

Relations of France and Russia.—The *Journal de Frankfurt* published the following letter, dated from the banks of the Rhine, July 4:—"There is no longer any reason to doubt of a reconciliation being on foot between Russia and France. We will take no notice of the assertion of some of the Paris journals, which lose themselves in details of this event, and even go so far as to say that the Count de Benckendorff is designated by Russia to prepare the arrangements for the reconciliation. The Count de Benckendorff, brother of the Princess de Lieven, who doubtless is the person alluded to, died last year, and if the probability of a reconciliation depended on the truth of the main article of news given by the Paris papers, and the details which they group around it, it would not of course be very great. But we have, nevertheless, every reason to believe that the news of a better understanding between Russia and France have taken place is true."

Dreadful Accident on the Paris and Brussels Railway.—On Wednesday morning, a train, drawn by two engines, left Paris; and at a quarter-past two the train had passed Arras, and was approaching the station of Roux, between Arras and Lille. At this place the road is over an embankment about seven metres (22ft. English) in height, and is in the midst of the peat grounds which abound in this part of the country. On each side of the road are deep marshes full of stagnant water. The locomotives followed by their tenders and waggons, passed freely over, but all at once a sudden shifting of the rail threw the baggage waggon off the line. The first carriage was upset, and remained suspended over the bank; the other carriage was upset, and remained suspended over the bank; the other carriages struck against it, and were falling one after the other into the water, but one of the chains that connected the carriages broke, and the remainder of the train remained on the road. Some of the waggons thrown off the road disappeared in the water; others that were upset nearer the bank were half in the water with their wheels in the air. The carriages which fell over were two baggage waggons of the company, a baggage waggon of the Messageries Laffitte et Caillard, two carriages of the first-class, two of the second-class, two of the third, a chaise de poste, and three diligences, two of which were from Paris and the other from Amiens. Eight carriages were broken to pieces in this terrible fall, as was also the chaise de poste, in which was General Oudinot, who fortunately received no injury.

More than three hours elapsed before assistance arrived. The peasants of the environs looked on with astonishment, and the wounded passengers could hardly obtain water to wash their wounds. A sad scene presented itself to the spectators. Young females who had been in their holiday dresses were taken out bleeding and covered with mud. Some victims had their heads separated from the bodies; others with broken limbs were lying by the sides of the road. An aide-de-camp of General Oudinot was on the edge of the pond, his loins and three ribs broken, and praying for death. An Englishman, who was travelling with his family had his arm broken in three places, but notwithstanding his sufferings he would not confess to his wife that he was wounded. At the end of the train were nine private carriages, in which were the Princess de Ligne and her four children, the two daughters of the Polish General Skrzynecki, in the Belgian service, and a Russian lady. The three last immediately opened their trunks, and placed all their linen at the service of the wounded, at the same time giving to them their personal aid.

On the following day, another accident occurred at the same spot which had been the scene of the previous one. At half-past two, the train from Brussels, which left at half-past seven, arrived without making the usual signals at the very spot where the catastrophe of Wednesday took place. The rails over which it had to pass were encumbered with cranes that had been used to take the remains of the waggons out of the water. The train being at full speed, broke these cranes, and the pieces struck the soldiers and workmen who were on the bank with such violence, that sixteen of them were more or less wounded. One had his thigh broken.

Mr. Hatchell, Q. C. has been appointed law adviser to the Irish government, an excellent and judicious appointment.—*Globe*.

Military Stores for the Cape of Good Hope.—In consequence of the present disturbed state of the frontiers of the Cape of Good Hope and Caffreland, a large order for Military stores was forwarded on Sa-

turday, to the royal arsenal at Woolwich, for immediate shipment to the seat of war. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this order, from the fact that ten thousand shot and shell of various sizes, and a corresponding quantity of stores and ammunition, are to be prepared immediately.

Arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant in Dublin.—Her Majesty's steam-packet *Medina* entered Kingstown Harbour about half-past six o'clock on Saturday morning, having on board the new lord-lieutenant, the Earl of Besborough, and approached the jetty, under a salute from her majesty's revenue cruiser, the *Kite*. His excellency was accompanied by his private secretary, Corry Connellan, Esq. Even at that early hour and although it was known to be the wish of his excellency that there should be no public display on the occasion of his arrival, a great many of the residents and visitors at Kingstown crowded the jetty, and welcomed the new viceroy by repeated acclamations, which he acknowledged in the kindest and most gracious manner. Some of the members of the viceregal staff, who had arrived from Dublin by a special train, at half-past five, joined his excellency on landing, and the party proceeded to the railway station. About ten minutes before seven, a special train being in readiness, his excellency proceeded to Dublin. A few minutes past seven o'clock the train reached the terminus in Westland Row, where his excellency and suite entered carriages which had been in waiting, and proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park. We are happy to state, that his excellency appeared in excellent health.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

Tory Opinion of the New Irish Officials.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday last recapitulates the Irish ministerial appointments and gives a character of each gentleman. Of the Earl of Besborough it says that "he possesses what no previous lord-lieutenant has possessed—a practical knowledge of the country; himself not only a resident, but a good and improving landlord." Mr. Labouchere, the new chief secretary, receives but a slight notice, as the *Mail* says that little if anything is known of him. Mr. Redington, the under secretary, it mentions as a "gentleman of easy and graceful manners, a firm anti-repealer, and said to be competent as a man of business;" and it thinks that "his position is one of the land commissioners afforded him a most favourable opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of Ireland; and is glad that his knowledge and services are now to be made available." On Chief Baron Brady, the new Irish Chancellor, the *Mail* passes a high eulogium, which it closes by saying "we never heard his conduct spoken of save in commendation, or his judgments referred to except with respect."—It refers to Mr. More, the new attorney-general, in terms of high praise; and concludes by saying that "Mr. More is an honour to his profession; and his acceptance of office reflects more credit on the government than their nomination does upon him."

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

CATHEDRAL MEETING.—*Fredericton, August 1.*—A large and highly respectable meeting of persons interested in the erection of the proposed Cathedral, was held this day at the County Court House.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton occupied the Chair, and Wm. Watts, Jun., Esquire, acted as Secretary.

The purpose of the meeting was fully opened by the Lord Bishop, and the Hon. J. S. Saunders, who submitted his Lordship's letter to the Committee, detailing the proposed changes in the plan of the Cathedral; the advantages to be expected from these changes, and the present position of affairs connected with the Cathedral and its funds. From these explanations, and the letter, it was shewn that it was absolutely necessary the sum of £5000 should be made available before the contracts were engaged in, and to be very desirable that the sum should be realized so early as to enable the necessary preparations to be made this Autumn, for recommencing operations in the spring.

Many interesting speeches were delivered, and a resolute determination evinced to carry on and complete the great work undertaken at the instance of the inhabitants of Fredericton, and so munificently assisted by the generous donations of his Lordship of the Bishop of the Diocese.

St. John Courier, August 8.

Queen's New-Brunswick Rangers.

We are happy to learn that the Commanding Officer of this corps has received an official communication from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, informing him that Her Majesty's Government entirely approves of the organization of the corps on the model of the old "Queen's Rangers." And that His Excellency has been instructed to make a requisition for *One Thousand Rifles and Accoutrements, and Five Hundred Cavalry Equipments, complete*, for this and other corps in the Province. We believe that this is the first instance of any of our New-Brunswick Militia having been under the immediate notice of the Home Government; and while we have no doubt that so flattering a compliment will be properly appreciated by that corps, we also trust that the warm interest evinced by her Majesty's Government in our Militia will be met in an equally prompt and spirited manner by our citizens. We do not know of any thing more likely to revive the memorable associations of the past, and keep alive the loyal spirit of our Fathers, than the re-organization of those corps whose members were amongst the first and earliest settlers of our Province.

Potato Disease.—We regret to learn that the disease in this Province, which, so far, this season, has been confined to the vicinity of St. John, has made its appearance in King's County. It will doubtless spread still further. Its ravages in the United States appear to be even more extensive this year than last.

From the St. John New-Brunswicker.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for this City and County, was opened on Tuesday by His Honor Mr. Justice Carter, who congratulated the Grand Jury on the absence of any very large amount of crime. His Honor also referred to the necessity of a revision of the common Law; the beneficial results that would flow from the enactment of just and honest Statutes in improvement of the system adopted in the Provincial Penitentiary to that which formerly existed in the Common Gaol; and very pointedly alluded to the great necessity of having a proper system of Education established for the benefit of the poorer classes.

We were pleased to see some Ladies on the Bench at the opening of the Court, and we trust the good example thus set, will be generally followed. The presence of the Ladies, even occasionally, would be attended with many advantages.

The Southern Mail.

From the Kingston British Whig.

There seems to be a general stir in the little political world of Canada—all manner of men, those who have pretensions, and those who have not, are moving about, as if all the world depended upon their individual presence at the Seat of Government. Half the members of the Legislative Assembly, (the only portion of the Legislature regularly for sale,) are now at Montreal, each one striving to make the best market for himself and constituency.—Tory or Radical, Conservative or Whig—no difference in practice—each man for himself, and the d—l for us all.

All kind of rumours are current. The Gov. General is to go home; and then again, he is to stay until his term of service, as Commander of the Forces expires. One hour, Mr. Baldwin has formed his ministry—himself Attorney General, Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, Mr. Benj. Holmes, Receiver General, and Mr. Hincks, Inspector General. And the next minute, the whole thing is contradicted on undoubted authority, and Messrs. B. H. B. H. remain among the incorruptibles, that is to say, the unsold.

And this is Responsible Government; and these are the blessings for which the people of Canada have fought and toiled for years. The permission to govern themselves. And what follows? each man sells himself and his country, when and where he has the chance.

Our private opinion is, that it would be all for the best to allow Mr. Draper and his friends to remain in office. Like the flies who sucked the fox they are now pretty well gorged, and a moderate supply will maintain them; but drive them away, a new set will take their places, hungry, greedy, and rapacious, and not a drop of blood will be left in the poor animal's body. Alas! poor Canada!

Montreal Gazette, July 31.

It is with the deepest regret that we record the details of a collision, attended with loss of life, which took place on Wednesday night, between the steamers *Quebec* and *Rowland Hill*. It appears that soon after midnight the steamer *Quebec*, on her upward voyage, was on the point of entering the harbour at Three Rivers; at the moment the *Rowland Hill*, on her downward voyage, had got under weigh in coming out. The Captain of the *Quebec* seeing the danger of a collision, reversed the engines, but the Captain of the *Rowland Hill*,

not anticipating the strength of the current, and thinking he could keep clear, held on his way. A moment afterwards, the two vessels came into collision with great force, the stem of the *Quebec* striking the *Rowland Hill* abreast the larboard fore-gangway, carrying away the wheel-house, breaking the shaft, and, in fact, completely stripping that side of the vessel above water almost from stem to stern. A deck passenger on board the *Rowland Hill*, who was standing near the shaft, was crushed to death instantaneously, and several persons were precipitated into the water by the vessel, thus rendered so much lighter on one side, careering over. Capt. Ross and the crew of the *Quebec*, and Capt. Armstrong, of the *Lord Sydenham*, which came up a few moments after the accident, exerted themselves nobly in rescuing the passengers of the *Rowland Hill*.

We hear that the cook of the latter vessel is missing, the berth in which she slept was carried away by the concussion, but nothing was known of her fate. The *Rowland Hill* was towed ashore, and the *Quebec* remained by her until daylight, when she brought her passengers up to Montreal. The *Quebec* had received considerable damage by the collision. Previous to separating, the passengers held a meeting, at which they accorded their warmest acknowledgements to Captains Ross and Armstrong, for their praiseworthy conduct under these trying circumstances. We have also received a communication, signed by several of the passengers of *Rowland Hill*, reflecting in the strongest terms upon the conduct of the Captain of the *Rowland Hill*, which we refrain from publishing to day, as all the particulars of this lamentable occurrence will undergo legal investigation.

Montreal Herald, August 5.

Great Fire at Laprairie.—Last night a great part of Laprairie was reduced to ashes.

It appears that the first appearance of fire occurred in a blacksmith's shop, almost adjoining the offices of the Railway Company, from whence the flames were speedily driven by the strong southwesterly breeze, which prevailed during the night to the buildings immediately contiguous.

The conflagration commenced about half-past seven o'clock, just as the *Prince Albert* was returning from her last trip to Montreal.

Messrs. Sauvageau's distillery, and the stores belonging to Messrs. Thompson, Dunn, Charleton, and other merchants, were rapidly destroyed, with the contents, but we heard however, that 54 hogsheads of Whiskey were saved from the Distillery. The Catholic Chapel then ignited and the fire spread to the second cross street from the lowermost pier, so that it was feared, with good reason, that the whole town would be burnt.

In the meantime the fire engines at Montreal had been brought down to the wharf with plenty of hands, in expectation of the arrival of the *Prince Albert*, which it was thought, would be despatched immediately, but after waiting for nearly three hours it became clear that she would not return. Mr. B. Lyman, then, at length, engaged the *Lord Stanley*, upon which the Protector and Union Engines, were shipped with the necessary quantity of hose, and several parties from the *Hero*, *Mutual*, *Hook and Ladder*, and *Hose Companies*, besides their own men.

The engines were then drawn by manual labour for nearly two miles, at which point some horses were procured, and a messenger having been sent forward, fresh cattle were sent from Laprairie to meet them. In this manner both engines were set to work about 2 o'clock in the morning, and after great exertions, which for a long time seemed almost unavailing, the fire was subdued in sufficiently good time to save the large Catholic Church.

We have heard the number of houses destroyed variously estimated at from one to three hundred—it is, however, certain, that with the exception of ten small houses next the river there is not one building standing for the whole depth of the village, between the steamboat landing and the second cross street from the lower pier. To the east of this line there is only one house destroyed and another gutted.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Montreal Firemen, under the guidance of their experienced chief, Mr. Lyman, nor to the soldiers of the 46th Regiment, under the direction of their officers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The medical attendant of Prince Louis Napoleon has been condemned to three months imprisonment, for having aided him to escape from the fortress at Ham, where he was confined so many years. The prince's *valet-de-chambre* has been condemned to six months imprisonment, but as he is in England, he will not come for that. The commandant of the fortress has been acquitted by the tribunal; and the government has accorded a free pardon to General Montholon of the rest of his sentence.

The anniversary of the declaration of independence was only celebrated by the American citizens in this country. At Havre a number of American sailors paraded the streets with music at their head. Having been drinking they kicked up such a racket that a number of soldiers were sent to disperse or arrest them. This aroused their gall, and they set upon the soldiers, released the men they made prisoners, and being far more numerous put