

United States News.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—The western papers are filled with accounts of mortality by Cholera among the emigrants on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—it was very great especially among those arriving at St. Louis. Twenty one deaths, all Mormons, are said to have occurred on one steamer.

The deaths at St. Louis for the week ending 14th inst., amounted to 274—of which 193 were by cholera.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—To-day, twenty eight new cases of cholera and six deaths were reported.—11th, 23 cases and eight deaths were reported to-day.

MAY 14, 3, P. M.—The Board of Health reports 46 cases and 7 deaths from cholera, during the twenty four hours ending Sunday noon—and 20 cases and 3 deaths during the twenty four hours ending noon to day;—making since Saturday noon a total of sixty six cases and ten deaths.

MAY 17.—Seventeen new cases of cholera have occurred during the last 24 hours, and 6 deaths.

CALIFORNIA.—The New Orleans papers of the 9th furnish a few items of California news.

General Smith, the governor of the territory, has organised an efficient police, and tacitly permitted all nations to dig for gold for the sufficient reason that he could not prevent it.

Several meetings in San Francisco had adopted resolutions against the introduction of slavery into the country.

The Indian population of California is 16,930, and that of New Mexico 31,900.

A gold placier has been discovered in Oregon.—Nearly the whole crew of the U. S. ship Ohio, stationed of San Francisco, had mutinied, causing great trouble and inconvenience to the officers. Several of the mutineers had been tried and sentenced to be hung.

Several of the officers of the U. S. sloop St. Mary, had also been tried before a Court Marshal, for mutiny.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the persons killed during the recent riot in New York, has been rendered. The public had already rendered a verdict which must have been satisfactory to the city authorities, to the military and (since his name is necessarily connected with the transaction) to Mr Macready. The real contest was between a few riotously disposed persons, some of them malicious, some of them mischievous, some of them merely seeking fun and variety—and the friends of law and order in the community. A few hundred men and boys can create a disturbance, such as this, and yet thousands cannot check it, except by the organized means that the law provides.

New York has taught itself a lesson which will be for some time remembered. The peace of the city will not soon again be interrupted by a furious mob. The verdict of the jury seems to cast a reflection upon the police arrangements; for which it is difficult to find a warrant in the testimony. The Police and Military, as well as the public were undoubtedly taken by surprise by the extent and nature of the outbreak; but it is hard to say that greater preparation on the side of peace, might not have provoked more extensive and more determined outrage. It is easy after the battle has been fought to show how time, or labor, or life, might have been saved by different strategy; but we think it would be hard to prove in this instance, that the New York authorities did not proceed with commendable forethought and care; and—under the circumstances—success.—The following is the verdict, rendered after full examination of evidence, and a consultation by the jury of about two hours and a half:—

“We believe that George A. Curtis, John McDonald, Thomas Aylward, George Lincoln, Timothy Burns, Henry Otten, George Washington Browne, William Butler, George W. Taylor, Owen Burns, Thomas Bulman, Neil G. McElis, Asa F. Collins, William Atmer, Thomas Tierman, Matthew Cahill, and George W. Gedney came to their deaths by gunshot wounds, fired by the military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th May inst., by order of the civil authorities of the city of New York, and that the circumstance existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob.—We further believe that if a larger number of the Police had been ordered out the necessity of a resort to the use of the military might have been avoided.”—Signed

by James H. Perkins, Foreman and all the other Jurors.

Several of those wounded have since died.

ALARM IN NEW ORLEANS.—Another Crevasse.—Accounts from New Orleans report that another crevasse had been made by the river, at the Powder Magazine, opposite New Orleans. It was already 100 feet wide. A large quantity of powder had been submerged. On the 12th they had not succeeded in stopping the crevasse above the city; the water had made its way into the streets of the city, and was rising there. Much excitement prevailed, and hundreds were leaving their houses.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Boston, May 19.—Awful Fire in St. Louis!—Immense destruction of Property and great Sacrifice of Life!—On Thursday night, a fire broke out in St. Louis, which consumed Three Hundred Buildings in the business part of the City, including all the Insurance Offices, four banks, and five Printing Offices. Twenty seven Steam-Boats were also destroyed. The loss of life has been very large. No less than from twenty to thirty citizens were killed in blowing up the buildings!—The loss is estimated at two millions of dollars!

Great Rise in the Mississippi.—The Mississippi River has risen to great height, and a portion of Noland's is overflowed, causing great alarm and destruction of property.

BOSTON, MAY 21.—Great Battles at St. Domingo!—Large Numbers Killed on both sides!!—Three battles have been fought between the Dominicans and the Haytiens. The latter were beaten both north and south at the same time. The Haytiens were within 30 miles of the city when a most bloody battle ensued, and large numbers were killed on both sides. No prisoners were spared. Returning they had burned Agua and destroyed a large amount of property.

Assistance had been offered by the American Consul for the protection of American life and property. Merchants had shipped their goods to other islands for preservation. No business doing.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 15.—The Flood at New Orleans—Immense Destruction of Property!—The water is rising in rear of the first and second municipalities—the work-house is surrounded, and the water is advancing. The Charity Hospital and all the streets in the rear of St. Mary's-street are flooded. The Gas Works has been in danger the last 24 hours; the water has risen 7 inches at the Works, and is rapidly advancing.

Accounts from the Crevasse are extremely discouraging;—many workmen are sick and leaving. The Crevasse above the city was still unchecked; the water was flowing out rapidly, and thousands of acres were overflowed. Fears were entertained that the whole City would be inundated. Great excitement and distress prevails.

Cholera in New York.—Several cases of Cholera occurred last week in some filthy and miserable habitations in Orange street, which caused much excitement in the city. In one of the places, No. 39 Orange street, there were kept 106 hogs. Authority was given to clean out the place, and drive away the hogs.

Four new cases and three deaths were reported on Thursday—the persons attacked being in the most filthy condition. The Journal of Commerce remarks that no cases have occurred in any other part of the city than at Orange street, in most wretched cellars, abounding in all sorts of filth.

The authorities have taken steps to clean and purify every part of the city, that all such causes as have fed the disease may be immediately removed.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick:

Fredericton Head Quarters, May 24.

Destructive Conflagration.—It becomes our painful duty to record the most destructive conflagration with which this city has been visited since the Fire which laid Fredericton almost waste in 1825. On Tuesday last between 10 and 11 o'clock, a. m., flames were observed bursting forth from outbuildings in the rear of the premises occupied by Mr Thomas Stewart, and those formerly known as the Market Inn, occupied by the Publisher of this paper, and so fearfully rapid was the progress of the fire, that in less than ten minutes Mr Stewart's dwelling

house, and that occupied by Mr J. P. A. Phillips were in flames. The Engines were promptly on the spot, and the most vigorous efforts were made to subdue the fire, but in a few minutes it became apparent that this could not be accomplished until a large portion of that densely built portion of the City was consumed. The fire speedily communicated to the buildings on Queen street, occupied by Mr J. McIntosh as a Tavern, (formerly owned by the late Mr James Willox,) on the one side, and to the dwelling house of Mrs Wm. Taylor, in which was the store of James Taylor, Senr. & Co. on the other. A few minutes later the dwelling house of James Taylor, Esq., M. P. P., was discovered to be on fire, and from this point the flames speedily spread up Taylor's Alley, destroying the extensive back stores belonging to the estates of James Taylor, Senr. & Co., until they reached King Street, consuming the dwelling house of Mr J. G. Harding, Cabinet Maker, and two others on King Street on the other side of the Alley, and a large two story dwelling house belonging to Mr Donald McLeod, on the upper side. On Queen Street the fire spread upwards from the store of the Messrs. Taylor to that of Mr Wm. A. McLean, and from thence to the dwelling house occupied by Mr John Reilly and others, thence upwards to the Book Store of Mr Francis Beverley, completely destroying every thing in its progress, and finally enveloped the building occupied as a store by Mr George A. Perley, and as offices by the Hon. the Solicitor General and B. C. Friel, Esq. At this building a most determined stand was made to arrest the further progress of the devouring element. The energies of our best and most experienced Firemen were here brought to bear with a perseverance and determination which is beyond all praise, aided by both military and civilians with an alacrity and zeal which cannot soon be forgotten. We are strongly tempted to notice individual instances of labor and daring of no ordinary description manifested at this point, but where all did their duty so admirably, we feel that it is better to forbear. Along the line from Mr Perley's through to King Street, there was a large collection of combustible matter in the yards and outbuildings. The lumber yard of Mr J. G. Harding, containing sacks of boards and other lumber. His cabinet makers' shop and wooden erections intervening were several times partially on fire, but it was felt that if the fire mastered them at this place, and communicated with Mr Harding's shop and lumber yard on King Street, or with the dwelling house and store of Mr H. S. Beek on Queen Street, nothing could prevent it from sweeping down the southern side of Regent Street, and it is doubtful if it could have been stopped even then.

For a time it seemed impossible that the exertions of the people could be crowned with success; but a slight change of wind occurring, and then these exertions being redoubled, the flames were at last got under without seriously injuring Mr Beek's house, Mr Harding's shop and lumber yard, or the intermediate buildings.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was early at the scene of destruction, not as a spectator, but when assistance was called for by the captain of one of the engines, the Lieutenant Governor quietly took off his coat and fell to work at the brake with as much good will and vigor as the most determined fireman belonging to the engine. His Lordship the Bishop was also busily employed in handing water and removing property out of the reach of the flames, and we noticed several of his clergy similarly employed; nor was this praiseworthy conduct confined to the clergymen of the Church of England. We noticed every clergyman in town, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, engaged in the like good work. The labours of our fire companies, and of the inhabitants generally, in saving furniture and moveable property was, what it has always hitherto been, deserving of every commendation. Col. Brown and the officers of the gallant 1st Royal Regiment have shewn themselves everything which could be desired of British Officers throughout the whole affair; but while we most willingly accord just praise to the officers, we must not forget what is due to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Regiment, and of the Royal Artillery stationed in this garrison. The conduct of the private soldiers was most praiseworthy. Not only did they willingly and promptly lend their most efficient and much required aid during the raging of the devouring element, with a zeal only equalled by that of the owners of property in danger, but even after the flames were subdued, and when the energies of our own citizens seemed to have died

away with the excitement, the good feeling and excellent disposition of the soldiers were displayed by their endeavors to quench the heaps of living embers and burning beams, which, should the wind get high, still threatened further destruction to the City. We saw them carrying water from every accessible quarter, scattering the burning timbers, and quenching the fire by every means in their power, while crowds around them were quietly looking on. We repeat that the conduct of the privates of the 1st Royals was most admirable, and should be gratefully remembered by our good citizens.

The number of different buildings destroyed is upwards of thirty; the number of families burned out is about 25. Mr Stewart is a very heavy loser, having no insurance on three dwelling houses, besides his store, which were burned. A part of his furniture was also destroyed, and his loss in goods must have been considerable. The Messrs. Taylor are also heavy losers, both in houses and furniture; but we understand part of this property was covered by an insurance of £700, in the Central Fire Insurance Office. The Staples property was insured for £500 in an American Office. The building occupied by Mr George A. Perley was insured in an American office for £300, and the building owned by Mr D. McLeod for 150, in the Central; Mr J. G. Harding had £100 insured on his dwelling house, and Mr J. McIntosh had also an insurance of £300 on his premises, both in an American office. We believe these are the only insurances on the property destroyed. The origin of the fire is still unknown.

Canada.

Quebec Chronicle, May 19.

Since the opening of the navigation 2034 immigrants have arrived—from England—67 cabin, 604 steerage. From Ireland—1268 steerage. From Scotland—16 cabin, 79 steerage.

There are now at Grosse Isle, in quarantine, 5 or 6 vessels having immigrants. This year, the immigrants have arrived unusually healthy. Some deaths by cholera, occurred, we believe, on board of one or two of the Limerick vessels, shortly after they had left port; but before they were well at sea the disease had disappeared. At Grosse Isle, there has been no sickness worth mentioning.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamship Caledonia, arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening last, in a passage of 12 days. The papers thus obtained are to the 12th instant, and contain a large amount of important intelligence, a summary of which we copy below, principally taken from Williams & Smith's European Times.

From the London Times.

Three great events claim at the present moment our chief attention—the advance of the Russian troops into Hungary, the approach of a French army to Rome, and, lastly, the prospect of a serious contest between all the existing Governments of Germany and large masses of the people, already pledged to risk every thing in defence of national unity and democratic institutions. We believe that in this country these events are unanimously regarded by men of all parties with serious apprehension and sincere regret. They bode no good to Europe or to the times we live in. They menace the world with a conflict of extreme parties. For, as the tempest blackens day by day, it is impossible to deny that the chances of any rational compromise or adjustment of these differences diminish, and they are left more and more to the arbitration of the sword. Yet, even when this conflict has been fought and won, the victorious party, whichever it may be, will be alike embarrassed to restore the tranquillity of society and the authority of Government, either by the force of military despotism or by the license of unlimited democracy.

Our intention is not to recriminate upon the errors which may have been committed by Ministers of this country, under circumstances of such novelty and difficulty as to embarrass the most candid and enlightened judgment. But we at least are completely innocent of them. We do not ascribe to any British Minister absolute control over such events; for the prudent neutrality to which England is resolved to adhere leaves her representatives abroad with very diminished influence, and we blame no man for mischances which fell out beyond his reach or power. But, as a matter of fact, we observe that it is the unhappy debility of Austria which has given the Russians their present footing on the Danube, and has given the French their present footing on the Tiber. If any Englishman has contributed, directly or indirectly, to prolong the embarrassments or to increase this debility of Austria, he has likewise and thereby contributed to these two foreign interventions. There was one moment, and but one that we know of, when this catastrophe might have been averted. It was about this day twelvemonth, when Austria supplicat-