

## ARRIVAL of the NIAGARA.

The Mail, by the steamer Niagara, arrived by Express in this city yesterday morning. Several interesting extracts from the latest English journals, will be found below.

## COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The gloom which prevailed here at the close of last week has in a considerable degree subsided, and the apprehended failure of three or four extensive mercantile houses has not yet taken place, although they were so positively rumoured. At the same time there continues to be entertained a strong opinion that the difficulties of the parties alluded to cannot be overcome, and that ultimately they must succumb. We hope it may not be so, but the confident manner in which the opinion is maintained leads us to fear that there is at least some foundation for it, as well as reasonable grounds to fear its realization.

Upon the whole, business has, however, assumed within these few days a more favorable aspect, and had it not been for the attempted Revolution in Paris, on Monday last, and the unsettled state of affairs in the north of Europe, matters would ere this have arrived at a point at once satisfactory and desirable. The rain which was so much required for the growing crops has fallen, and the strongest hopes are now indulged in of a plentiful and seasonable harvest.

From Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally the accounts continue of a discouraging character. The threatening aspect of political affairs generally on the continent, coupled with the attempt made at Paris, on Monday, to overthrow the Government, conspired at the Manchester market, on Tuesday, to produce a feeling of gloom and despondency, and prevented the transaction of business of any magnitude, and the little business that was done was effected at very irregular prices. Some accounts say that the purchase of foreign account were not worthy of naming, and that the business was wholly confined to the purchases for home consumption. Since Tuesday there has been a better feeling, and a few purchases of yarns have been made, but a slight reduction of prices.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

News of a most stirring and striking character has again been received from the continent. In Paris another desperate attempt has been made to upset the government and dissolve the only recently elected National Assembly. With the view of accomplishing their wicked designs and the advancement of their own interests, the clubs proceeded on Monday to the constitutional assembly whom they forcibly ejected, declaring it dissolved, and proclaiming another government composed of the most violent men in France. Thanks to the fidelity of the troops of the line and the national guard, the success which at one time the mob had achieved was only temporary, and the Government of France is now perhaps more firmly established than at any period since the revolution of February last.

Another sanguinary battle has been fought under the walls of Verona, but with what result does not clearly appear. Both parties claim the victory, but the Sardinian army seems to have been the most severely punished. In the mean time negotiation has been abandoned. A French army is on the frontier ready to cross the Alps in case of Charles Albert's defeat, and the whole tenor of the advices from France and Italy point to the probability of the existence of a most deplorable state of things. Madrid has again been the scene of another attempt at insurrection, but it was fortunately suppressed by the vigor of the government. The outbreak was confined to a portion of the disaffected army, and at the last accounts perfect order and tranquility prevailed.

Revolution and bloodshed continue to form the burden of the intelligence from northern Europe. Whilst the Parisian populace are rising in tumult to demand the armed interference of their Government on behalf of Poland, the cause of Polish nationality receives its death-blow on the plains of Posen. The disciplined peasants under the command of Mieroslawski have capitulated to the Prussian general, and their brutal outrages on person and property have alienated their German sympathizers. The re-organization of the Polish nation is at the present moment as visionary a scheme as the restoration of Austrian supremacy in Lombardy, unless indeed the mysterious autocrat of the North should think fit to propose it, or the French executive government be coerced into active efforts in its support.

The accounts from Denmark in the early part of the week, gave some assurances of a modification of the Danish blockade in the North Sea, and reported the actual suspension of further military operations, the probability that the suspension will be made a formal one by a truce, and the continued mediation of England.

In the House of Commons, the chief topics of debate have been the Alien Bill—the Stamford election case, in which the Marquis of Exeter is charged with unconstitutionally interfering with freedom of election—the Health of Town's Bill, and the Navigation laws. With regard to the latter it is proposed by the Government to strike from the statute book all existing restrictions which have reference to the importation of the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, from European ports, either in British or foreign ships; at the same time leaving to the Queen in council a discretionary power to impose

countervailing duties on any country which shall treat our shipping with wrong or injustice.—The restriction which limits the British register to British built ships is to be done away with. With reference to manning, it is not intended to alter the law which requires that the crews engaged in foreign trade shall consist two-thirds of British seamen, but Lascars are to be admitted in that character on board ships engaged in the foreign trade. It is further contemplated with regard to apprentices to abrogate the necessity which is now imposed on shipowners in taking them, leaving the shipowners to employ men or boys as they may think fit. The coasting trade is not to undergo any material alteration, nor is it proposed to make any change in the laws relating to British fisheries. The coasting trade of the colonies is to be reserved to British shipping in the same manner as the coasting trade here, each colony having power to pass an act, subject to the approval of the Queen, to throw open its coasting trade to foreign countries, if it shall think fit. With the exception then of the British coasting trade, and the fisheries, the whole navigation of this country, of every description, is to be thrown open to competition.

From Ireland, we have news of the arrest of Mr. Mitchell, and his subsequent imprisonment; as also, the result of the trials of Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher, both of whom have been set at liberty, as the Juries in neither case could agree upon a verdict.

## Ireland.

THE STATE TRIALS—NO VERDICTS.—APPLICATION TO BAIL MR. MITCHELL, &c. &c.—Since Saturday last strange and startling news has been received from Ireland. On the evening of that day Mr. Mitchell was arrested and sent to Newgate, on a charge of treason, said to be contained in his paper, the United Irishman, of May 6th and 13th. Our advices from Dublin state that, on being handed over to the gaoler at Newgate, he was taken into a room on the upper story of his prison with a single window looking into Green-street. It contained no bed or bedstead, and he was informed that such was the apartment assigned to him, and that he might have straw to sleep on—that they had nothing else. Indignantly refusing this "kind accommodation," resolved to spend the night walking about his cell, he was informed that any further convenience he might require he would be permitted to have, if brought to him; he sent to his own house for a hair mattress, which was at once brought to him, and, having settled it on two or three forms, he passed the night there.—When it became known throughout the city that Mr. Mitchell was an inmate of Newgate, numbers of his personal friends, and many whose political doctrines did not agree with his, visited him.

The trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien for sedition took place on Monday, in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The jury retired shortly after six o'clock. A little before seven they returned into court, when the foreman intimated that they had not agreed to a verdict, when the Chief Justice sent him back, and appointed to meet him at ten o'clock that night. At that hour they were again called into court. The foreman stated that there was not the least probability of their agreeing to a verdict. They were then locked up for the night. On the following morning at ten o'clock precisely, the jury having been called into court, the Chief Justice inquired if they had agreed on a verdict? Foreman: No, my Lord. Chief Justice: Then, gentlemen, you are discharged.

Shortly after seven o'clock Mr. Smith O'Brien and some friends appeared outside, and the disagreement of the jury being then known, tremendous cheering arose. As Mr. O'Brien proceeded along Ormond-quay, vast crowds followed, cheering all the way to his residence in Westland-row, where he appeared at a window of Gilbert's Hotel and addressed the populace, congratulating them on the prospects of the popular cause, and the good order that had prevailed during the day.

MR. MEAGHER'S TRIAL.—The Trial of Thomas F. Meagher, for making a seditious speech, took place on Tuesday, but, as in the case of Mr. O'Brien, the jury could not agree, and after spending the night locked up, they were discharged on the following morning.

The trial of Mr. Mitchell for treason will take place on Monday next. He has written to the Dublin papers to say that he has been most kindly treated by the authorities of Newgate.

## ITEMS.

It is said that Mr. Macaulay is about to retire from the cabinet.

Haymaking has commenced in the neighborhood of Colne.

Sir Charles Napier's fleet has been ordered round to the Shannon.

The French provisional government are buying up in England 20,000 horses to remount their cavalry.

A considerable quantity of wheat and flour has been imported into London from Van Dieman's Land.

The Wesleyan Methodist conference is to be held this year at Hull. The sittings will commence in July next.

The great naval steam basin at Portsmouth will be opened by her Majesty in person, on Thursday next, the 25th inst.

The batteries at Newhaven, East Blatchington, and Seaford on the Sussex, are under repair, and

guns are arriving from Woolwich to be mounted on them.

It is stated that from £12,000 to £13,000 in gold are now transmitted weekly to Holland, in payment for cattle, butter, and other provisions.

It is said that the government contemplates an immediate application to parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount, it is said, will be at least, £500,000, perhaps £1,000,000.

The Countess of Morington, in the *Times*, again appeals for alms, her husband, the Earl of Morington (the "Long Tilney Wellesley Long Pole Long" of Fitzgerald), having left her destitute.

The mean temperature in London during last week was twenty-one degrees above the mean temperature shown by an average of the temperature of the corresponding week during the last twenty-five years.

Some important regulations are about to be submitted to her Majesty's Postmaster-General for better securing the safe transmission of bank notes, and every description of securities to all parts of the world, without the slightest interference with the post office revenue.

The Prince and Princess of Joinville will spend the summer at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian government had, it is said, an idea of appointing the Prince to the command of the Brazilian naval forces, but abandoned it least it should meet with opposition by England.

The *Enterprise*, Capt. Sir J. C. Ross, and the *Investigator*, Capt. Bird, sailed on Friday, with the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, who, three years ago, set out on an expedition to the Arctic Seas. The ships are amply provisioned for three years.

The Lord Chamberlain has notified to Mr. Lumley the propriety of causing Jenny Lind-Gardoni, Lablache, and, in fact, all the foreign singers and dancers, instantly to take out letters of naturalisation as it cannot be expected that the Court will, in future, patronise any other than artists of English manufacture.

The ceremony of christening the infant princess was performed with great pomp on Saturday evening, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The babe was christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and received the names of Louisa Carolina Alberta, the sponsors being the Queen Dowager, proxy for the reigning Duchess of Saxe Meiningen.

The *Railway Record* mentions a rumour that Mr. Austin Mr. Talbot, and other eminent counsel have given up their briefs for Great Western Railway in consequence of the company being arrear for fees. It is said that the company owe under this head, some £30,000.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Edward John Stanley, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Eddisbury, of Winnington, in the county of palatine of Chester.

THE OAK AND THE ASH.—The oak has opened its leaves this spring earlier than the ash. This augurs the approach of a hot and dry summer.

## LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, May, 20.

In some branches of trade a little improvement has taken place; but the disorganized state of Europe acts most unfavourably on all commercial transactions of which our timber market partakes. Three cargoes of St John Pine have been sold from the quay, one of 18½ inches girth at 16½d per foot, and one of 18½ inches at 16½d per foot, the third cargo at a rate about similar to the other two. A parcel of St John Birch has been sold at 14d per foot, and deals at £8 per standard. A cargo of St. John Deals, lately arrived, has been stored by the importers for advanced prices.—*Duncan & Ewing.*

## COMMERCIAL.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 7.

FLOUR—Genesee 36s. 3d.; Philadelphia Superfine 35s.; Mill 36s. 3d.; Rye 22s. 6d.; Corn Meal 15s. 3d. The market is now well supplied with breadstuffs.

MOLASSES 1s. 3d. per gal., large stock, demand small, sales only by retail.

SUGAR 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. per cwt., sales dull with large supply.

Timber and Deals—Deals have been sold at £4 10s. to £5. Logs, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.

COALS—A cargo of Hull coals sold at 15s. per chaldron. Scotch at 15s. Newcastle from 15s. to 20s. One cargo afloat unsold of Newcastle.

SALT—A large supply, and one cargo of loose has been sold at 7½d per bushel; bags 3s.

FREIGHTS—Late engagements for Timber to Liverpool at 27s. 6d. per load.

Sterling bills, 60 days, 11 per cent. premium; Drafts on New York and Boston, 1½ per cent. premium. Money is very scarce, and business altogether very dull; no sales to any extent could be effected at present.

## NOTICES.

The following appointments I expect to attend, if God permit: At the Upper Sussex Meeting House, at Mr. Stones', on Saturday, 1st July—Conference at 2 p. m., and remain there on Lord's day, Monday, 3d July, at the first meeting house in Petticoat, at 3 p. m.—At the Butternut Ridge, on Tuesday, 4th July; and on Wednesday, 5th July, at the same place as on Monday, Bro. D. Crandal is to meet me there. The other appointments we shall make at that meeting.

## HYMENIAL.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Henry Rigby, to Miss Mehejan Caroline, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Maston, all of the Parish of Portland.

On Wednesday the 31st ult., at Saint John's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector of the Parish, Beverly A. Robinson, Esq., second son of the Hon. F. P. Robinson, Auditor General, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John V. Thurgar, Esq., of this city.

On the 19th ult., at the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, Canada West, by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A. Rector, George Blatch, Esq., of this city, Barrister at Law, to Mary Frances, second daughter of the late James Burrows, Esq., of London, England.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Gloud Todd, to Miss Mary Jane Maston, all of the Parish of Portland.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvin, Mr. James Payne, to Miss Elizabeth McAleer, both of this city.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Thomas Berry, to Miss Catherine Nixon, both of the Parish of Springfield, County of King's.

## OBITUARY.

Suddenly, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Sophia E. Baldwin, in the 43d year of her age, widow of late Dr. George Emerson Baldwin, leaving four young children to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

On Sunday the 4th inst., Charles Murray, infant son of Capt. Charles A. Bulyea, aged 1 year and 1 month.

On Monday the 5th inst., after a short illness, Mary Russell, aged three years and five months, second daughter of Mr. William Turner.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

## PORT OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

## ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Orleans, Bogart, Liverpool, 31—J. W. M. Irish, general cargo.

Barque Thetis, White, Bermuda, 7—order, ballast. McDonnell, McDonnell, Cork, 33—220 passengers. Schr. Debonaire, Lockhart, New York, 7—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour, meal, &c.

L. O'C. Doyle, Frost, Newfoundland, 9—Frost, fish. Thursday—Ship John Francis, Deanes, Cork, 35—John Robertson, passengers.

Maranham, Jameson, Liverpool, 35—S. Wiggins & Son, salt and coals.

Barque J. S. De Wolfe, Read, New York, 8—James Robertson, ballast.

Ann Hall, Ferran, London, 43—Jas. Kirk, coals.

Brig Lively, Ellis, Boston—order, ballast.

Brig. Sea-Beau, Merrithew, Seaport, 1—master, ballast—to load with timber.

Grand Turk, Merrithew, Seaport, 1—master, ballast—to load with timber.

Rainbow, Church, Philadelphia, 7—J. M. Hamilton, flour and meal.

Schr. Pheasant, Petch, New York, 9—James Robertson, flour and meal.

Friday—Ship Chester, Maxwell, New York, 4—Eaton & Ray, salt.

Saturday—Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland—T. Parks, passengers, &c.

Sunday—Barque Commerce, Henty, New York, 4—S. Wiggins & Son, salt and coals.

Brig Ann Davies, Jones, Boston, 3—John Wishart, ballast.

Schr. Messenger, Battle, Eastport—master, tea, tobacco and Pork.

## CLEARED.

31st—Brig Dalston, Davison, Lowestoff, deals; Bache McEvers, Sullivan, Cork, do.

June 1st—Barque John Hutchison, Hutchison, Sunderland, timber & deals; brig Fidelia, Small, Eastport, boards; Sun, Turner, Spalding, timber & deals.

2nd—Ship Mary Caroline, Delany, Liverpool, timber & deals; Conrad, Barclay, Glasgow, do; brig Primrose, Ryarson, Glasgow, deals & scantling; Czar Moore, Dundee, timber & deals; Beaver, Shields, Eyemouth, do; Lamorna, Topliff, Sunderland, do; schr. Marion, Scaplen, Cork, deals; Mariner, James Boston, coals and iron; Kosciusko, Eells, Bangor, clap-boards.

3rd—Ship Sarah, Davys, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig Esker, Duffus, Daundee, timber and deals; Charles McLaughlan, Crosby, Gork, do.; Nelson Waite, Port Carlisle, timber and deals; Brig Gipsy, Trask, Cork, deals; Zenobia, Halpin, Hull, deals; Schr. North Carolina, Hairman, Boston, clapboards.

5th—Ship Elizabeth, Geves, Liverpool, timber & deals; Cambria, McCready, London, deals; Barque Lord Sandon, O'Brien, Cork, timber and deals; Clarence, Douglas, Galway, deals; Lady of the Lake, Fitzmorris, Port Glasgow, timber and deals; Exchange, Hewson, Londonderry, do.; Brig Rose Macroom, Sullivan, Waterford, do.; Schr. Dolphin, Holder, New York, gypsum and laths.

6th—Brig Ann, McKay, KirkandBright, timber and deals—James Kirk; Alisa, Blair, Richibucto, goods—Wm. Thompson; Schr. Heperus, Wills, Cork, deals—Daniel Stewart.

Arrived at Shediac, 25th, Brig Dunganon, Wilson, Rivadeo (Spain). At Philadelphia, 29th, brig Arve, hence. At Halifax, 3rd, schr. Dove, hence. Up at Philadelphia, May 29th, brig Ellis, for this port.

Spoken, 21st May, off Cape Clear, by Steamer