

## United States News.

**The Wreck of the Jacob Perkins.**—This ship, from Manila, which went ashore of Nantucket last week, has become a total wreck, and nothing of her cargo has been saved but forty bales of Hemp. The cargo was a very valuable one. State street insurance offices lose about thirty one thousand dollars by the disaster.—*Boston Mail.*

**Free Concerts by Jenny Lind.**—Jenny Lind gave a free concert to the children of the Baltimore public school, on Saturday. It is estimated that there were 9000 children in attendance.

**NEW ORLEANS, December 13.**—*Steamboat Disaster and Loss of Life.*—While the steamboat Anglo Norman was on a pleasure excursion up the river, her boiler burst and a fearful loss of life occurred. Over one hundred of our most respectable citizens, and several ladies were on board. Junius Beedee, late President of the Tow-boat Company, is missing. Perry, Reporter of the Bulletin, A. Stillman, of the Novelty works, New York, and first engineer, all killed, with fifteen other names unknown. Many were severely scalded.

**Growth of the United States.**—The census returns, already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840, of 3,130,898, which added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17,093,353, would alone, make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other States by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last, may be put down at not less than 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly seven millions within the last ten years.

In some of the States the increase has been very rapid, in others quite inconsiderable.

In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase in ten years, of 110,207, or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts has 1,000,000, being an increase of 220,172, also upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 386,000, or an advance of 65,985, also upwards of twenty per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, showing an increase of 575,967, or over thirty three per cent. Ohio has 2,200,000, showing an increase of 670,732, or over forty per cent. Wisconsin has 350,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

The District of Columbia on the other hand, has gained but seven thousand. She has now 50,000, or less than twelve per cent. increase. North Carolina has 800,000, being an increase of 46,581, only about six per cent. South Carolina has only 639,099, being an increase of only 44,701, less than eight per cent. We have returns from only one other Southern State, that is Georgia, the population of which is now 100,000, showing an increase of 308,608, or about forty five per cent.

The ratio of increase in the whole Union, estimated of the returns received of seventeen States, is about thirty per cent. That of Georgia is fifteen per cent a head of the average; that of South Carolina is twenty two, and North Carolina twenty four per cent below the average. In the Northern States heard from the rate of increase is uniformly over twenty per cent.

The population of the city of New York, is 517,849. In 1845, it was 371,223. Increase in five years, 146,624.

**Trial of Lopez.**—*Another Steamboat Explosion.*—*New Orleans, Dec. 17.*—The trial of Lopez and others engaged in the Cuba expedition, has commenced in the circuit court.

The steamer Knoxville bound for Nashville, while pushing from the levee, half an hour since, burst all her boilers, killing and wounding several persons, and also damaging other boats lying alongside. The names of the killed are not yet known.

**Later.**—There were about 20 persons killed and wounded by the explosion of the steamer Knoxville. She exploded all four of her boilers, one of which was thrown a distance of nearly 100 yards, and another passed through the steamer Washington and lodged on the Griffin Yeatman. The steamer Ne plus Ultra was considerably damaged by the effects of the explosion.

America is now one of the chief supporters of England. It is stated that the money sent by Irish emigrants to their starving relatives equals the whole of the poor rates. Some two million of the people of England are supported by the American trade.

## CALIFORNIA.

**Two Weeks Later from California.**—The steamer Cherokee arrived this morning from Chagres, via Kingston, with \$1,680,000 in gold, and 361 passengers. The passengers by the Cherokee have \$400,000 additional to that on the steamer's manifest. San Francisco dates are to the middle of November.

The cholera had abated at San Francisco, but at Sacramento City and up the river, it was more fatal. At Nevada City, Rough and Ready, and the Yuba Mines, eight or ten cases occur daily.

Gold continues to come into San Francisco from the mines plentifully, and was selling at \$15½ an ounce. Business is reported to be very brisk. Lumber drags heavily.

It is stated that the bark Emily, from San Francisco for Realejo and Panama, was lost on the 20th, of September, on the Pacific coast, and out of 200 passengers only two were saved.

The following is the reply of Mrs Clark, of Calais, Me., to Miss Lind, on the receipt of the donation of \$500 from that lady:—

CALAIS, Nov. 27, 1850.

MISS JENNY LIND—Dear Madam:—I have received from Joseph A. Lee, Cashier of the Calais Bank, your generous donation of five hundred dollars, for the benefit of myself and the fatherless children of my late husband, who lost his life in efforts to save the officers and crew of the Swedish brig Johanna. Permit me to add that your prompt and liberal response to the appeal of the widow and fatherless will not soon be forgotten. Be assured that the prayer of both is, that the noble powers with which the great Benefactor of all has so richly endowed you, may not only continue to charm the world by their music, but that yours may be the higher praise and the more precious reward of causing the heart of many a widow to "Sing for joy." Very respectfully,

CHARLOTTE CLARK.

It is estimated that there has been grown in the Oregon Territory the past season 800,000 bushels of wheat.

## Colonial News.

## New Brunswick:

**Counterfeits.**—We have been requested to put the public on their guard against Notes on the St. Stephen's Bank, altered from *One Dollar to One Pound.* So well executed have these alterations been, that one of the notes was passed yesterday at one of our principal stores in Prince William Street, and it was not detected until some time afterwards by a more close examination. We believe there are no Pound Notes of the St. Stephen's Bank in circulation—a fact which should easily lead to a discovery of such alterations of its notes.

**Steamer Creole.**—A fine looking steamer, called the Creole, arrived in our harbor last Tuesday morning from Boston, Portland and Eastport. She is intended to run between this port and these during next summer; but is at once to be put upon the route as far as Portland, which will be a very great accommodation to this community as well as to the inhabitants of, Eastport, Bangor, and Portland, and to travellers passing between these places. She appears to be a substantial, sea-going boat, with a good engine, and very commodious cabins and decks. The main deck is covered in, which will render it very comfortable in bad weather. As this steamer has been employed as an outside boat in the United States, we believe she will be well suited to this route, particularly in winter time. She is well known as the steamer that was connected with the Lopez expedition to Cuba, after which occurrence she was employed in the Gulf of Mexico.

We wish her new owners, Messrs. F. W. Hatheway and Otis Small, every success in this line of business.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr Thomas Robson, of Sackville, to renew his application to the Legislature, at the ensuing session, for aid and encouragement in the erection of a Fog Bell, on the plan, and impelled by the machinery lately invented by him. Every attempt to lessen the dangers to which mariners are exposed in approaching our shores, ought to be heartily welcomed, and we hope that the perseverance and ingenuity displayed by Mr Robson will at length meet with their reward.

**Lieutenant Governorship, of Prince Edward Island.**—Alexander Bannerman, Esq., late of Burmieboozle, Aberdeenshire, who is stated to have been appointed to this situation, vacant by the death of Sir Donald Campbell, the late Lieutenant Governor, has been, we are informed, for many years a Merchant, Shipowner, and Banker, in Aberdeen, during which time he has been much respected among his fellow citizens. In 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill, he was elected to represent the City of Aberdeen, in the House of Commons, which honorable position he occupied for the subsequent fifteen years, to the satisfaction of his constituents, among whom he was highly popular. His politics are extremely liberal, we believe, and although the gentleman is now in his 67th year we presume he is well qualified to administer the Government of Prince Edward Island under its present circumstances, as he will be a very suitable person to introduce Responsible Government, (which we think will now be conceded to that Colony,) being a thorough business man, and well conversant with Parliamentary forms and usage. We have heard that he is a friend of Lord Panmure and Mr Joseph Hume, through whose influence it is likely the appointment has been secured to him.—*St. John Courier.*

## Novascotia.

The Magistracy of New Brunswick is likely to be the first question on which the Legislature will take action; a thorough reform of the body is anticipated.

The weather has once more assumed all the characteristics of winter, and a seasonable fall of snow on Thursday night has made the sleighing excellent.

The Halifax Hotel has been taken by her Majesty's Government, for the use of the Garrison at, it is said, a rent of £500 per annum. So that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

We understand that the Old Pavillion, formerly the Officer's Barracks, and at present occupied by that portion of the 38th Regi-

ment not on detachment, has been surveyed and condemned as not habitable.

The Portland Argus says, the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, is progressing famously: the grading, masonry and bridging, from South Paris to Bethel Hill, being nearly completed, and the rails are laid throughout half the distance.

**Teacher's Institute.**—This novel experiment, (novel at least in this Province) has been in operation here for the past three days, and will continue to the end of the week. There are from thirty five to forty teachers in attendance, from various parts of the eastern portion of the Province, and a lively and absorbing interest seems to pervade the minds of all, relative to the momentous subject that is under their consideration. It is impossible to estimate correctly the beneficial effects that must flow from this meeting. There are teachers present of all ages, from the young man just out of his teens to him who has grown grey in the service; and it is naturally to be supposed that from the intercourse alone of these men with each other, all will receive many valuable hints that will be useful to them in their profession, and that the standard of Common School Education will be materially elevated. The Trustees of the Pictou Academy are aiding Mr Dawson, by placing at his disposal the rooms in the building, and of such of the Philosophical Apparatus as he may require for illustrating his lectures on Agricultural Chemistry. The early part of the day is occupied by general discussions among the Teachers upon some branch of the Common School system, the best kinds of discipline, the various plans adopted for giving instruction in different branches of education, and in a review of the previous day's lectures and operations.—The Superintendent on these occasions takes the chair, and the discussions are most instructive and interesting. At twelve o'clock Mr Dawson delivers a lecture on Agricultural Chemistry, which is open to all, and we are pleased to see that some of the farmers in the vicinity are embracing this favorable opportunity for getting some knowledge of this most useful science. In the afternoon again a general discussion takes place, and in the evening at 7 o'clock a Lecture is delivered in the lecture room of the Academy upon some subject connected with the object of the institution. Such is an outline of the various days proceedings anything farther it is impossible for us to give. On Monday evening the Rev. Mr Elliot delivered an excellent lecture on school discipline, a task for which he is well qualified by the experience of twenty years as a school commissioner. On Tuesday evening Mr Dawson lectured on the Educational system of the New England States, as shown in their Primary and High Free Schools. His address was listened to with marked attention and pleasure by a crowded audience, and we doubt not the many valuable hints which the lecturer was enabled to give from personal inspection of these truly admirable schools will be found productive of vast benefit where acted on here. B. Hammatt Norton, Esq., American Consul also addressed the meeting in an eloquent and animated address, corroborative of the various remarks made by Mr Dawson, and predicted for that gentleman a bright career and high place in the history of his country. Last evening Mr Mulholland lectured on Arithmetic and the various modes of teaching it.—*Pictou Chronicle, Dec. 19.*

## Canada.

We notice in the Montreal papers, that a meeting was held on Tuesday last, in the rooms of the Montreal Assurance Company, which was most respectably attended, to consider the immense advantages of a Boulevard. The expense was estimated at from £1000 to £12000, and the meeting were of opinion, that one half the expense of constructing it should be defrayed out of the city funds, and the remainder be raised among the citizens. It is always well to have breathing room in a large city. Over-crowded and ill aired places, are most destructive to human life. Low lying places generally suffer, from a stagnated atmosphere, unless as in the case of Vienna, they are provided with lungs, as the *glacis* is called, which is in fact, a wide space of ground, covered with grass, planted with trees, and intersected with numerous walks—and which entirely surrounds the city and separates it from its vast suburbs. We have here, 'lungs' like those of Vienna; but the Montreallers have nothing of the kind and certainly as much require a Boulevard as the people of Paris. We hope they will succeed in their purpose.—*Quebec Chronicle Dec. 16.*

## West Indies.

**From Hayti.**—Brig Frederick, Captain Crosby, brings Port au Prince dates to December 1st. The panic concerning the cholera in Jamaica had entirely subsided. Soulogue was to be crowned emperor on Christmas day. His crown and other insignia of royalty had been received from France.—Three men from Aux Cayes had been publicly shot for political offences. The emperor had gone with his new fleet to a port about twenty miles distant, on a pleasure excursion, the alleged object being to 'christen' a house. The new crop of coffee comes in very slow, having been retarded by severe rains. The paper money of the island was at the rate of ten dollars for one of silver. American provisions were plenty, and dull of sale.

## SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31.

HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Southern mail due at noon yesterday, has just arrived. We have hurriedly gleaned the following extracts from the papers, received.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Royal Mail steamer Africa arrived at New York on Sunday last, in 15 days from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 7th December.

In the produce market there had been more activity; higher prices, had been obtained for several articles, and altogether a better feeling prevailed.

The accounts from Germany are more favorable, and hopes are now entertained that the differences between Austria and Prussia will be amicably arranged.

The English papers say, that there is an abatement of the anti-Popery excitement in England; yet from the accounts furnished by the same papers, we should infer that if there is an abatement of the excitement, produced by the first appearance of the Pope's bull in England, there is no abatement of strong feeling. Meetings continue to be held, and lectures to be given; and here and there a mob makes its appearance. The Protestant Dissenters of Liverpool have held a meeting, at which Dr. Raffles presided, and expressed their detestation of "the arrogant assumptions and claims unblushingly put forth in the official instrument, by which the hierarchy has been established." At the same time, they avow their willingness that the Romanists should enjoy any form of Church government, and observe any religious ceremonies, which will not conflict with the rights of others, and the supremacy of the Queen's authority in the land. In conclusion, they express their conviction that, the Tractarian movement has contributed to embolden the Pope to this aggressive measure.

It is, stated in the Legal Observer that a wealthy and influential individual in the North of England is about to commence a suit against one of the Roman Bishops for misdemeanour, and thus bring to the test the legal question involved in the hierarchal proceedings.

In the meantime Archbishop Wiseman has been enthroned with all due pomp and ceremony. The ceremony was performed at the Church of St. George, Southwark, on the 6th December. Notwithstanding the excitement which has prevailed, the precincts of the building on the occasion, wore the usual aspect of Sabbath tranquility, and the exterior calm was reflected by the most stilly and decorous silence inside doors. About half past eleven o'clock the preparations were observable in every part of the edifice. An acolyte came in one direction with a thurifer—another carried a crucifix to the spot where the procession was to form. A chalice was transferred from one altar to another by a third. At length the order for forming the procession was given by the tolling of a bell, and the attendant clergy of the 'Archdiocese' formed into regular order at the summits.

The proceedings terminated with an address to the new Archbishop, and an exhortation, in which he impressed upon his clergy the duties and obligations incidental to their important mission. The strictest order and decorum prevailed throughout.—*London paper.*

The commercial reports for the week notice general falling off in French manufactures, trade and commerce, caused by the uncertainty created by the menacing state of Germany.

**Germany.**—There seems to be a disposition on the part of the King of Prussia and some of his cabinet to preserve peace with Austria, and even to make large concessions to the Austrian Government, in order to avoid a rupture. In this feeling the majority of the Prussian Assembly and the great body of the people do not sympathize; still it is generally believed that peace will be preserved. On the 1st of Dec. the Austrian Government and the King of Prussia accepted the terms of an arrangement agreed upon by Baron Mantenfel, the Prussian Minister, and Prince Schwarzenburg, on the part of Austria. The matter underwent discussion in the Prussian Assembly, without coming to a satisfactory conclusion, and the King adjourned Parliament the third of January.

The Prussian armament still continued. Preparations were being made to put several fortresses in a state of defence.

At Vienna, orders had been issued to expedite the preparations for war. No change had taken place in the affairs in Electoral Hesse.

**Turkey.**—The insurgents at Aleppo have been subdued by the Sultan's forces. The former, to the number of 10,000, were successfully opposed by 4000 imperial troops, and great slaughter ensued—1800 having been killed.

**New Brunswick.**—The snow storm of Monday last, was the heaviest which has been experienced in this Province for several years. It has almost put a stop to the travelling in every direction. In some parts of the country it is six and even eight feet deep. We have no later paper from the United States than those we received on Monday. It will be seen by a telegraph despatch that the storm was very severe in Eng-