

lected, and great excitement prevailed in Texas.

DEATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—Hon. William Rufus King, long a Senator of the United States from Alabama, lately chosen Vice-President, died of consumption at his plantation, near Cahawba, Ala., on Monday, 18th inst., aged 68. His trip to Cuba in pursuit of health proved futile, as such trips usually do, and he was barely enabled to reach his home before Death claimed him as his prey.

STRIKES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Express gives the following as the position of the different movements for advance of wages among the trades in this city.

"The strikes of the shipjoiners, shipwrights, caulkers, coach painters, varnishers and polishers, silversmiths, house carpenters, milkmen, ship painters, cartmen, teamsters, laborers, coopers, gilders and printers, are all fairly settled. The waiters might also be set among the list of settled strikes. The strikes pending are the private coachmen who ask for an advance of \$7 a month. The pattern makers and millwrights, blacksmiths' helpers, the planished tin-plate workers, saddle and harness makers, piano-forte makers, and bootmakers, are preparing their reports. Preliminary meetings are called of the boss horse-shoers, foremen and coal passers, coal hoisters and metal roofers."

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S HEALTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard says:—

"The President's health is failing greatly, his lungs being quite irritated. He worries too much conflicting claims for office, taken every such contest involving bitterness on either side greatly to heart."

IMPRISONMENT OF COLORED SEAMEN.—The Charleston Mercury states that the U. States District Court in that city is about to try the validity of the laws of South Carolina requiring the imprisonments of Colored seamen. An action has been brought against the Sheriff of Charleston, at the instance of the British Consul, to recover damages for the alleged false imprisonment of Manuel Pereira, a colored British subject.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The American built Steamer Creole was registered at this Port as a British vessel within the last few days, and has commenced running to the Bend, which she could not do while she was owned by Americans as it is a Coasting Trade.

Another American built Steamer, called the Brooklyn, arrived in our harbour yesterday from New York. She is to be registered as a British boat and to be employed in towing.

We hear that several other American Steamers are expected shortly in our waters to share in the business which is extending in every direction.—Courier.

On Friday last an American built steamer called the Brooklyn, arrived in our harbour, having been purchased by parties here for a tug boat. She was formerly employed as a ferry boat between New York and Brooklyn.—St. John New Brunswick.

On Monday morning the first stone of Catholic Cathedral was laid with the usual ceremonies.

Although the hour, 6 o'clock A. M., was an unusually early one, a large number of persons was in attendance, probably from three to four hundred.

Bishop Connolly remarked in his address.—He felt confident that in two years the Cathedral would be finished, and he hoped they would all meet there then to attend at its consecration.—Freeman.

MILITARY.—The Head Quarters of the 76th Regiment, under command of Colonel Clarke, are expected to arrive here this evening or to-morrow morning, in the steamer Ospray, from Halifax, where the Regiment has recently arrived from Corfu. They will relieve the 72d Highlanders, at present stationed in this Province.—Observer.

The British government has sent to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, a gold medalion likeness of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a gold pocket chronometer for Capt. Nye, of the steamship Pacific, and a gold mounted trumpet and £10 sterling for the mate, and £10 for each of the six men who volunteered their services and saved the crew and passengers of the British bark Jesse Stevens, wrecked some time since. The presents are to be distributed through the State Department.

FARMING EMIGRANTS.—We are glad to notice that the brig Minerva, from Arr, (Scotland) arrived on Saturday last at this port, with a number of families of Emigrant Farmers, who intend to settle in this Province. We welcome such a class of people to our shores.—Morning News.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE SEAL FISHERY.—Thirty vessels had arrived at St. John's, N. E., up to the 18th inst., with from 2,500 to 9,000 Seals each. The weather continued very fine, and the expedition was expected to be a very successful one.

The Seal Fishery intelligence is most satisfactory, and the only matter of interest in our exchanges worth noting. Many of the 400 vessels fitted out for the ice have returned with large fares—others, of course have been unsuccessful; but, on the whole the fisheries appears to be quite equal to the most sanguine anticipations entertained. Fourteen vessels arrived alone contained 64,000 Seals. The Patriot of the 10th remarks:—

"Up to this date, success has, we are happy to report, attended our Sealing fleet. Every vessel, nearly, has returned with a full fare. At present there cannot be less than 250,000 Seals landed in this port! an amount of wealth, at this season of the year, never, we believe, before realised."

The Morning Post understands that the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company intend asking our Legislature to extend their present stock of £100,000 to £300,000 stg., as it is their intention to extend the line from Cape Ray to New York, with a branch line to Canada.—Already there are 100 miles in operation, inclusive of the sub-marine line of about 10 miles, while 600 miles additional are under contract, to be in operation during the approaching summer. The great cable, a piece of which we have seen, is to be laid down by the latter part of June, to connect Cape

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An address to her most excellent Majesty the Queen has been by the Assembly, renewing the application for "Responsible Government."

NOVA SCOTIA.

TEA SHIP FROM SHANGHAI FOR MONTREAL AT HALIFAX.—The Ship John Dugdale, Capt. Rome, from Shanghai to Montreal with a cargo of teas put into this port on Wednesday last in splendid order, and after a fine run of 112 days from that port. She sailed from Shanghai on the 11th Decr., and had a fine smooth passage to 35 degrees North, and then frequent gales from West and N. W.

The industrial Exhibition Commissioners held a meeting on Friday last, and on motion of the Speaker of the Assembly, the Exhibition was deferred to 1854.

Ray with P E Island, the sub-terrene wire for this Island is expected to arrive here in six or seven week hence, together with the carriages and mules, which are to be employed in laying down the wire in this Island.—The labourers required will, we understand, be chiefly, if not altogether, obtained here.

The overland wire has already been received.

AMERICAN SHIP WINCHESTER.—The trial of some of the sailors of this ship will excite not only a deep interest in this city, but in the American Republic. The trial of one of the men takes place this day. We observe that Major Norton, United States Consul, arrived in this City on Monday evening, having been ordered here by the present Government of the United States to look after the Winchester affair. It was intimated in Court on Monday, that he will protest against the trial of Kossuth, on the ground that no Court in Nova Scotia can have jurisdiction over acts committed on board an American Ship, under the American Flag, on the High Seas.—Halifax British North American.

CANADA.

Opposition being the life of trade, we are not sorry that a new Telegraph Company to be called the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, is about to be established. While two rival lines, simultaneously started, might be ruinous to the stockholders of both, the successful operation of one line has so increased the use of the telegraph as a means of communication, that another line from one end of Canada to the other has become a necessity. Two lines indeed would pay better were the rates of telegraphing reduced to one half that one line now does. At first there would no doubt be a considerable reduction of profits, but ultimately, as happened after Rowland Hill's system of penny postage had had a full trial, the profits will be more considerable than ever. In this like some of the most enterprising merchants in Toronto and Kingston have taken stock.

Indeed in the former city 901 shares amounting to £5,000, have been disposed of and in Kingston 390 shares, equal to £1950. Mr. Anderson is agent for the company in this city, and will no doubt be eminently successful in selling stock, which is elsewhere in great demand. One gentleman in Kingston, a member of Parliament, has taken 20 shares. We may mention that the line is completed from Toronto to Kingston, and is in working order; that the wires will be at once extended from Hamilton to Buffalo; that it is proposed to extend then to Bytown; and also by gutta percha from Prescott to Ogdensburg.

It is confidently rumored across the Atlantic, that lady Peel, the widow of the late Sir Robert, is about to be married to the old war-worn veteran, Lord Haroung, he Commander-in-Chief.

COPPER COINAGE FOR THE COLONIES.—Mr John Wilson, the member for Westbury and one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, stated in the House of Commons that the British Government was preparing for the issue of 500 tons of copper coins for the Colonies.—Quebec Gazette.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the schooner J. Trueman, Capt. Ackery, we have received to the 6th inst. from which we translate the following:—

"A letter has been received here from Gen. Santa Ana, from which we learn what are his desires in regard to the system to be adopted in political affairs. He recommends the preservation of order, (a principle requisite in the formation of a system in accordance with and possible under the necessities of the country;) he requires, also that the people of the State shall have unlimited confidence in the desire which animates him to work out the happiness of the nation, at whose call he has not hesitated to leave the tranquility of his retirement to enter again upon the litter path of public life. He charges us, that we shall unite for the purpose of saving the nation, and that we need not launch into conjectures in regard to the system which should rule us, as they will only create obstacles to the general welfare; and, lastly, he directs us to watch and prosecute the traitor Carvajal."

Loss of the Steamer Independence, on her passage from San Juan to San Francisco, attended with fearful sacrifice of life. The Independence was lost on the 18th February, having run ashore on the shoals off Margareta Island, where she took fire and burnt.—Five hundred passengers were on board, almost all of whom leaped into the water, and tried to reach the shore. At least 125 were lost. Margareta Island is upon the coast of Lower California. After striking, the Independence backed off, but finding eight feet of water in her hold, Captain Samson ordered the pilot to run her ashore on the beach, at a spot 300 yards from land; there the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnaces—the flames spreading rapidly and creating the most frightful consternation among the passengers—a heavy surf running at the time.

All the boats were swamped in trying to make the first trip ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine, which exploded, scattering the fragment in every direction. Many of the passengers were blown into the sea, and many jumped in and were immediately carried off by the strong current that was sweeping from the shore. Many who had previously reached the shore were unable to render any assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators of the death of men, women and children. The ship finally swung around broadside to the beach, when her coal also took fire, and she was totally destroyed. The passengers who were saved found themselves on an uninhabited island without water, where they remained forty-six hours in a state of intense suffering. Finally they were taken off by some whaling vessels lying in Magdalena Bay, a few miles distant.

From Lower California the accounts are far from cheering, as anarchy and rebellion reign to a great extent. Two attempts to fire the city of San Francisco were made on the night of the 20th March. Trouble was brewing with the Indians at San Diego.

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CROWN LAND OFFICE, April 6, 1853.

The petitions of the undermentioned persons, to purchase Land under the Labour Act, are complied with, but subject to a condition will be inserted in each Grant, that any ground hereafter required for the Line or Stations of any Railway, may be taken without compensation; and no Commissioner under the said Act is to allow work to be done in payment for any Land at present in the occupation of any other person.

Northumberland, Benjamin Story

Kent, Maurice Arseno, Thomas Hays, Peter R. Arseno, Celestine Hebert, Andrew Bigley, Dossy Hebert, Eleir Blanchard, Frank Hebert, Maximin Blanchard, Simon Hebert, Samuel Blanchard, Owens M. Cafferty, Dennis Cairns, James M. Donald, James Cairns, Kenneth M. Intosh, Dominic Casey, John M. Neal, George Collett, John Noonan, Alexi Cormier, Joseph Pallang, Ami Cormier, Hypalite Rickard, Lewis Cormier, Joseph Rickard, James Cruthers, Maximin Richard, Michael Doody, Simon T. Richard, Lewis Dupare, Samuel Robicheau, Joseph Fenon, Peter Savoy, Isaac Gesnor, Lamany Serat, Sylvan Gougnan, Simon Sheverie, George E. Graham, Robert Smyth, John Graham, Joseph White Junr, John Gray, Maximin White, Morris Handrican, Thadie White, Edward Hays, Thomas White.

R. D. WILMOT, Sur. Gen.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, April 1, 1852.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of May next, at noon, by the respective Deputies at their offices, agreeably to the Regulations of 11th May 1853, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases.

(The right of granting Licenses for the cutting of Logs and Timber is to be reserved by the Government, after the Land has been surveyed and improved to the value of not less than ten pounds, until the first day of May next following such survey and improvements.)

(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

By Deputy Surveyor, at Dalhousie, 33 acres, lot 12, Heron Island, James M. Gill and John M. Alistier, upset price, £27.

By Deputy Surveyor, at Bathurst, 118 acres, lot 60, block 2, Bathurst, Samuel Canard.

By Deputy Surveyor, at Chatham, 100 acres, lot 112, block 8, east side Richibucto Road, Samuel Canard.

By Deputy Surveyor, at Bathurst, 35 acres, lot C, block 1, Dundas, Simon A. Cassey, upset price, £100.

By Deputy Surveyor, at Westington, 57 acres, lot 25, block 5, Westington, Oliver Thibido, upset price, £100.

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