantry from New York and New England, and to be selected, with the understanding that they are to go to California, and not to return. The object is to secure able bodied men, and as many of them as possible, to be mechanics. The design is to send them into California, to act at once as soldiers for the defence of the country, and as emigrants to people it—and with the understanding that they will plant the standard of the country in California, which they take out with them.—*Correspondent N. Y. Express.*

From Santa Fe.—An extra from the office of the Lexington Express, dated June 26, states that Houck had arrived at Independence from Santa Fe, having made the trip in 20 days. He is said to have brought intelligence that the authorities at Santa Fe were fortifying, and besides 2000 men then under arms, the Government had made a requisition for 5000 men from Chihuahua. Every third man in Santa Fe and its vicinity was to bear arms, in its defence. The place was preparing for a siege.

A Rocket in New York, on 4th July evening, taking a horizontal direction, struck in the breast Mrs. Burke, a respectable married lady of No. 77 Fifth-st. who with her husband, was gazing at the spectacle, knocked her down, and killing her almost instantly. A boy, name unknown, was also knocked down by another rocket, and was carried off the ground.—*New York Jour. of Com.*

The Tariff Bill, or the bill entitled "a bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes," passed the House of Representatives on the 3d instant. By striking out the duty on tea and coffee, the House of Representatives have so far changed the Government scheme, that the new Tariff bill, if it becomes a law, can hardly be a revenue Tariff, and yet the protective principle was maintained in the case of salt, an article much more indispensable than those above named.

The bill is still subject to change before it becomes a law.

This bill is founded on the *ad valorem* principle and entirely excludes specific duties and the *minimum* principle. The Washington Union states that it reduces the duties on cottons, on an average of all the minimum principles, at least fifty per cent., and on woollens, at least ten per cent. The Union adds, coolly, and so on with other articles."

Congress.—The House of Representatives on Friday closed the voting in Committee upon the Tariff bill, and the bill as amended was reported to the House. Most of the amendments were then concurred in, but the House refused to put salt on the free list, by a vote of 104 to 105, and to repeal the fishing bounties by a vote of 104 to 105; and to repeal the fishing bounties by a vote of 100 to 109. The bill was then passed by ayes 114 to noes 95.

The Senate refused to adopt the usual course, and refer the bill to a committee before acting upon it. This is very significant of a determination to pass it without much ceremony.

The free trade portion of the American people are much gratified at the passage of the Bill in the House of Representatives. It is also expected to pass the Senate by a small majority. The Bill makes a considerable reduction in the duty on various leading articles of merchandise.

Colonial News.

Canada.

From the Montreal Courier.

Warlike.—The Burnhopeside is now discharging her cargo of ammunition and military stores, the long expected muskets for the Militia were partly unloaded yesterday. There are several other vessels in with stores and our wharves show quite a military appearance with immense piles of solid and hollow shot, gun carriages, &c. Among the shot we noticed a large quantity of 64 lb. balls. The gun carriages appear to us of a new construction,—are very solidly made, and provided with slides. The Ottawa, at Quebec, brought one thousand packages

for the Ordnance store keeper there. The *Hirundo* in this port has on board 42 heavy guns, 16 carriages, 160 boxes shot, 347 casks cartridges, 14 cases of empty do., 2000 cannon shot, 450 shells, and 2 chests tools.

Two parties of artillerymen are now engaged in unloading the stores on board the *Burnhopeside* and *Hirundo*. Several barges are being loaded with 32, 55, and 62 pounders, for Kingston, where they will be mounted on the new fortifications, and will form a most formidable armament. The unloading of these guns, the heaviest of which weigh 66 and 72 cwt. each, is slow and laborious work. The fittings for the guns are complete, even to the handspikes.

Among the arms unloading are a quantity of Cavalry Carbines, on an improved principle.

We understand that after to day, no persons will be allowed upon the Island of St. Helens, without an order from the Ordnance Department. This, we are told, is in consequence of the construction of certain works for strengthening its defences, which are about to be commenced. A number of the trees which interrupt the line of fire will be cut down, but we are glad to learn that the report that the whole are to be destroyed is not correct.

Nova Scotia.

From the Halifax Times.

Newfoundland Mail.—From Newfoundland papers received by the Royal Mail Steamship *Unicorn*, we gather the following interesting intelligence.

Besides the £1000 sent by Lord Falkland, the steamer has brought the Relief Committee 360 barrels flour, and 100 barrels pork, sent by the committee in Halifax.

Yesterday the members of the Relief Committee addressed a requisition to the High Sheriff, requesting him to call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants to express to the Mayor and Citizens of Halifax their grateful acknowledgments. In compliance with this requisition the Sheriff has called a meeting at the Factory this day at one o'clock.

The Relief Committee are engaged in ministering liberally to the wants of the destitute, at the same time exercising a careful discrimination in selecting the recipients of the public bounty. We understand that no able bodied man is aided, nor any female whose husband is able to work. But notwithstanding this, the number of those who come within their resolutions for affording relief is very considerable.

Owing to the reduced circumstances of many families, and the limited accommodations of the houses obtained by others, great numbers of female servants were discharged after the fire; as there was no immediate prospect of employment for them there.—Such of them as applied to the Committee were provided with passages to some of the other colonies. Some time ago the erection of temporary dwellings for the houseless was commenced on the Barrons. The first range of houses is nearly completed, and combines attention to comfort, with the strictest economy in its construction. It contains twelve apartments, each 10 feet by 12, and intended for the residence of a family. There is a brick chimney in the junction of the partitions dividing every four apartments, thus giving a fire-place to each.

We understand the members of the Relief Committee contemplate, after providing for the destitution that must necessarily exist during the next winter, appropriating such means as will be placed at their disposal, to aid the various classes of sufferers, who, formerly in comfortable circumstances, are now reduced to a much worse condition than those who are the daily applicants for provisions, being deprived of all those comforts which habit had rendered necessary for them. The lists in our first page will show how numerous these classes are. We have heard of some case of very severe loss among them.

We give the following which is by no means a singular instance.—A ship-carpenter, now an old man, had invested all his savings in houses, which yielded a him a neat income of £70 a-year; they were all burnt, with his furniture, and £30 of rents received a few days before, and he is now so reduced as to have to look for work for subsistence, for which, from his advanced years he is very unfit.

The special constables under Mr. Finlay, having accomplished the object for which the force was organized, have been discharged except ten; the property recovered by them was from £6,000 to £7,000 in value. The expense of the force was about £5000. The articles not

claimed were sold by auction at the Factory last week.

We understand that Major Robe, R. E., Mr. S. G. Archibald, and the Surveyor-General, have been appointed Commissioners (in pursuance of the address of the House of Assembly noticed elsewhere) to survey and lay out the town preparatory to its being rebuilt, and that under instructions from His Excellency they will commence their arduous task forthwith.

New Brunswick.

St. John Courier, July 11.

Murder!—A Coroner's Inquest was held in the Parish of Greenwich, King's County, on the 7th inst. before Isaac Haviland, Esquire, Coroner, on view of the body of John McKeel. Verdict of the Jury—Wilful Murder on the part of Robert Weldon, and William Weldon as aiding and assisting.

The accused have been arrested and fully committed to Kingston Gaol for trial.

Mr. McKeel was an elderly man of considerable property, and much respected by his friends. His funeral took place on Thursday last, at the Parish Church and was very numerous attended. We understand that his untimely death is attributed to a wound inflicted a few days previously by the party accused as principal, in an affray arising out of bad feeling between the parties, who were neighbours, respecting the right of fishing—Mr. McKeel having, it is stated, given information of an infraction of the law by the Weldons. The wound was not considered dangerous at first, as Mr. McKeel visited the city after receiving it, and at times attended to his ordinary business.

St. John Observer, July 14.

We regret to learn that the health of his Honor Mr. Justice Parker has been so much impaired, by recent illness, that it has become necessary for him to take a voyage to England. The honorable and learned Judge has lately suffered a severe and critical attack of rheumatic fever; and although the immediate danger has, we believe, happily passed away, yet it has left the physical system in extreme debility, as to require a lengthened period of repose and remedial care to effect a perfect restoration of health. For this purpose, His Honor has obtained a year's leave of absence from his official duties; and we are quite confident that we express the public feeling and desire when we devoutly pray the Almighty Disposer of events to grant renewed health and strength to our distinguished Citizen, and speedily to restore to active official duty a Gentleman, whose learning, integrity, and truly Christian-like deportment, have rendered him an ornament to the Bench, and an invaluable member of society. We understand that His Honor purposes departing for England by the Mail Steamer from Halifax, on the 3rd August; and we are well assured, that the most fervent good wishes for his future health and happiness will accompany him, from the community at large.

The whole number of emigrants who have arrived in the Province this season, is eight thousand five hundred and twelve. The deaths on the voyage were 30; on Partridge Island, 8. Births on the voyage, 15.—Of the number arrived only about 100 were from England and Scotland—the remainder from Ireland. The majority of these emigrants have proceeded to the United States since landing at this port.

Six ship masters have been convicted of gross violations of the Passengers' Act, and fined—total amount of penalties imposed, £55 sterling.

Fredericton Reporter, July 10.

Fredericton contains 26 Taverns, about twice as many private hells for selling rum and carrying on the practice of seduction; and at present a vast number of drunkards. May heaven help us, for our Magistrates either do not understand the peril of the community, or they are unable to apply a remedy. We write it with shame, and not without sorrow—we are become a proverb for our dissipation; and how can it be otherwise, while some of those who should be the guardians of our morals, make a continual practice of renting their houses to persons who they well know use them only as repositories of crime and infamy too base even to be named. "It is a fire from whence cometh much gold;" but it cannot be said of it that "it maketh rich and addeth no sorrow thereto."

On the evening of Tuesday last, a Meeting was held in the Methodist Centenary Chapel of Saint John, at which the

Rev. Mr. Wood of this city presided. After singing and prayer by the Rev. Chairman, the object of the Meeting, namely the liquidation of the debt on the the above edifice, was briefly alluded to and such was the feeling evinced by the Methodists of St. John towards this object, as well as their respect for their late pastor, Mr. Wood, who was mainly instrumental in the erection of the building, that in less than an hour upwards of eleven hundred pounds was realized, with the reasonable prospect of four hundred more. This amount, with a grant of five hundred currency from the Home Committee, will place the Chapel so near being out of debt, that it is highly probable our spirited neighbours will make another effort and accomplish the whole.

Charlotte Gazette, July 7.

On Saturday, Her Majesty's Steamer "Columbia" made her appearance in this harbour, and shortly after landed His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who is, on this occasion, accompanied by Lady Colebrooke and family, and Mr. Reed, Private Secretary.

We understand it to be His Excellency's intention to remain only a very few days in St. Andrews, it being his purpose to proceed to Halifax and Canso, on matters connected with the proposed line of Railroad to Quebec.

We are sorry to learn that Lady Colebrooke is, at present, in a poor state of health. We sincerely trust that the pure air of our Town will restore to her Ladyship that, without which, all other comforts are comparatively valueless.

St. John New Brunswick, July 14.

The Newfoundland Sufferers.—A Meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Sunbury was held on the 9th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual means of affording prompt relief to the Newfoundland sufferers. Resolutions were passed pledging the people to do all in their power to relieve the distress occasioned by this visitation, and a committee was appointed to wait upon His Excellency praying that he would be pleased to summon the Executive Council for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a grant from the public chest. A very good hint and one which we hope will be acted upon.

A Meeting of the inhabitants of this City was called at the Court House yesterday, but we have been unable to learn what was done.

West Indies.

From Kingston.—The brigs Lewis Walsh, Capt. Leland, and J. A. Lancaster, Capt. Sooy, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Kingston, Jamaica, whence they sailed on 17th June.—They bring no news of any interest, except that the market is overstocked with American produce. The officers of both vessels bring a report which we trust is incorrect, although it comes from pretty good authority. They report that the British brig Telegraph; from this port, Capt. Young, arrived at Kingston on the 18th instant, and reported that on the 16th instant, when off Cape Antonio, saw a rakish looking schooner having all the appearance of a privateer giving chase to an American ship, and distinctly saw the schooner fire two windward guns at her. Two American vessels were at anchor under the Point, and Capt. Young believed them to be prizes of the schooner. He immediately hoisted English colours and bore away for Kingston. This report created an intense excitement on shore, and was disbelieved until the log of the Telegraph was examined, where the circumstance was found entered. Many persons, however, believed the matter to be a hoax of Captain Young's got up for the purpose of deterring other vessels from this port from going out with produce.

JOHN McLEOD,

Saddler and Harness Maker.

Begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he has Opened a Shop in Douglstown, nearly opposite the Store of John Porter, Esq. where he intends carrying on the above business in its various branches; and hopes, by industry, attention, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

Fore-part Harness, cut straw and hair Col-lars, always on hand. Hides and Produce of every description taken in payment.

15th July, 1846.

CHAS. SIMONDS, JUN.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
DALHOUSIE, RESTIGOUCHE.