

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Express, bringing the letter portion of the English Mail, with dates to the 24th ult., arrived here on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. The newspaper portion arrived at 1 P. M. Below we give a summary of the news by this arrival.

COMMERCIAL.

The continued unsettled state of affairs, generally, on the Continent, continues to exercise a very powerful influence to the prejudice of commerce. Could we see any probability of a substantial Government being established in France, and an end of the war between Prussia and the German Confederation, we might reasonably expect, within brief period, the return of an active and wholesome state of trade. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England is steadily on the increase, and the weather continues most favourable for the growing crops, so that all that is required once more to put the spring of industry in motion is confidence, and this cannot be looked for until European politics shall have assumed a more settled shape.

The Cotton market has been rather more firm and steady, with a better demand, so that the depression of last week is partly recovered.

The accounts from India by the Overland Mail have had a favourable effect at Manchester considerable orders are reported to have been received, and at prices too which will yield a fair return to the producer. The stocks in some of the Indian markets are reported to have been reduced very much, and prices and an upward tendency.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hume's long anticipated motion for the Reform of the Representation came on Tuesday evening in the House of Commons. A vast number of petitions were presented by the hon. member, and many others, to fortify his demand for a revision of the Reform Act; and his motion was supported by a long and able speech, in which all the alleged defects of the present system of representation were clearly set forth.

Lord John Russell, stoutly opposed the motion—both parties seemed determined to give it their opposition. It is supposed that Mr. Hume will withdraw his motion, after the subject has been fully debated.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—On the question of going into Committee on the Navigation Laws, the House divided when the motion was carried by a majority of 97, the numbers being 119 to 32. The house went into Committee, and then, on the plea of the lateness of the hour, a motion was made that the chairman should report progress. A very disgraceful scene ensued. Mr. Hudson was clamorous and noisy, as if from the effects of intemperance, and Mr. Hume, in a fit of indignation, spoke of the impropriety of gentlemen coming down to the house flushed with champagne. Mr. Hudson retorted, and denounced Mr. Hume as one who never went out to a dinner himself or gave a dinner to his friends. In the absence of the reporters from the gallery a row was got up between Mr. Hudson and Mr. Cobden, but was afterwards amicably settled. Ultimately, after a division, in which the motion was lost, the house found progress could not be made, and a postponement was agreed to.

TRIAL OF CHARTISTS.—Dennis Callaghan, George Conling, Thomas Jones, Henry Illman, William Whitehead, Henry Moston, George Blackburn, John Kinston, Thomas Hayles and Charles Bailey were tried at the New Court in London, on Saturday, for riot and assaulting the Police at Bishop Bonner's Fields, on Sunday the 4th instant.—They were all found guilty, with the exception of Illman, but the Common Sergeant deferred passing sentence. The trial of the Chartist leaders, in Newgate, has been postponed till the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

IRELAND.

During the suspension of the sittings of the Irish Confederation, and the meetings at Conciliation Hall, the agitation in Ireland has for the moment appeared to languish. The adhesion of the Bishop of Meath, and several other prelates to the New Irish League, furnishes ground for supposing that Mr. John O'Connell's cause will not be abandoned by the clergy; but that, in whatever combination of parties or associations the present reorganisation may eventually resolve itself, they will still play a conspicuous part, and exert, as heretofore, a secret influential power.

In the meantime, the organization of clubs is proceeding to an alarming degree. In Dublin alone, it is stated that there are 40 clubs, each consisting of 300 members, making an aggregate of 12,000 men, who are accustomed to assemble, at least once a week, for the avowed purpose of being trained and disciplined. The county of Dublin is about to be organized in the same way, and some of the more hellicose of the old Irish party are taking an active part in this movement. In the provinces, under the influence of emissaries from Dublin, the club movement is rapidly progressing; and a great monster meeting in favour of repeal is about to be held in Derry, at which the leaders of all the various sections of Repealers are invited to attend. The Nation and the other Confederate Journals, have within these few days received a far more daring tone.

THE WAR PANIC.—Dunelm, June 17th.—The tone of the war press to-day keeps pace with

the progress of the movement, which, it would be idle to deny, is, by the rapid organization of the treason clubs, becoming daily more formidable. The Nation is rampant with joy at the spread, silent but rapid, of these engines of mischief; and, indeed, its columns afford a sufficient apology for the indulgence of a fresh outburst of that "open and advised" abuse of the liberty of the press which has consigned Mr. John Mitchell to a felon's doom. In Dublin alone there are now, it appears, no less than forty clubs, each composed of 300 members, making in the aggregate 12,000 men, accustomed to assemble at least once a week for the avowed purpose of being trained and disciplined to the use of arms. The country also is to be immediately organized; and, with this object in view, emissaries embracing the leaders of the Confederation and two or three of the "fighting men" of the Old Ireland section, are to be dispatched to-morrow to all the rural districts to hold meetings to promote the formation of clubs in all the towns and villages in the metropolitan county.—Times.

Day by day the accounts of the harvest are still more gratifying, and there are, as yet, the fairest prospects of very abundant crops. New potatoes, excellent in quality, are coming into market, although their consumption at present is confined to the wealthier classes.

It is said that the assistant-surgeon of the Shearwater will have to resign, or stand a court-martial, for having entertained Mr. Mitchell at breakfast.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

There has been little or no change in the aspect of foreign affairs. Each succeeding day's intelligence tends to increase apprehensions as to the probable result of the events still in progress.

From France the accounts are deplorable.—Paris is rife with hostile parties, whose mutual jealousy and hatred prolong a strife fatal to the best interests of all. The republic has ceased to be the idol which everybody worshiped, really or feignedly. The legitimists are stirring in behalf of the Duke of Bordeaux, but with no chance of success at present. The Bonapartists are more undisguisedly active with more of the organization of partisanship. Prince Louis has, however, neutralized the exertions of his friends, and proved his own incapacity for usefulness, by addressing a letter to the president of the assembly couched in language so ambiguous as to give rise to the suspicion that the writer was prepared, if supported by the people, to extinguish the republic and assume the office of a military dictator. This gave rise to an assumed air of indignation very serviceable to the government; and the Prince, finding that he had overshot his mark, deemed it prudent to send his resignation as a representative of that people. The provinces are, if possible, more unsettled than the capital. Serious riots, attended with loss of life, have occurred in more than one department in the south, and seem likely to be repeated. Resistance to additional taxes has been the apparent pretext of these disturbances; but beneath is a decided and extensive feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things, attended as it is by a constantly increasing amount of misery. A further revolt is considered far from improbable, if the government fail to diminish the calamity, which, again, arises out of financial embarrassment.

The Journal des Debats and the Reforme of Wednesday give a report, that, after a long and obstinately contested battle between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, the Duke of Savoy was made Prisoner, and the combined Italian army repulsed, with considerable loss. The Debats, "not having heard any confirmation of this news, trusts that it may not be confirmed."

The last accounts from Moscow state that the cholera morbus is making frightful progress.—Of 464 persons attacked, from the 23d to the 29th of May, no less than 205 died. The number of new cases on the 29th of May alone amounted to 89, and the number of deaths to 42. The Cholera has also broken out with great intensity at Jaroslau, Robinski, and Kalouga, and thus appears to be gradually advancing westward.

The war with the Danes is not the sole difficulty of Prussia. Berlin has been the scene of fresh disturbances, accompanied by the shedding of blood.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, June 24.—The market for wood continues without improvement; nor can a return to an active demand, or satisfactory prices to the importer, be looked for; whilst the disorganized condition of the various European States continues to influence so unfavourably the general trade of this country. The arrivals during the last week have all been disposed of from the quay, at the following rates, viz., three cargoes of St. John Pine, the one of 19 inches average, at about 17d per foot, with a bonus, there being no stowage; one of 18 inches, at 16d per foot; and the other, consisting of two distinct averages of 18 and 15 inches, at the rates of 16d for the former, and 13d for the latter. A large cargo of St. John Deals, of good specification, with a fair proportion of Yellow Deals, has been sold at 25 5s. per standard; and a small cargo from the same port at 24 per standard; several parcels sold with cargo and separately have brought from 14 to 15-6 per foot of 2 inches. A parcel of St. John Red Pine has been sold with cargo at 15 1/2 per foot, and Birch in the same way at 13d per foot.

JOHN MITCHELL.—We learn from a private letter received at Keefer's Reading Room, that Mitchell is suffering from Asthma, and that he will not be placed on the Public Works until he recovers his health, or is reported fit by the Medical Superintendent. We learn from the same source that Mitchell has at present a small cabin to himself on board the Dromedary Hulk, and that he is subjected to all the restrictions of a Convict. It is reported and believed that he dined with the Captain of the Scourge, the whole passage out.—Halifax Morning Chronicle.

GREAT LOSS OF AMERICAN WHALE SHIPS.—Intelligence has reached Lloyd's that the Vishnu, Harbidiere, master, which arrived at Hong Kong from the New Hebrides, on the 29th April, had spoken the American whaler Rebecca, Sims, master, at Ascension, who reported the total loss of 17 American whalers and their crews in a typhoon off the north west coast of China.

MORE NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—We announced a few days ago, the retirement of Mr. J. H. Crosskill from the Royal Gazette, and the discontinuance of the Halifax Times. The copy-right and material of the latter were offered at Public Auction on Saturday, but failed to command an advance upon the upset price of £300.

The Morning Post was also brought to the hammer during the week, and bought in, says our cotemporary of the Sun, by a young man named Miller, Clerk in Mr. Crosskill's employ, for £500, about half what Mr. C. expected to get for it.

The Morning Post was discontinued on Friday, and a paper from the same office, rejoicing in the title of the New Times, made its first appearance on Monday. The New Times is neither more nor less than the Post under a new title—the managers of the latter having wisely considered that a Conservative Journal "by any other name would smell (more) sweet."—Nova-Scotian.

FROM YUCATAN.—Our dates from Campeachy, by the way of Vera Cruz, are to the 17th inst. On the 13th inst., a command of 200 men under the battalion "Libertad" left Campeachy under Senor Baledon, for Chenkolli, six leagues distant. The march was delayed by rains and other causes, and before the command reached Chenkolli, the men mutinied and insisted upon returning. Their commander fell into a great rage, foamed at the mouth and swooned. The brilliant result of this expedition frightened the people of Campeachy, and those who had sought refuge in the vicinity of the town, now took refuge within the walls, increasing the distress before felt there.

Hard upon this event the Indians took possession of the haciendas of Kale and Escalera, only a league from Campeachy, and burnt them. The flames were distinctly visible from the church towers of the city. The sight struck terror into the hearts of the affrighted inhabitants. Every one was called to arms, and the soldiers took up their positions. The Indians appear to have advanced up to the defences of the city, but in no great force, for they dispersed upon receiving a few discharges of artillery. We see no mention made of the killed or wounded.

The three men who are said to have occasioned the mutiny in Baledon's command are in confinement, and will probably be shot. The rest of the command are said to be anxious to be led against the foe. Their very reasonable request was about to be granted.

On the 13th, an attack was to have been made upon Bolouehen (in possession of the savages) by 700 volunteers. Rumors began to be received at Campeachy of a fight, and it was said that a sergeant wounded in the action had arrived there. The result was awaited with breathless anxiety.

The Yucateco troops had been compelled to evacuate Ticul, a town which they had reconquered from the Indians. They were forced to retreat by want of provisions. It is considered at Campeachy an unfortunate move.

The Government is pursuing a severe course towards all taken in arms or who assist the Indians; they are at once shot, upon being tried by court martial. Several were thus disposed of recently at Hocaba.

Upon the whole, we see little encouraging in this intelligence from Yucatan. The army appears as cowardly as ever, and more than usually insubordinate. The Indians are gradually encroaching upon them, and to recover their lost ground the whites must await the aid of the Central Government of Mexico.—N. O. Picayune, June 30.

THE WINNEBAGO.—The St. Louis papers have received information that the Winnebago Indians, whom the Government is endeavoring to remove to their lands west of the Mississippi, have utterly refused to go. At the last accounts they were encamped in the Wabashaw prairie, and it was said that Wabashaw had offered them a portion of his lands if they would remain. Since then, as we are informed, they have refused to go, and the U. S. troops present seem to be unable to force them to go or even to protect the property. It is reported that the Indians have killed all the team cattle, the cattle provided for their own subsistence and that of the United States troops.

CUBA.—The Courier & Enquirer publishes a translation from an article in a Spanish paper published in New York, in which it is confidently stated that a strong movement is on foot in Cuba, to sever the ties which bind that Island to Spain. Spain, it is said, is under the influence of France and England, both of which favor abolition sentiments, and it is feared by the Cubans, that their influence may work upon Spain to proclaim the slaves of Cuba free, as has already been done in the English and French West India Islands. The article squints towards the United States taking Cuba under its wing, and securing to it slavery forever. Can it be possible that the people of this country would submit to be branded as the upholders of slavery throughout the world? We don't believe it.—Boston Atlas.

SHIP BURNT AT SEA.—The captain of a steamer which arrived at New Orleans, reported passing the British bark Defiance, on flames, on the 19th ult., about 48 miles W. N. W. of the South West Pass of the Mississippi. He went ashore in a boat, and saw Captain Steers, of the Defiance, his first mate and two boys, stated to him that the crew had set fire to the ship in three different places, and then took to the long-boat. She was cleared at New Orleans on the 12th, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton and corn.

COMMERCIAL.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 8.

FLOUR.—Genesee 37s. 6d.; Philadelphia Superfine 36s. 3d.; Mill 36s. 3d.; Rye 23s. 9d.; Corn Meal 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. and scarce. 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 £3 10s. to £4. Logs, 15s.

COALS.—Scotch at 15s., per chaldron. Newcastle from 15s. to 20s. Liverpool 14s.

SALT.—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, 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Money is very scarce, and business altogether very dull; no sales to any extent could be effected at present.

NOTICE.

The Baptist Meeting House recently erected at Newcastle, Grand Lake, will be opened for the first time, for divine service (God willing) on Sunday, July 23rd.

Ministers and Christian friends who can make it convenient to attend are kindly invited. G. W. MILES.

NEWCASTLE, July 4, 1848.

HYMENIAL.

On the 30th ult. by the same, Mr. John Gardiner Bain, to Miss Hannah Sweeney, both of the Parish of St. Martin's, County of St. John.

In this City on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Mr. Giovanni Harding, to Miss Mary Bishop, of Eastport.

On the 20th ult., at St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. William H. Secord, to Isabel Malcom, eldest daughter of the late Capt. James Laing, all of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Joseph Longmaid, to Miss Elizabeth Ritch, all of this City.

At the Parish Church, Gagetown, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. N. A. Coster, Rector; James J. Millidge, Esq., to Isabella Lee, daughter of the Hon. Harry Peters, all of that place.

OBITUARY.

At one o'clock on Wednesday morning, John, second son of Mr. Seth Wheten, in the 23rd year of his age, generally respected by all who knew him. His end was peace.

On Thursday morning, 6th inst., at her late residence, Horsefield Street, Mrs. Sophia, relict of the late Mr. John Ford, of this City, in the 58th year of her age—leaving 7 children, who feel their bereavement.

At the residence of his son, in Fredericton, on Friday the 17th ult., James D. Berton, Esq., youngest son of the late Peter Berton, Esq., J. O. P. in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Berton was a native of Long Island, New York, and came to New Brunswick with the rest of his family at the close of the American revolutionary war, where he had resided, and was one of the oldest merchants of that City.

At Halifax, on Monday last, Edward Langshaw Craigen, in the 35th year of his age, and youngest son of the late Mr. George Craigen.

On the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, David Henry, fifth son of Mr. James Agnew, aged seven years and three months.

At Calais, Maine, on the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, which she bore with the most exemplary christian fortitude and unshaken reliance on the merits of her Redeemer, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Joshua Vasey, Esq., in the 54th year of her age, leaving a husband and three children, with a numerous circle of relatives to deplore their bereavement. She had been a regular and consistent member of the Baptist congregation of Calais for the last 20 years.