

Communications.

Mr. Pierce.

DEAR SIR—Thinking, with your assistance and that of the Press generally, I might be of service to many, and be the means of saving a great deal of suffering and loss of life and property throughout the world, by making known to scientific men, a few simple suggestions for their consideration.

In reading of so many disasters by fire at sea, as also in harbour, and having been several times on the ocean and at fires, has made me acquainted with the difficulty of extinguishing a fire in a ship, particularly when loaded and when there is a lower deck laid and caulked. I have seen a number of superior fire engines on board some of them, particularly in steamboats, which were in most instances of little use from the almost impossibility of any man holding the branch pipe, getting where he can play on the fire, as the part where it does most damage is under the decks, where no water can reach.

I should propose to fit all ships with a simple apparatus which can be done at small expense, and not interfere with the stowage, which will enable the crew of a ship in most cases, to extinguish a fire in the hold, whether loaded or light, without having to go below the upper deck. My plan is as follows:—When the ship has two decks laid, at each end of the lower deck beams, against the ceiling, place a tier of cast iron pipes of about three inches bore in lengths of about 20 feet each, below the beams, connect these together by small iron pipes of 1, or 1½ inch, to run under the deck, secured there to about half way between each beam, or more of them if required, from side to side of the ship, to be perforated with holes on the upper side, so that the water will flow out, constantly wetting the whole underside of the deck and sides of the beams before falling down on the fire. This of itself will cause a steam to rise in a close ship which would deaden most fires. Each length of the large pipe which should not be connected, to have a branch of the same size through the sides of the ship to connect with the sea, and a screw valve or gate in it, so that it can be opened or closed from the deck at any time. Also another branch up through the deck, so in case the vessel is not deep enough for the water to flow in, it can be supplied from the deck with the pumps of the ship, or otherwise the large pipes along the sides of the ship should be perforated with holes along the side next the ceiling so as to let the water out and keep it constantly wet round the hatchways and openings in the deck where the greatest quantity of fire is likely to be. The pipes should be fitted to let out the largest quantity of water. The upper deck should be fitted up in the same way from stem to stern; the water must of course be supplied from the deck by the pumps of the ship, or otherwise, water that flowed in below could be pumped up by the ship's pumps and used between decks by merely having a few canvas hose to carry it where wanted to; a common tub made of a half panecheon to act as a funnel and form a head to supply the pipes under the upper deck. This apparatus will answer to ventilate the ship while at sea, by having a short pipe to fit into the mouth of each of the openings through the deck to keep the water from going down, so they may be left open to admit the escape of foul air from all parts of the ship.

CHARLES J. PETERS.

Chatham, June 1, 1858.

News of the Week.

From English Papers to May 22.
EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—In House of Lords on the 20th, Earl of Derby stated that Government had that morning received important despatches from India, containing among other matters, a representation from Sir James Outram as to severity of proclamation, and Lord Canning's reasons for issuing it; the papers were being copied, and he promised should be in the hands of members of Parliament before the division in the other House. On the same evening in Commons, the debate on vote of censure was resumed. Palmerston read extracts from the letters addressed by Lord Canning to Vernon Smith, explanatory of reasons why the proclamation was in some parts so severe, and in some so indulgent. Mr. Bright spoke in terms of strong condemnation of Canning's despatch, and declared he would do nothing towards restoring the late Government to power. Sir James Graham, in a telling speech, declared he should most unhesitatingly vote against resolution, although he did not altogether approve of Ellenborough's despatch. There were numerous other speakers on both sides of the question, when the debate was further adjourned.

On Friday, 21st, in Lords, Malmesbury stated he had received reply from Government of Naples in answer to claim of indemnity, which he understood to be a refusal, and had treated as such. Within the last two hours, however, he had received a despatch informing him that it was not a positive refusal, but simply an argumentative reply. Adjourned till 31st for Whitsun Holidays.

In Commons the vote of censure was taken up and after numerous and repeated calls upon Mr. Cardwell, by Liberal members, to withdraw his resolution, that gentleman, with the con-

currence of Lords Palmerston and John Russell, and the authority of House generally, consented, and the resolution and amendments were formally withdrawn; thus virtually giving Ministers a triumph. Disraeli, in giving his consent to withdrawal, said resolution was avowedly brought forward as censure upon conduct of Government, if he consented to its withdrawal it must be clearly understood that he did so not because Government shrunk from consequences that would follow if it were adopted. Whatever result might be, they looked forward to it without apprehension, and even now were ready to encounter consequences of division. So far as debate was concerned he thought he might say that no Ministry on their trial could look back upon discussion with greater satisfaction. The opposition to motion had been maintained not by Administration, for they had wisely and properly withdrawn as much as possible from debate, but by members not connected with Government in politics, and by men inferior to none in intellectual character and authority. He consented to withdrawal of motion, not for sake of Government, but for sake of India, and best interests of Empire. In doing so he appealed to language of all their despatches to show that Government had given to Lord Canning a most cordial and complete support, and he would mention that since Ellenborough's despatch had been sent out, Government had communicated with Canning, informing him that he might rely upon their continued confidence and support. House adjourned to 28th.

The correspondence between Sir James Outram and Gov. General of India, which throws new light upon the proclamation of Lord Canning and mainly led to the withdrawal of Cardwell's motion, is published, and shows that Sir James Outram earnestly and strongly protested against Canning's confiscation policy, but without effect.

The contract between Atlantic Telegraph Company and English Government was signed and sealed by Lords Commissioners of Treasury and Directors of Company on 20th—It is for a period of 25 years from time cable shall have been successfully laid down. Telegraph fleet had all assembled at Plymouth and would sail on experimental trip in a few days. It consists of U. S. frigate Niagara, and British steamers Agamemnon, Valorous, Gorgon, and Porcupine.

London Times in its city article refers to the importance of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua.

New screw steamer *Nova Scotian* of Quebec Line had arrived at Liverpool. Sails for Quebec on 1st trip June 2nd.

Strong gales of wind had prevailed, and on the north-west coast of Ireland a great many fishing boats had been capsized and it is feared nearly fifty lives were lost.

English funds had shown more buoyancy and closed steadily at the quotations.

London Times of Saturday reports funds buoyant. On previous day loans on Stock were in considerable demand, and higher rates were freely paid, but an abundant supply of money having been attracted rates receded to previous figure.

In regard to Parliamentary proceedings on Friday, Times says Sir James Outram's despatch broke camel's back.

Herald rejoices in triumph of Ministry, which it believes will also be received with enthusiasm by country.

Daily News says House of Commons rarely presented a more singular and exciting scene.

ITALY.—It is rumoured that Holland has been chosen by Naples and Piedmont as mediator in the Cagliari affair.

The Post's Paris correspondent says, the King of Naples lately applied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport. He said he was fearful of France, and could no longer be sure that British Government would continue its policy of conciliation. A cabinet courier reached Naples on the 14th, from St. Petersburg.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says, letters from central Italy and some parts of Lombardy, state that the various governments are making great preparations against a Mazzinian rising.

TURKEY.—The Paris papers of Sunday, all publish a telegraphic despatch to the effect that the Turks have been completely routed near Grahova, their leader killed, and all their guns captured.

The most alarming reports are current in well informed circles in Paris, of a general rising of the Christians throughout all European Turkey. The Greek soldiers are deserting en masse, to form guerrilla troops within the Turkish territory.

FRANCE.—Trial of the 33 persons arrested at the recent insurrectionary outbreak at Châlons was progressing in that town. Times' Paris correspondent says French squadron in Pacific is to be re-inforced. Command of squadron has been given to Commander Saussé. Same authority says instructions been sent to Baron Gros in China to treat with Imperial Commissioner without going to Peking. Position of Suez is considered of so much importance by French Government that Consulate there has been raised to Consulate General. Election of M. Mitgen to Legislature is regarded as highly important demonstration against Government.

LATEST.—A per cent. closed Friday at 69 francs 70 centimes.

London Saturday noon.—Paris correspondent of the Times says it is now decided that the Government of Algeria will be given to Prince Napoleon, and that he will have full power to administer it without being under

the control of a minister in Paris. Turkish Govt. is said to have consented to a settlement of Montenegro affair.

INDIA AND CHINA.

India and China letters have arrived; dates Calcutta, April 10, and Hong Kong, March 29.

The Times Calcutta correspondent writes:—It seems clear we have a hot weather campaign upon our hands. The Sepoys, some 3,000 expected, have escaped, and are swarming into Rohilkund and the provinces east of Benares. Bareilly overflows with them, and with the armed ruffians, who, beaten everywhere, still congregate wherever there is a chance of plunder and anarchy.

Bahadore Khan is rapidly building up a regular administration, collecting revenues, founding families, and striking coin in his own name. All the discontented seek his protection, and leader after leader, the Nana being the first, submit to a man risen from the ranks. He has, I am told, a strong body of cavalry, in which he reposes great confidence, some 25,000 Sepoys, and an armed rabble, which may be estimated at any number you please to fix. A week of victory would bring it up to 100,000, and a day's reverse reduce it to a few desperate fanatics.

Sir C. Campbell has arranged for an immediate campaign. The unfortunate incident of Col. Milman's loss at Azimghur, has somewhat disarranged his plans.

We want more men, and the Times correspondent fears that we have to defeat an enemy as strong as before, and scattered over a very much wider surface.

Bombay mail of April 24, reached England. Main features of news anticipated by Telegraph. The hot weather had set in in all its intensity, but the greater part of British forces would, of necessity be kept to field. The advance into Rohilkund had commenced. Interesting details are given of capture of Jhansi, and Kotah resistance; former was severe, and the British sustained considerable losses, but operation is pronounced one of the most brilliant of the campaign.

Sir Archibald Wilson, the conqueror of Delhi, had arrived in London.

Malta, May 15, 6 A. M.—The following has just come to hand by the Sultan:—

The Commander-in-Chief had sent his Staff to Cawnpore on the 12th, and was to march to Futtighur.

Brigadier Seaton had defeated the rebels near that station. They were totally routed; lost two guns and all their ammunition. Our loss was slight. The enemy had some 300 killed and wounded.

Sir Hugh Rose, when last heard of, was at Esaghur, in the Gwalior country. The Kotah fugitives are endeavouring to make Calpee. The Rajah of Kotah had been tried for implication in Major Burton's murder, and it is believed had been acquitted.

A small Bombay force had defeated a body of rebels in the Malpura mountains; otherwise all is quiet in the Presidency.

The following telegram, dated Malta, was received at the East India House on Saturday, May 15, 7.37 p. m.:

To J. Dickenson, Esq., India House, London.

Sir H. Rose's advance on Calpee has been delayed by the fear that the Kotah rebels will fall on Jhansi. Orders have been issued to Gen. Roberts to advance to Kotah, to co-operate with Sir H. Rose. This military movement is reported since the capture of Kotah. The Rajah is on trial before a commission for not having saved Major Burton and his sons from being murdered.

The Sikh (qv.) force, under Major Evans, after an obstinate battle of some hours, inflicted a severe defeat on a large body of Bhools and Meekives (qv.) in the Santpore hills, on April 11. 60 men and 400 women were captured. Our loss was severe, 71 killed and wounded; among the latter five officers, Capt. Birch, Lieuts. Baasel, Blair, Atkins, and Parent, (qv.).

Gwalior.—The disarming of the Myhee Caupia is in progress. No new disturbances are reported in the Southern Mahratta country. The rebel Desayees are said to have entered the Sawunt Warree country with a few followers. The outbreak, it is hoped, is nearly suppressed.

Azimghur.—On April 15 Sir E. Lugard relieved Azimghur. The enemy retreated with regularity, but lost three guns and a great number of men. In the pursuit Mr. Venables, civil service (qv.) and Lieut. Hamilton were wounded.

Calpee.—It is thought the enemy will make a stand at Calpee. The rebel Rajah of Mynpore has arrived at Oursi. (Sirs?) with some forces.

There are signs that Yeh's policy is not likely to be persisted in by the enemy.

The China Gazette says the language of the authorities from Peking is eminently pacific.

Holloway's Pills.—Armed with this great antidote, the traveller is prepared to encounter all varieties of climate, for he has the means of eradicating nearly every species of internal disease. The epidemics of the alluvial districts of the West, and the miasmatic swamps of the South, and the epidemics which at particular seasons decimate the population of our crowded cities, are susceptible of being controlled by the purifying, disinfesting action of the pills upon the animal fluids; while external diseases and injuries are rapidly and thoroughly cured by the anti-inflammatory and healing agency of the Ointment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Steamer LADY HEAD.

Will leave MIRAMICHI for QUEBEC, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 9th inst., touching at BATHURST, DALHOUSIE, PASPEBIAC, and GASPE. For rates of Freight and Passengers, apply to WM. J. FRASER & CO., Agents. Chatham, June 5, 1858.

JOHN LINKLATTER, SHOEMAKER, &c.

Takes this opportunity to inform his friends and customers, that he has REMOVED to the House, in King Street, formerly owned by Mrs. McLeod. He returns thanks for the liberal support he has received while in business, and shall be happy to receive a continuance of the same.

As he has recently incurred a liability, he would feel obliged if those who are indebted to him would make payment on or before the middle of JULY, next, so that he may be enabled to liquidate it.

Chatham, June 3, 1858.

FOR

Gaspe, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Bathurst, Miramichi, Shediac, and Pictou.

The New Iron Screw Steamer "LADY HEAD," 150 nominal horse power, WM. DAVISON, master, will leave this Port on TUESDAY, the 1st JUNE, at NINE o'clock A. M., touching at the above places going and returning.

For further particulars apply to

F. BUTEAU,

McPherson's Buildings,

St. Peter Street.

Quebec, May 13, 1858

CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Messrs. John Laws & Co., until WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., from persons desirous of contracting to build the PUBLIC WHARF, at Newcastle. Any information required will be given at the above Office.

RICHARD HUTCHINSON,

JOHN LAWS,

W. A. BLACK.

Committee

Newcastle, June 4, 1858.

R. R. R.

HEALTH will, in all cases, follow the use of RADWAY'S R. R. REMEDIES. There are none so sick or diseased, so weak, feeble, or crippled with pain or infirmities, but that Radway's Ready Relief; Renovating Resolvent; or Regulators, as the nature of the disease or sickness may require, will quickly and rapidly cure.

These remedies consist of Radway's Ready Relief; Radway's Renovating Resolvent; Radway's Regulators. Each of these remedies possess special curative powers over certain diseases. Yet there are other diseases wherein their combined medicinal properties are required; and when thus used, if there is sufficient life and strength within the diseased or dying body to sustain their action, the patient will live and be restored to health.

Pain,	R. R. Relief
Acute Diseases,	do. do.
Inflammatory Diseases,	Relief and Regulators.
Malarious Diseases,	do. do.
Congestive Diseases,	do. do.
Scrofulous Diseases,	Renovating Resolvent.
Chronic Diseases,	do. do.
Syphilitic Diseases,	do. do.
Constitutional Diseases	Resolvent and Regulators.
Skin Diseases,	Renovating Resolvent
Nervous Diseases,	Robust, Relief, Regulators.
Infectious Diseases,	R. Relief and Regulators.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Many diseases that afflict humanity, are inherited as heir-looms from the diseased bodies of sickly sires. Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis and Pits, are among the most common of constitutional diseases. Now we are not how many generations the seeds of these diseases may have been established in the system, corrupting the blood—Radway's Renovating Resolvent will eradicate from the bodies of the afflicted, every particle of diseased deposits, and fill the veins with new, pure, and healthy blood.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent should be hailed as a blessing by every mother throughout the land, whose infants are afflicted with Sores, Humors, etc. These breakings out (thus early) are evidences of disease transmitted from the parent stock. A few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will eradicate every vestige of the disease, and insure the child a sound and healthy body.

R. R. R.—Radway's Ready Relief for Head-aches, whether sick or nervous; Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, influenza, bloody Flux, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Toothache, Small Pox, Fevers, Swollen Joints, Kidney Complaints, Scars, Pains, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Measles, Heartburn, and Pains of all kinds. Radway's Ready Relief will, in a few minutes change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R.—Radway's Renovating Resolvent, for the cure of chronic diseases—such as Scrofula and Syphilitic complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Induration and Enlargements of parts, Empyema and other diseases of the Skin, Noses, Tumors, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

R. R. R.—Radway's Regulators will cure, effectively and speedily, Costiveness, Indigestion, Painter's Colic, Lead Diseases, inflammation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Heart and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Small Pox, Fevers, Measles, etc., etc. Whenever the system is out of order, or the blood impure, a dose of Radway's Regulators will restore it to regularity, and purify and cleanse the blood. No female should be without them.

R. R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists and Merchants, everywhere.

RADWAY & CO. New York City.