

European News.

Hudsonian Railways.—On cross-examination before the committee on the South Midland Railway Bill, Mr. Hudson said that he had never cast up the capital of the lines with which he was connected, but it might amount to 275,000,000 dollars, and the distance they traversed might be 2000 miles, but he had never counted it.

The Crops.—The crops are, at this season of the year, the one chief topic of conversation in the provinces, and judging from the reflex of rural opinion to be found in the country papers, we may fairly look forward to a plentiful if not a luxuriant harvest. The only crop which is stated to be a failure is the apple; the cider-growers estimate the fruit to be in the western counties some forty or fifty per cent. below the average quantity.

New Zealand Company.—At a general meeting of this company, held on the afternoon of Friday last, it was determined to dissolve. It appeared from the report of the directors that the subscribed capital of £300,000 is expended; that £300,000 more paid to the company for land, which Lord John Russell directed should be unconditionally granted to the company, and which Lord Stanley refused to ratify, had also been expended; and that the present expenditure is made on a promise of £100,000 from the government. All the speakers strongly censured the course which Lord Stanley and the government had pursued towards the company, and its ruin was attributed entirely to the hostility with which it had been pursued.

Naval Architecture.—The Admiralty having submitted to the Government a plan for examining the merits of all future applications for building ships and steamers in her Majesty's navy, a committee of scientific persons has this week been appointed for the purpose, and it is to be designated the "Board of Naval Construction." The object is to have one uniform system of the shipbuilding, and to keep to it, instead of the various projects which have lately been adopted.

New War Steamer designed by Sir Charles Napier.—The Sidon steam-frigate, constructed from a design by Commodore Sir Charles Napier, was floated out of the dry dock at Deptford dock-yard on Monday week. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham went over the vessel on Sunday, accompanied by the Master Attendant. Previous to the launch, Lord John Russell and Lord Radsstock arrived and minutely inspected the steamer, under the guidance of Sir Charles himself. The Sidon has stowage for 800 tons of coals; her engines and boilers are replaced four feet under-water-mark; and her powder-magazines are equally secure. Her length is 210 feet; extreme breadth, 37; horse-power, 690; burden, 1328 tons.

The Cholera.—We have already stated that the cholera had made its appearance in some of the provinces of Persia, carrying death into the principal towns. It has spread from Bokhara to Herat and Meshio, and has now taken the direction from the Caspian Sea to Teheran and Isfahan. Late accounts from Odessa state that it had crossed the Russian territory and appeared suddenly at Tiflis, taking a northerly direction between the Caspian and the Black Seas. On the other side the cholera broke out unexpectedly at Orenbourg, in the mines of the Ural mountains; it crossed the Volga, and set its foot in Europe, at Casan, only 2,000 kilometers from St. Petersburg. If the accounts we have received are exact, it has taken a most irregular direction: It has advanced from west to north, and does not seem to have followed the banks of the river, as in 1828 and 1832. The cholera which devastated France in 1831 and 1832, had been raging in Persia for seven years, 1823 to 1830. It first appeared in 1823 at Orenbourg, and shed death around that town for five years. It re-appeared at Orenbourg in 1829, and one-tenth of the population fell a victim. It broke out at St. Petersburg in July, 1831, and in France in the October of the same year.

State of Trade in Manchester.—With the exception of a slight increase in the depression, matters generally remain much as they were at the date of our last report. Fully as much business has been done, and the position of the market throughout the month cannot be said to have varied essentially from that of its predecessor. An attempt which, in the early part of the month, was made to realise higher prices, caused a comparative suspension of operations for the time, has resulted in the return to previous rates and extended transactions.

The value of mines in South Australia is daily rising in importance. The high produce of the ore, the extent of the fields, and the ease with which the ore is raised, are unparalleled.

The Pacha of Tunis's Presents to her Majesty.—In addition to the seven splendid Arabian horses, six gazelles, two ostriches, and a fine lion three years old, the remainder of the gifts from his Highness the Pacha of Tunis arrived yesterday, and were received in the Court-yard of Mi-vart's Hotel, from Southampton, and afterwards taken by the gentlemen deputed by the embassy to Buckingham Palace. The presents were in cases, and consisted of rich scarfs, silks, otto of roses, and other perfumes, bridles and harness studded with diamonds and precious stones.

The underwriters at Lloyd's in preparation for any contingency arising from the hostile position of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic, have refused to insure American vessels, except at advanced premiums.

Earl Fitzwilliam, through his agent, has caused £1000 worth of potato seed to be distributed amongst his tenantry at Wicklow.

North British Railway.—Colonel Pasley has inspected this line of Railway. He traversed the entire line from Berwick to Edinburgh, with the exception of the tunnel at Penmanshiel, near Cockburnspath, which is not yet in a sufficiently forward state to admit of the rails being laid. There is every probability that the Board of Trade will sanction its being opened, as far as Cockburnspath on the 1st June.

At the recent distribution of prizes to the students educated in University College, London, we have much pleasure in stating that two Brahmans signally distinguished themselves; the gold medal, for comparative anatomy, being awarded to Soorjo Coomar Chuckerbutty, of Calcutta, and two silver medals being presented to Bhelanath Bose of Calcutta, for his proficiency in chemistry and materia medica.

Present to her Majesty.—A handsome satin dress, surmounted with lace, and intended as a present to her Majesty for the use of the Princess, was on view at the Victoria Asylum for the Blind, in Newcastle, on Tuesday se'night. The dress having been worked exclusively by blind persons, inmates of that excellent institution, it attracted several hundreds of visitors, and excited universal admiration. A gift of a similar kind is annually presented to her Majesty, who, it appears, is a liberal patron of the institution.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Miniature Newspaper.—We have seen a copy of what we believe to be the smallest newspaper in the country. It is named the *Pittenweem Register*, and consists of a single slip, about thirteen inches long, and of the breadth of a newspaper column, containing ten small paragraphs, connected with the locality in which it is printed. The object of the publication is to furnish the inhabitants of Pittenweem and its vicinity with a brief account of the various incidents that occur in the district, for the purpose of transmitting these to the friends, or natives of the town who may be residing at a distance, without the labour of writing them in a letter. It is published weekly and has now been in existence for more than a year.—*Scotsman.*

A letter from Heidelberg, states that the venerable and Reverend Hemi E. Paulus, Biblical Professor at the college of that town, who is regarded as one of the most profound theologians in Germany, has just drawn out a petition to the States of the Grand Duchy of Baden, claiming in the most energetic terms the emancipation of the Israelites, and in general the complete equality of rights for all citizens, without reference to the creed they may profess.

A letter from Posen, 21st ult., states that the Government had just decided on the adoption of severe measures against the Polish emigrants of which a great number still remained in that province, and where many of them had acquired some property. It was in contemplation to order them all to quit the province, and many of them had already received notice to that effect.

France.—The *Gazette de France* has been found guilty of a libel on the King in its observations on the attempt of Lecomte. The *gerant* has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3000 francs.

The President of the Court of Peers has fixed Thursday next, June 4, for the trial of Lecomte. M. Sajou, the usher of the Court of Peers, has notified to the prisoner the *acte d'accusation*.—*Galignani.*

United States News.

From the New York Herald.

Important News! The preliminary settlement of the Oregon Question in the United States Senate!—The great question of the session is settled. The Senate has saved the country from a war, and secured an honorable adjudication of a much vexed question.

The Senate has given the advice to the President by the constitutional majority, and a treaty will immediately be framed on the terms offered by Great Britain.

The vote was 38 ayes, to 12 nays. Mr Corwin was absent from sickness. Mr Barrow and Mr Crittenden absent in Virginia. A fourth Whig vote could have been obtained if it had been necessary.

This intelligence will send a thrill of pleasure throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

Washington, June 12—6½ P. M.

I did not write, because my own judgment was in doubt as to important matters connected with the great question, which is now pending. Since then, I have conferred personally with more than 20 Senators and can now speak with more confidence.

The terms before the Senate, though not in form, are substantially the ultimatum of the British ministry. They were not put in shape, because Sir Robert Peel did not desire to embarrass his successor with any committal to his policy, or to leave the responsibility of a war upon the shoulders of his friend, if one should grow out of it.

Last night a good feeling prevailed as to the result—had a vote been taken yesterday, the two-thirds could have been obtained, but one difficulty is now to be apprehended, and that is as to the amendments which may be offered.

This may be news to the country, but information is in the possession of the Senate, showing that Sir Robert Peel will probably resign within thirty days. A portion of the Tories have signified to Lord John Russell and his friends, that they will form a coalition to expel the ministry whenever they are ready. Sir Robert is opposed to this condition of things, and will be apt to take the Home Labour Bill, as the chance to declare himself fully, and to relinquish the Premiership.

Great Britain asks for the navigation of the Columbia river, during the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, which expires in 1853, (and not in 1858, as you printed me.) Some Senators fear this stipulation would cover a renewal of the charter. The legal opinion is that it would not.

Those who raise the objection desire to insert a clause to that effect. This would involve the necessity of returning the proposition to England; for Mr Pakenham's hands are tied as to any alteration. This difficulty will I hope be obviated.

The proposition of England submits, that her privilege of navigating the Columbia never shall be subject to the United States laws of navigation and revenue, now in existence, but no farther restriction shall be imposed, without the reference to this right. The article stipulating for remuneration for British settlement below the line of 49°, provides for compensation for any American province north of it.

The New York Express says:—The line now submitted is, as we understand it, forty-nine, from the Rocky Mountains to the Strait of Fuca, and through the Strait to the ocean. The Hudson's Bay Company are guaranteed the possession of their privileges only during the time of the charter received by the Company from the British Parliament,—20 years, we believe, from 1838, or twelve years from the present. Until 1858 they will have the free navigation of the Columbia river for themselves, in reference to the legitimate business which belongs to the company, and after that they will be protected as other citizens are, in the possession of their property, which will be secured to them by the contemplated treaty.

Baltimore, June 11.—The very satisfactory rumour of the settlement of the Oregon question, has filled the hearts of our citizens with gladness. Hope begins to brighten, and merchants, men of business, capitalists, and all others look forward to more prosperous times. The war with Mexico ended, or our difficulties adjusted in that quarter, we shall again assume among the nations of the earth, that position so desirable to peace, happiness and prosperity.

The steam ship Great Britain, from New York for Liverpool, was spoken on the 19th inst., lat. 40 47, long. 65 45.

Colonial News.

Canada.

Quebec Freeman's Journal, June 13.

Dreadful and Afflicting Occurrence! Destruction of the St. Louis Theatre! Upwards of forty lives lost!!!—Last night, being the third of Mr Harrison's exhibition of illuminated views, the St. Louis Theatre was crowded with a dense assemblage of all ages, sexes, and conditions in life. The Diorama, consisting of the views of Orleans Cathedral, the City of Jerusalem, and the Crucifixion, the Enthronement of Charles X., King of France in the Cathedral of Rheims, Beishazzar's Feast, and the Deluge, had collected an unusually large audience. At the close of the spectacle, at about ten o'clock, the falling of a lamp of Camphine oil kindled the conflagration of the theatre. The audience had generally risen from their seats, when the cry of "fire" arose; some appeared paralysed by terror and remained rooted to their seats; the great mass of the spectators rushed with one impulse to the door. The door was open, but the crowd was so great that they threw each other off their feet, rolling and crushing man upon man, trampling over women and children—one great living chaos—exposed to the horrors of death by fire and suffocation. The open doorway choked by human beings jammed one upon another. The crowd actually strangling—and the fire spreading through the entire building—as if by an explosion of gas. Two other doors were, it is stated, left shut from the dismay occasioned by the suddenness of the catastrophe. In such a scene—and with a crowd in such a state of terror—the result may be anticipated; the theatre burned rapidly—strangulation, pressure, and conflagration made fearful havoc—in about forty minutes the roof fell in, and closed over the mortal remains of the yet uncounted victims. Forty-two have been identified, others have been discovered, and not yet recognised, and many, we fear, are missing, who have not yet been found. The fire engines were promptly on the ground, but their utmost efforts failed in doing more than to check the progress of the flames, in time to save the neighbouring buildings. The adjoining stables were burned, with considerable property.

The old Chateau, St. Louis, narrowly escaped, Mr Black's house was saved with difficulty.—Had either of these buildings been destroyed a great portion of Quebec would have been in ashes.

P. S.—4 o'clock.—45 bodies have been recovered. All but two have been recognised.—Mlle. Emilie Poncy, aunt of Miss Poncy, of the Lower Town, is missing; the remains of a body said to be a female are supposed to be hers. The second is a Mr McKeogh, of Malbaie, a schoolmaster, who was in the theatre in company with Miss Poncy.—Three bodies not yet identified.

Many touching scenes occurred during the progress of the catastrophe. The death of Mr Hamilton of the 14th was most melancholy; he was engaged to be married to Miss Rae, the daughter of the Commissary General, he died under the same roof with the object of his affection. We were informed by a survivor that he had seen an officer struggling in the crowd with a lady clasped in his arms, he identified the officer by his sword-belt and uniform.

GOODYEAR'S METALLIC GUM Elastic Machine Belting.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the sale of the above article, and all other articles manufactured at the same establishment, beg to draw the attention of M^r Owners and others to the peculiar qualities of the above article.

1st. Perfect equality of width and thickness which it will retain.

2nd. No degree of heat under 250 Fahrenheit injures it, and it remains flexible in any degree of cold.

3rd. Essential and common Oil, Turpentine and other solvents (some of which at once will destroy leather) produces no effect on it.

4th. It is of GREAT STRENGTH and DURABILITY, does not slip on the pulleys, consequently a gain of power is obtained, and when adjusted to machinery, DOES NOT REQUIRE ALTERATIONS, as is the case with Leather.

5th. It is particularly adapted to Machine Shops, Furnaces, &c. where coal, gas, and steam prove so injurious to leather.

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Every information given on application to the subscribers, where samples of the above mentioned article can be seen, as also WATER PROOF COATS, and ELASTIC PAPER BANDS, an excellent and convenient article for filing papers. JOHNSON & MACKIE.

Miramichi, 15th May, 1846.