

News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.

Revolt at Sing Sing Prison.—It appears that a conspiracy has been organizing among the convicts for some time past, the ringleader was a man named Dunn, now undergoing a second term of incarceration for crime committed in this city. By means of notes handed round in the workshops everything was prepared, and merely awaited the signal from the arch conspirator, which signal was given between 8 and 9 o'clock on Sunday morning whilst the various gangs were going in to breakfast. As the gang of stone quarriers were pacing the quadrangle, a cry arose from them, and forthwith thirty or forty men started off. Reaching the railroad track, which lies in a cutting, directly through the prison grounds, they descended the wall and ran through the tunnel towards the village, at the top of their speed. Long confinement, however has told upon their powers of endurance, and when they had got off two or three hundred yards from the prison they were nearly all winded.—As the ran they kept up their peculiar cry, which attracted the attention of the people in the village who rushed forward along the railroad, and, with little resistance, secured the fugitives. Another party of convicts put towards the river, and meeting with a guard, they drove him from his post with stones; but their retreat was soon cut off, and they were all eventually captured. None of the convicts made towards the open country at the back of the prison, doubtless being afraid of the guardhouse and the riflemen it contained.

Whilst breakfast was being eaten in the dining room, three or four convicts commenced an attack on the head keeper, whom they got down and commenced pummelling, whilst hundreds of men at the table looked calmly on. Mr Beardly the prison agent, coming in and presenting a revolver, the assailants immediately drew off. After the meal was concluded, and the men were returning across the quadrangle, one of them cried out "Now is the time boys," and prepared to start off, but an officer stepped up and discharged a pistol at his breast. The man immediately fell, but soon got up unhurt, as the pistol was not loaded with ball.

There has been considerable using of the shower bath at the establishment the last two days, on account of the *emete*, Dunn having received the infliction twice with the Croton hose full in his face. At the last accounts he was passing his time in the "dark cell," and the prison was quiet.—*New York Herald.*

Horrible Double Murder.—Danville Pa., May 12.—There is very much excitement here relative to the death of Catharine Ann Clark by poison, supposed to have been administered by her husband, William Clark. The body has been exhumed, and an analysis is going on by direction of the Coroner. Clark is in custody. Mrs Twigg has also been arrested as a supposed accomplice of Clark, her husband having died suddenly three weeks since under similar circumstances. His body will be exhumed for examination. It is supposed that a criminal connection existed between her and Clark.

The steamer *Africa* sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday, from New York, with 200 passengers and \$1,533,578 in specie.

Heavy rains have occurred at the South, deluging the lands, and causing great freshets.

Several lives have been lost on the Southern Michigan Railroad by running over a cow, which threw the tender off the track.

Fifteen days later from California.—We have dates from California to the 20th of April.

The most important news from the Isthmus is that Gen. Walker had evacuated Rivas, and was on board a British man-of-war at San Juan. From the Mormon Country we learn that the notorious Brigham Young has been compelled to flee from Salt Lake.

Numerous crimes and casualties were reported in California.

The winter in Oregon was more stormy and the snow deeper than ever before known.

A report was prevalent at Carson Valley that Brigham Young has been compelled to flee from Salt Lake to save himself from the fury of his flock.

A bill had passed the Senate, submitting the payment of the State debt to the people.

Mining news very favorable. Business dull.

The crops promise to be extensive beyond precedent.

The theatre and other property at Oreville were burnt April 6th. Loss \$50,000.

Begota dates are to April 7th, Senor Arozema had introduced a project into the Chamber of Representatives for placing the Isthmus of Panama under the joint protection of new Granada, England, France, United States and Sardinia.

Washington, May 11.

The official papers just communicated to government by Lord Napier, contain a formal proposition for a new Central American treaty, but the administration will probably do nothing in the premises until the meeting of the next congress.

Robert J. Walker to-day took the oath as Governor of Kansas. He was closeted with the President several hours, and received his instructions from him, and will leave for the Territory to-morrow morning.

Hartford, May 11.—The Mercantile Bank of this city, have discovered a defalcation of \$3700 in the accounts of their late teller, Dwight

Sedgwick, who has gone to California. The loss falls upon the teller's bondsmen.

Oswego, May 11.—There were afloat from Lake Michigan for Oswego, up to May 8th, 10,700 barrels of flour and 250,000 bushels of wheat, mostly from Milwaukee. No corn had been shipped from the Upper Lakes up to the 8th for this port.

A Chapter of Horrors.—A considerable portion of our space this morning is taken up with murders and rumors of murders. The newest grief is an excitement in a place called English Neighborhood, near Fort Lee, just across the Hudson, within the limits of the sovereign State of New Jersey. Here lately lived and loved a lady and a lawyer. The lady recently took ship for New Orleans, there to arrange some business connected with her property. She was accompanied by the lawyer, to whom she was betrothed. On the passage the lawyer died suddenly; the lady returned with his body, and produced a will by which she was made his sole heir. The residents of the neighbourhood have got up a large amount of excitement upon this apparently small capital, and the gossips are trying to make a second Burdell case of it. So far there are no circumstances sufficiently strong to justify the suspicion that the man came to his death by foul means.

Further up the river, the quiet town of Newburg—and, indeed, the whole county of Orange—has been thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by the discovery of the body of a young and beautiful woman, under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that she had been murdered. It was first supposed to be the body of Miss Sarah Bloom, and was identified as such by the sister of Miss Sarah Bloom, and two other witnesses. A man of the name of Jenkins, who was last seen with Miss Bloom, was detained on this evidence, and was undoubtedly convicted of the murder by half the gossips in the county; when, on yesterday, Miss Bloom appears alive and well. This furnishes another to the many cases in the books in proof of the uncertainty of certain evidence, while it adds a fresh mystery to the affair. It seems that the victim is so much distorted that identification will be almost impossible, and it is very probable that this first link in a chain of Circumstantial evidence will never be fixed so strongly as to withstand a doubt.

In the Oyer and Terminer yesterday was commenced the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Doctor Burdell—a deed which created an excitement only paralleled by the Parkman murder at Boston some eight years since. The Court is held by Mr Justice Davies, the prosecution is conducted by the District Attorney, with whom are joined the Attorney General of the State and the Assistant District Attorney, while the leaders for the defense are equally matched with their opponents. The day was exhausted in empannelling a jury.

The cases we have mentioned excite general interest, because there is an air of romance about them which lends an irresistible fascination to the records of crime. In addition to the Burdell case there are two murder trials which will take place at this term of the Court of General Sessions. It is no flattering evidence of what we call the enlightenment of the nineteenth century that the journals should be thus filled with the details of horrible crimes. What is the matter? Do we live in a Christian community? What is the clergy about.—*New York Herald.*

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The mail steamer after a fine run of little less than ten days, arrived at Halifax on the forenoon of Tuesday last. The mail for this quarter arrived here yesterday afternoon. The papers are to the 9th instant.

We give below, a detailed report of the news.

EUROPE.

The Parliament has been opened, and several measures of interest and importance to the commercial public already announced. The royal speech announces the conclusion of treaties with the King of Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues, and of peace with the Shah of Persia.

The money market, notwithstanding a material decrease in the demand for accommodation, continues stringent, and no alteration has taken place in the minimum rate of the Bank of England, which continues at 6½ per cent.

At Liverpool, Wheat has met a good consumptive demand during the week, realising an advance of 1d to 2d per 70lbs on the most descriptions. Flour at an improvement of 6d per bbl. and sack. Indian Corn at high rates, tending rather to restrict business, the advance being 6d per qtr.

Sugar has been in fair demand, and a farther considerable advance has been realised. Nothing has transpired in Molasses or coffee. Tea is a little firmer but the transactions are only to a moderate extent.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Belhaven to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

PERSIA.—The capture of Mohammurah.—The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Sir James Outram, dated "The Camp before Mohammurah, March 28th:—

"Mohammurah was captured by the British on the 26th inst. The enemy lost 200 killed and wounded, amongst whom was Asherluf Brigadier, besides 17 guns, and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores. The Per-

sian army, under the Shah Zadah, retreated towards Ashwaz and Shuster in great disorder. British forces are encamped near Mohammurah.

"Our loss in killed and wounded is about ten."

"The Arab tribes are friendly, and are sending in their submission."

The following further telegraphic message has been received from Sir James Outram through Constantinople.

The flying expedition to Ahwaz returned to Mohammurah on the 4th instant (April), completely successful.

The large Persian army retired from their position, and retreated rapidly towards Dizful before a British force not 400 strong.

One gun was captured, and extensive military stores were seized and destroyed.

The French Mission to China.—The *Moniteur* has the announcement: M. the Baron Gros has been appointed by his Majesty the Emperor to repair to China in the character of Commissioner Extraordinary. Lord Elgan has received from the Government of her Britannic Majesty an analogous mission, with the same title, and the two plenipotentiaries will lend each other mutual assistance in the negotiations which are confided to them, and the success of which would, without any doubt, open a new field to Christian civilisation and the commerce of all nations. M. le Baron Gros will almost immediately embark on board the frigate *Audacieuse*. He will be accompanied by M. Duchesne de Bellecourt, secretary of the first class, M. the Vicomte de Contades, secretary of the third class, M. the Marquis de Moges and M. the Comte de Latour-Maubourg attaches to this extraordinary mission.

A Paris Correspondent of the *Independence* states that one of the instructions of the French plenipotentiary to China will authorise him to demand, on the part of Roman Catholic mission, the right to instruct their religion in China, on condition that they do not attack the existing government and conform to the laws.

Visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Her Majesty.—Paris, Friday night.—It is decided that the Grand Duke Constantine is to have an interview with the Queen of England at Osborne; but this visit will not take place until his Imperial Highness has finished his tour of the Western parts of France. According to the programme in *Le Nord*, the Grand Duke's visit to Her Majesty will not take place until about the first of June.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.—Advices from Vienna say that a conciliatory step has just been made by the cabinet of Turin towards Austria. It is stated that the cabinet of the Tuilleries, on pressing representations made to the court of Sardinia, has received from Turin a reply which is represented as being of a nature to cabinet of Vienna to consent to the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two courts.

SWITZERLAND.—Berne, May 6.—The article in the *Moniteur* has produced a very painful impression. The French Minister has had a warm discussion with the President of the Federal Council on the premature revelations of diplomatic secrets by the Swiss journal, the *Bund*. The apostolic nuncio has announced that he was prepared to separate the Canton of Tessin from the diocese of Milon and Conio provided the consent of the bishops and of Austria was obtained.

The Band of Berne publishes the text of the first instructions given to Dr. Kern.—They simply show that they have since been modified by the acceptance of the draft of the treaty drawn up by the representatives of the Powers at the Paris Conference. The instructions are dated at the 21st January last.

Concordat with Naples.—Turin, May 5th.—It is reported that the long talked of Concordat between Naples and the Holy See is on the point of being concluded. It will exempt the property of the clergy and of charitable institutions from taxation, suppress the intervention of lay authorities in marriages, and place the civil registration exclusively in the hands of the clergy. The royal acts in the nomination of bishops are also to be suppressed. The clergy are to have the surveillance of families, and when they think proper can claim the aid of the armed force.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen, May 6.—The new ministerial combination has failed, as well as the former one. M. M. Bulow and Moltke have both left Copenhagen. At this moment the exclusive Danish party is master of the situation. The *Fadrelandet* announces that the portfolio of Foreign affairs will be taken by one of the present ministers.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Russia, which heretofore was favourable to Denmark, has just pronounced against her in a dispatch addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Minister at Copenhagen. He declares that the views of the two great German Powers are well founded; and expresses a hope that the dispute will not become a European question, but will be strictly regarded as exclusively of German interest. The court of Denmark is counselled to display all possible moderation, so that an early and satisfactory solution may be gained. The *Independence* states that in the difficulty of the claim of Holstein to revise its provincial constitution, which is supported by Prussia, the Cabinets of London, Vienna, and Paris, adopt the view taken by the Court of Denmark.

TURKEY.—The Journal de Constantinople of the 29th, announces that the tribes had recognized the authority of Schamyl, and were preparing to break the truce made with Russia and join the Circassians. The Sultan has sent the order of the Medjidie to the King of Prussia.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens of the 29th ult., state that the discussion of the budget is advancing: that of the Minister of Public Instruction has been adopted unanimously. The Minister of Finance has presented a customs tariff, based on that of the principal countries in Europe.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.—The *Belgian Journals* publish the account of this treaty. The Russians are to be allowed freedom to come and go in the towns of Simoda and Hakodadi, which will enable them to carry on trade with greater advantages than the treaties with other powers have yet accorded. In the Japanese treaty with England it is, however, provided that the English shall at all times be placed on the same footing as the most favourable, and the terms of the Russian treaty will, therefore, be advantageous to them if good faith is observed by the Japanese.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Happily for the quiet and industry of our Country, and we trust pregnant with indications of peace and progress in the future the Elections have terminated; and one of the most intensely exciting struggles brought to a close.

It is generally conceded that the newly elected House of Assembly will possess talent and independence equal to all, and very superior to many of its predecessors.

The engagement of men of political research, natural ability and administrative talent in our public affairs must in the nature and course of things prove highly beneficial to the country; and we are led to express the opinion that, during the legal term of the next Assembly, if pecculation and mal-administration are tolerated by the members of the House, the sin will be emphatically of the heart not of the head!

Important questions, involving the very existence of our Constitution, and the general contentment of the community will press themselves forward for adjustment, and must be grappled with and decided by highminded statesmanship.

But we have not an intention this week of prosecuting our political enquiries commenced and continued in our two issues. We do wish to say a word upon our commercial position and prospects. The former, we fear, is very embarrassing; the latter equally disheartening. On every hand serious complaints are heard, and dreary prognostications of the future uttered. There is a great and prevailing scarcity of money. The market is more than "tight"—it is pinching, and men who lightly esteemed a pound now hold on tenaciously to a penny.

It is during such depressing commercial embarrassments that the people should be able to feel and enjoy the official operations of the Banks. But is it so? Ask the small Trader whose very livelihood is sometimes depending on a discount of a note? Ask the man who proposes to pay half, with security for the residue? Ask those who, undoubted in standing and reputation as business men, have had their paper thrown wantonly out, and their whole arrangements cruelly jarred and overturned! We do seriously fear, that instead of assisting to lighten the burdens of the people, Banks frequently render them heavier and more intolerable! And we have even heard it whispered that some Banks are little less than shaving shops—and shave, closely at that! Is this as it should be?

We know many will say that by shrewd, careful, economical, and judicious management alone, can a Banking establishment prosper—nevertheless, we have yet to learn that these essential characteristics are represented or exhibited by a grinding avariciousness, and a selfish determination to have the "pound of flesh" at any price! We verily believe many a commercial "crisis" owes its origin to the Banks—that did their respective Directorates manifest more Samaritan patriotism, fewer of our leading men would be necessitated to compound, to take the benefit of a Deed of Assignment, and to sacrifice valuable properties for the immediate payment of a pressing, though comparatively speaking, trivial, and pecuniary demand.

We do sincerely trust that salutary improvement will ere long give stamp to Banking operations; and that, by a fair and just equalization, these establishments will cease to foster the monopolies of the affluent, and become the friendly Refuge City of the honest poor, rather than mere saving funds for the excessively rich.

It is a startling thing to find, in the small city of St. John, upwards of two hundred Civil actions entered upon the Docket of Causes of a Supreme Court Circuit—and to know that notwithstanding this enormous extent of litigation, lawing is vastly on the increase. In fact the Court Calendar is a trifling index of the stern reality. Few save those engaged, can comprehend the amount of suing and settling, conveyancing and compounding, carried on in the private offices of the City Lawyers—while the duo-weekly trips of the American steamers bear away hundreds who are seeking a more favorable field; some of them poor, but honest, others mere refugees from the Sheriff's deputies.

Is there no remedy?

We have thought the Legislature, by courtesy supposed to comprehend the legal, commercial and financial acumen and ability of the Province, might find some happy panacea for these depressing and perilous ills. Is there not one among the forty odd members elect, fresh from the people, who can conceive, prepare, and put into speedy and successful operation some cure? Here is a field for profound sagacity and statesmanlike foresightedness!