

NAVAL.—The pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville, relative to the marine of France, has excited much attention in this country. It has been very unsparingly "cut up." The Prince is jealous of England's supremacy at sea, and regarding steam power as the great agent which must decide future contests on the watery element, he urges upon his Government the necessity of building additional war steamers to meet any emergency which may arise. He shows how our coasts might be ravaged, our trade interrupted, if not destroyed, and our colonies invaded, and cut off from the parent trunk. The Prince is somewhat buccaneering in his views, and aspires to no higher character in his profession than that of a corsair. It is the opinion of able nautical men in England, after making ample allowance for the new system of tactics which steam must introduce into future sea fights, that the men-of-war, the terrific 120 guns, and other vessels of great calibre, will still, with their disciplined men and officers, decide the fate of empires. But were it otherwise—were the British Government as indifferent to the source of their country's strength as they are properly jealous of it, the publication of a pamphlet like the one in question would speedily awake them from their lethargy. This pamphlet has not excited less interest in France than it has on this side of the Channel, and it promises to prove a *ruse de guerre* to M. Guizot, who is to be bombarded on all sides to carry out the project, when the navy estimates come before the Chambers. This *brochure*, the production of a hot-headed young officer, will only tend to keep alive old animosities. The steam power of England must always be the most potent in the world, as the coal, the iron, and the mechanical skill in the construction of steamers, are indigenous to the soil. The immense fleet of steam-ships employed by the Government and by private capital in the conveyance of mails and of passengers, not merely from this country to distant parts of the world, but to the different parts of the three kingdoms, could be converted into war steamers at a short notice—and against such a combination of steam in its highest pitch of perfection, not all the powers of the world united could successfully contend.

The proposed annexation of Texas to the United States, has created a great sensation at Paris, and roused the numerous speculations which were afloat during the Canada affair, of the necessity of making common cause with the United States, and of thus directing a powerful blow against the best interests of Great Britain.—*Chas. Willmer's News Letter*.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, calling their attention to the efforts which are being made by various Bible Societies, and particularly by the Christian Society of New York, to produce religious dissent in Italy.

On the occasion of the opening of the railway between Hanover and Brunswick, about a fortnight since, the King of Hanover gave a grand dinner at his palace, to which no fewer than 700 guests were invited.

The *Journal des Debats* thus reproves the language held by the Government of the United States on the question of negro slavery.

"We believe that France has no occasion to occupy itself about the annexation of Texas to the North American confederation. It is not under that point of view that we regard these papers, but it is that in our opinion a country which, like France has taken so glorious a part in the abolition of slavery, should energetically condemn the language openly held by the Government of the United States."

Rear Admiral Sir H. Pigot, G. B., K. C. H., has been appointed to the Naval command on the coast of Ireland.

The *Paris Constitutional* says that it is asserted that M. Guizot has protested, in the name of France, against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

FOREIGN.—Switzerland has been the scene of a civil war, trumpery in its nature and results, but sorrowful, as showing the unseemly barbarities which are perpetrated in the name of our common Christianity. Turkey shows symptoms of the internal disease which is fast wearing away its vitals. Albania is in arms, the inhabitants disposed to peril life in asserting their independence; and, in a conflict with Ali Bey, 800 Albanians were left dead upon the field. Reports of dissensions in the newly-organised Spanish cabinet reach us from Madrid. Some Carlist leaders have been shot, and Maria Christina is engaged in the double task of travelling through the provinces, and borrowing money. The Portuguese cabinet has undergone some changes, it is hoped for the better. The great Paris banker, and ex-minister, M. Lafitte, has been called to his account, full of years and honours.

POLAND.—Advices contained in the Haniburg papers of the 10th, and dated Polish Frontiers, May 10, state that the lamentation of the Jews in the kingdom of Poland is boundless at this moment, because the Government is seriously engaged in carrying into effect a measure which the Jews have hitherto hoped to avert—viz: to oblige them to do military service. Orders have just been received to levy the recruits in all the Governments in the course of this month, and no longer to exempt the Jews.

Notwithstanding the excesses of the Turkish Government, fresh atrocities are daily perpetrated upon the unfortunate Christians. The force under Reschid Pacha is deeply imbued with a feeling of hatred to the Giaour, and numerous desertions have taken place.

COMMERCIAL.—The Cotton market continues in a very depressed state. During the last four weeks prices have receded 1 1-2 per lb.; in that which terminated on Saturday. The retrogradation amounted to more than 1-8. The continued prevalence of easterly winds keeps the vessels laden with the staple from arriving in great numbers, but occasional vessels do drop in. In this state of things, all speculation is suspended—all export has disappeared. Holders are anxious to impress buyers with the belief, that when the stock is increased by that now on its way to this country, prices will rise; but the manufacturers hold the logic to be bad, and fight shy accordingly. Low cottons at the present moment, are cheaper in the Liverpool than the American market by 7-8, and the better kinds by about a half-penny—a profitable trade, truly! The cry about the short crop was sadly overdone, and the present revulsion is the consequence. In the meantime, trade in the manufacturing districts wears a healthy appearance, the best proof of which is that of the price of goods has not at all declined correspondingly with the price of cotton.—*From Willmer & Smith's European Times*.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, JUNE 4.

AMERICAN PINE.—Throughout the past month there has been a steady demand, and great impression has been made upon the stocks, which are reducing rapidly. Of Yellow Pine, the stock, as estimated to-day, consists of 196,000 Quebec, and 474,000 feet Saint John and Lower Ports, making together 670,000 feet, against 1,201,000 feet held at like period last year; so that the first arrivals from Quebec will probably find the market cleared of old timber—a position which it has not enjoyed for many years. The latest sales from the quay have been of one cargo of Saint John, of fair quality, 19 1-2 inches average, by auction, at from 17d to 18 1-2d, or 18 1-4 per foot average: another of better quality, 22 inches average, was offered by auction to-day, but withdrawn. The last price paid for a cargo of Quebec Yellow Pine in the yard, was 17 1-4d per ft. Red Pine has received more attention in this month, and about 85,000 feet have been consumed, leaving the stock 215,000 feet, against 201,500 feet at the end of May last year.

QUEBEC OAK has been sold at 14d per ft. The stock being for the most part of inferior quality, is difficult for sale.

QUEBEC ELM is dull of sale. The stock is very sufficient for the present demand.

BIRCH is in much request. The latest sales were of a good sound lot of about 4000 feet, 14 5-8 inches diameter, by auction, at 22d to 22 1-4 per foot. On Friday a parcel of 4000 feet of 15 inches diameter, by auction, but not sold; it can hardly be expected to maintain these extreme rates whenever it comes forward more freely.

MASTS AND SPARS.—Of Masts, no sales to report. Of a fresh cargo of Saint Andrew Spars, 447 were sold, at from 14 1-2 to 18 1-2d per foot; Rickers at 15 1-2 each.

QUEBEC DEALS, as compared with Square Timber, continue low in value, being only worth £9 to £9 10s per standard by retail: the last price from the quay was £8 5s to £8 10s per standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NOVA-SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS.—By auction, a parcel of Saint John Spruce Deals was sold at 2d 3-16ths per foot, Battens at 2 1-4, and Deal Ends at 2d;—and to-day in like manner, a lot of Saint Andrews, at 2d 3-16ths per foot; Scantling, say Square at 16d per foot, cubic.

QUEBEC STAVES.—This month the demand has been better for standard, and several lots have been sold at £52 10s for good quality, and £47 10s for middling and mixed lengths. The accounts from Quebec report the quantity getting out to be unusually small so that prices are likely to be maintained throughout the year. White Oak Puncheon, of prime quality, are in demand, but the supply is very moderate; inferior, dull of sale. White Oak Barrel, of good quality, are wanted, and would command the higher quotation in the table, but inferior are unsaleable at £4 10s per M.

LATHWOOD.—By auction, Saint John was sold at 75s per fathom; to-day, Saint Andrews £4 per fathom.

FREIGHTS.—Quebec and Liverpool, 33s; Quebec and Outports, 34s; Lowports and Liverpool, 32s; Lowports and Outports, 33s 6d; Quebec and Welch Ports, 36s; Deals from Saint John, Miramichi, &c. 90s to 95s per hundred.

GUANO.—The demand continues good, though the dry weather is very much against its use this year. 1000 tons African, at auction, sold briskly at £10 18s to £11, and immense transactions have been entered into for delivery next spring, at £5 15s to £6. There are no sellers at the latter figure.

COLONIAL.

STANLEY, CO. YORK, 11th June, 1844.

At a Public Meeting held in Mr. McGuire's large room this day, to take into consideration the best mode of raising funds to build a new School House, to accommodate the increasing population of the Settlement, it was proposed by E. L. Wigan, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Anderson, that a subscription be entered into to carry so desirable and praiseworthy an object into immediate effect. The mover of this Resolution kindly offered his services to the Meeting to collect the subscriptions.

It was proposed by Colonel Hayne and seconded by Lewis D. Wigan, Esq., that a convenient and commodious School House be erected for that purpose, on the school allotment, and that a Committee consisting of the following Gentlemen be appointed to obtain a plan and specifications, and see the work carried into completion, viz:—Colonel Hayne, E. L. Wigan, Esq. and Mr. Main.

E. L. WIGAN, Trustee of Schools.

These resolutions were approved of and carried.

ROBERT WAUGH, Secretary.

The following are the Subscriptions:—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sir Wm. & Lady Cole-			B. Elliot	-	-
brooke	2	0	J. Murray	-	-
Mrs. Hayne	1	0	C. H. Rogers	-	-
Miss Hayne	1	0	C. Rogers	-	-
X.Y. from R. Hayne	5	0	J. Crothy	-	-
L. D. Wigan	2	0	J. Scott	-	-
E. L. Wigan	2	0	William Webb	-	-
Rev. James Nealis	1	1	R. Milligan	-	-
Friends, per Messrs.			J. Campbell	-	-
Wigans	10	0	B. Elliot	-	-
T. C. Forss	0	15	R. Day	-	-
R. Waugh	0	10	L. Kelly	-	-
T. Wright	0	10	W. Logan	-	-
Mrs. Main	0	10	James McLean	-	-
Mr. Main	0	5	James Anderson	-	-
M. Anderson	0	10	T. G. Jephson	-	-
F. Campbell	0	10	James Runcorn	-	-
Charles Robins	0	10	R. Warde	-	-
William Steen	0	10	T. Allen	-	-
A. Jennings	1	0	James Welch	-	-
Mrs. Plant	0	10	J. Russell	-	-
Mr. Plant	0	5	G. Humble	-	-
B. Smith	0	10	T. Buchannan	-	-
Mrs. Ryan	0	12	T. Langan	-	-
A. Kindred	0	10	J. H. Reid	-	-
A. McDougle	0	10	T. Stinson	-	-
R. McGuire	0	10	C. H. Stewart	-	-
James Melone	0	10	R. Best	-	-
George Pelton	0	10	N. Campbell	-	-
James Elliot, senr.	0	10			
James Elliot, junr.	0	10			
			Total,	£45	6 0

From the Halifax Morning Post.

THE POISONING CASE.

The Coroner's inquest on the Body of Ellen Murphy have returned their verdict: and have sent Mr. J. H. Crosskill out of Court with clean hands—they have given him a clear and complete discharge from even the suspicion of any participation in the death of that unfortunate woman. That verdict was no hasty decision, but the solemn conclusion of twelve honest men, after five days of searching and rigid investigation. They carefully and minutely examined a great mass of testimony—which had been ranked up from the avenues of her past life—involving every circumstance that had any bearing on the termination of her existence—and on their oaths they declare that she died by administering Arsenic Poison BY HER OWN HAND.

The charge arising from the extraordinary assertion made by her on her death bed is as black a falsehood as ever escaped the lips of human being. Whether it was made by her from the effects of the horrors of a guilty conscience, and the hope of obtaining absolution by shifting the guilty act which caused her death from her own shoulders to those of another person—or whether a name she may have mentioned, with some other intention, was caught up, and the sting of damning accusation affixed to it by the promptings or impetuosity of others during the excitement which surrounded her death bed—we cannot determine. It is sufficient for us to know that the base calumny has been pronounced to be without foundation by twelve of our fellow-men—that our conduct stands before the world unimpeached, and our name untarnished.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

"That the said Ellen Murphy, a certain quantity of white arsenic, being deadly poison, into a certain quantity of water infused, feloniously, wilfully, and of her malice aforethought, did then and there put and mix and then and there well knowing the said white arsenic to be a deadly poison, and that the said Ellen Murphy a quantity of the water in which the said white arsenic was put and mixed as aforesaid, afterwards to wit on the Twelfth day of June in the year aforesaid at Halifax in the County aforesaid feloniously, wilfully, and of her malice aforethought, did take, drink, and swallow down, by means whereof she, the said Ellen Murphy, then and there became sick, and distempered in her body, and of the said poison and the said sickness and distemper thereby occasioned from the morning of the said Twelfth day of June in the year aforesaid until the afternoon of such Twelfth day of June aforesaid at Halifax aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live, on which said Twelfth day of June aforesaid, at Halifax, in the county aforesaid the said Ellen Murphy of the poison, sickness, and distemper aforesaid, did die."

CONVICTION UNDER THE PASSENGERS' ACT.—Capt. James Hannah, of the ship *Asia*, from Londonderry, was yesterday convicted before B. L. Peters and L. H. Devere, Esquires on the prosecution of M. H. Perley, Esq. the Emigration Agent, of not having supplied the passengers by that ship with the quantity of water prescribed by Act of Parliament, and ordered to pay a fine of ten pounds sterling to her Majesty, with costs of prosecution.—*St. John Courier*.

THE RACE between Mr. G. G. Gilbert's bay mare "La Belle," and Mr. G. V. Nowlin's chesnut filley "Lady Sussex," which has excited a good deal of interest for some weeks past, came off on the Sands in rear of this City on Friday morning, and was won easily by the *La Belle*, taking the two first heats.

Lady Sussex was in high spirits, and, just before starting, reined up and fell upon her back, which was much swollen last night. The hurt, no doubt, affected her speed.—*Id.*

THE LOYALIST.—This Conservative paper published at Fredericton, has recently made its appearance in a new dress and considerably improved. It is conducted with much ability, and we hope will receive that encouragement it deserves from the Conservatives of New Brunswick, who appear to estimate aright the ability and labour displayed in their behalf by its Conductors.—*Halifax Times*.

SUPREME COURT.—*Trinity Term 7th Victoria.*—George Ottey, Gent., Student at Law, having produced the necessary certificates, and having been examined as to his fitness and capacity, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court. Colin Irvine Allan, B. C. L., and Lewis Peter Fisher, Esqrs., Attornies of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.—*Royal Gazette*.