

Decrease of Population in Cuba.

The last number of the *Verdad* has a searching analysis of the Statistical Report of the Island of Cuba for 1847, which, it says, the Government, in the "inscrutable wisdom of colonial wisdom," suppressed. By comparing the population statistics of 1841 with those of 1847, it will be perceived there is a decrease of 112,716 slaves in six years.

Year.	White.	Free Col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
1841.	318,291	152,838	436,495	1,007,624
1847.	425,770	159,223	323,759	898,752

Diminution, 112,736 108,872

It will be seen, if *La Verdad* has quoted correctly the Government returns, that this blotting out of a ninth part of the population of this island has not resulted from war, pestilence or emigration. It is an absolute extinction of over one hundred thousand slaves. They have not passed by emancipation into the ranks of the free colored population, for the increase of that class is but 6,385 on 152,838, a moderate advance through births alone in six years. As little can they have disappeared by emigration, for there is no perceptible departure of colored persons from Cuba—there is no outlet for that class of its inhabitants. What, then, becomes of the slaves that vanish from the face of the earth, at the rate of 20,000 a year? Hear the answer of *La Verdad*, a Spanish American paper printed here, but having its editorials on Cuba prepared in Havana, within sight and hearing of the palace of the Governor:

"The real explanation is, that the colored race exists in a state of slavery and hardship unfavourable to life, and the country is still less favorable to increase than the cities, on account of the greater severity of labor, the paucity of females in proportion to men, the stunted and inferior quality of food, the harsh exposure, and the want of usual rest and sleep. All these are more than sufficient to destroy the faculties of man, moral, intellectual and physical, whatever may be the color of his skin or the latitude of his birth. Add to these causes the horrid slaughter made by the military commission of the Governor of Cuba, in which eight or ten thousand negroes were murdered in Matanzas and Cardenas alone, by night or ten thousand modes of torture, to verify a supposed conspiracy, which in any case could not have been known to more than a dozen of the race, and it will be easy to understand the loss of the slave population."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Our Climate.

Since the thunder storm on Sunday last, we have had a temperature more suited to the latter end of October than to the middle of June, and within a week of the longest day. We have had a winter extraordinary for its mildness—and so far as present appearances enable us to judge, we are about to have a summer equally as extraordinary in character. Upon the whole, we think 1848 bids fair to be among the most remarkable years the world has seen—while the people of the eastern hemisphere have their political revolutions, we in the western have our elementary ones, and like them, partial in their influence. For example, at Quebec, as we have already stated, we have a temperature suited to autumnal or early winter weather—thermometer on Monday only 11 or 12 degrees above freezing; at Montreal, same day, weather fine, thermometer 60°; again, at Kingston on the 1st instant, we are told that one of those curses to Canada, a June frost, had occurred. It did an immensity of damage, says the Kingston Whig. Whole fields of potatoes were cut off; what corn was up was totally destroyed; fruit trees were blighted; and large quantities of garden stuffs were irreparably injured. It is yet sufficiently early in the season to sow and plant potatoes and corn again, but the injury to the fruit trees cannot be made good. Making mention of fruit blossoms reminds of a singularity in the present spring. No one in these parts has yet seen a plumb of green gage blossom. And again, the *Hamilton Spectator*, published 223 miles further, tells quite another tale. There they have had no frost whatever for several weeks, and so far from the fruit being injured the trees are already beginning to bend with the young crop. Apples, plums, cherries, peaches, and pears will be abundant—and the trees were never seen to be more heavily laden. The fields present an equally pleasing appearance. The wheat looks magnificent, and corn and potatoes appear strong and healthy.—*Quebec Chron.*

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.**Seven Days Later from Europe!****COMMERCIAL.**

There is hardly so much activity in commercial affairs this week as we last reported. This is caused in a great degree by the uncertainty which prevails respecting the fate of the Navigation Laws, which the House of Commons have resolved to consider and re-adjust. Importers of goods, appear to have lost confidence, and, therefore, supply the market more freely with most descriptions of produce, whilst on the other hand buyers manifest increased caution, and less inclination to do business. In consequence of the prevalence of this feeling the transactions in produce have been on a limited scale, and less than for some weeks past. A part only of the articles brought to auction actually found buyers.—The export trade is reported to be still in an unfavourable position, and all articles offering are upon ruinous terms. The Cotton and Corn trades are still in a dull and languid state. Prices continue to recede without the prospect of an improvement. The reports from the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland do not improve; trade therein continues gloomy and discouraging. Notwithstanding all these unfavourable symptoms, unemployed capital is most abundant; so much so that first-class bills are discounted at 3 per cent., and on Call money is not worth more than 2 per cent. The Governors of the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting of Thursday last, reduced the rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The value of Barrel Flour has undergone little if any change, 28s. being about the top price for choice brands.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

Since the battle of Goito, and the fall of Peschiera, no movement of a further decisive character has taken place in Lombardy.

From Austria, we learn that the Emperor mediates a visit to Prague, with a view of attaching to his person the Bohemian provinces. The French, English, Swedish, and Belgian ambassadors have reached Innsbruck, and it is supposed that the affairs of Italy will there be discussed.

In Prussia affairs have come to a dead lock.

It is positively asserted that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, on the frontier of Bessarabia, and that the Austrian minister, Sturmer, at Constantinople, has in vain protested against this movement. It has been also reported on the London Exchange that a large Russian force had marched into Prussia, and had entered Memel. This is not improbable; at the same time the rumour requires confirmation.

From the seat of war in Denmark we have no further accounts, except that the Danes have assumed the offensive, and at present no probability exists of a speedy termination of hostilities.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.—His Excellency the Spanish minister, M. Istuñiz, left London last evening for Madrid. The Count de Mirasol, after making overtures through the Spanish minister, did not gain any recognition from Viscount Palmerston or the Government, and after several ineffectual advances on behalf of his Government, the count left London last Friday evening for Spain.

IRELAND.—There is not any very important news from the sister country this week. The repeal agitation has at present come to a stand still. The fraternisation of the Old and Young Irish is not yet completed. The consummation of an event so desired by Irishmen has been postponed for a fortnight by the leaders at Conciliation Hall, in order to give the country an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereupon. The general tone of all classes of repeaters is less violent than, before the conviction of Mr. Mitchel. Smith O'Brien is still labouring under the effects of the *melee* which he encountered at Limerick; and reports affirm that his physician considers he is suffering from an abscess in the kidney. The Mitchel fund continues to accumulate, and at the time we write, amounts to a goodly sum. Meantime meetings in several parts of the country are held to express sympathy with the "Martyr Patriot," as he is called, and to denounce the partiality carried on during his trial.

The sittings of the Repeal Association are postponed for a fortnight. Mr. John O'Connell made an elaborate exposition of the principles on which he was ready to enter into the proposed

union. On Monday last several letters for and against the league were read, the most influential of which were from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath and Dean of Ardagh, whose diocesan, Dr. O'Higgins, is at present at Rome. The Bishop of Elphin is also adverse to the merger of the old association.

It is said that the Pope has expressed a most anxious desire to visit Ireland.

FRANCE.

They who have counted upon the permanency of the French Republic, and that free representation principles had taken root in the hearts of the French people, will read our present number with feelings of as much bitter disappointment, as those we ourselves experience in recording another instance of the extraordinary versatility of our neighbours. A re-action has taken place in Paris; a spontaneous revulsion of opinion has shewn itself in some of the Provinces; but it is re-action not tending to ultra-Republicanism or even monarchy, but in favour of imperial despotism, and personified in one of its most flagrant forms,—the twice before rejected Pretender to the throne of France, Louis NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

At the publication of our last number the precise result of the elections had not reached us. We said that Caussidiere and Thiers were elected, and that Louis Bonaparte had some chance of success. The most objectionable persons to the Government have been elected: ultra democrats and communists; and, to the astonishment of the many, but we confess not ourselves, Louis Bonaparte stood seventh on the Paris Poll, and was returned by three other departments, in some places at the head of the Poll, and, in almost all cases, in a very favourable position. It seems that in Paris even he was not started as a candidate until the day previous to the election, and then in such ambiguous and unauthorised manner, that no one knew really whether he was a candidate or not. His name was not included in the ordinary lists, and the clubs made no open efforts to support him; and yet, in spite of all these disadvantages, he has been elected; the peasants in the provinces rushed by thousand to place his name in the urn and in short, he has roused a feeling throughout France which must be put down, and put down effectually, or all the hopes of a republic must speedily be overthrown. As soon as the Government perceived this most unexpected reaction, evidenced most incontrovertibly by the ballot in universal suffrage, they assembled instantly. Paris was filled with troops; and it is said that now there are not fewer than 100,000 troops of the line in the French capital.

Notwithstanding their defeat the Executive Commission still kept their ground. On the 15th instant the assembly was discussing a proposition for declaring Algeria an integral part of France. Paris was tranquil.

The walls were, on the 15th, stuck over with a placard bearing no signature, but recommending strong terms the Assembly to dismiss the Government and the Ministry, and to confer a dictator ship on M. Caussidiere.

COMMERCIAL L.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 24.
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—Seotch 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, 15 per cent. premium. Money is very scarce, and business altogether very dull; no sales to any extent could be effected, at present.

HYMENIAL.

At Trinity Church, on Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. L. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. William K. Crawford, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, of Hampton, King's County.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. William Boyd, of the Parish of Fredericton, to Miss Isabella Hamilton, of this City.

On Friday evening last, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Captain John Moore, of the Schooner *Joseph Howe*, of this port, to Frances, fourth daughter of Mr. James Wilson, of this City.

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.

OBITUARY.

In Prince William, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Coursea, wife of the late Mr. John Coursea, Sen., leaving 11 children and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss. Mrs. Coursea was a very pious woman; she made a profession of religion about fifty years ago, under the ministry of Elder Edward Manning, on one of his first visits to New Brunswick, and was baptized by him, and united with the Baptist church in Prince William. During her life she has always manifested an unshaken confidence in the merits of Christ; and in her last moments, when she was suffering much by reason of bodily disease, she would say, "I shall soon be released from all my afflictions; I shall soon be where I shall see my Saviour without a glass between; and as long as she was able to communicate, which her friends called to see her, she would speak to them about the goodness of God, and hoped the Lord would give her patience to wait her appointed time. Her strength has declined fast of late till the 21st ult., when she fell asleep in Jesus. Her remains were taken to the Prince William Meeting house, where an appropriate sermon was preached by Elder J. H. Tupper, from Psalms 17 ch. 15 verse. "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."—*Communicated*.

In Prince William, 23d June, after a few hours' illness, Mr. William Irvine, in the 19th year of his age.

At Norton, on the 14th June, at the house of his father, after several months' illness, Mr. Richard Crabb, aged 29.—Brother Crabb, since his profession of faith in Christ, has sincerely devoted himself to his service; by his labours as a Colporteur he has become generally known to our readers; and in this service has commanded the sincere regard of the Committee under whose immediate direction he acted. Brother C. was a member of the Baptist Church in Norton and highly esteemed, and his death will be deeply lamented.

On Sunday morning after a short but severe illness aged 64 years, Mr. James Bell, a native of Gatehouse Gallowayshire, Scotland, leaving a wife and three children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate Parent.

Suddenly, on Sunday the 18th ult. much and deeply lamented, Mary, the dear wife of the Rev. James Neales, Rector of Grand Manan.

On Thursday last, at Mount Hope, (Peneyock,) Elizabeth, wife of Oliver Smith, Esq. and eldest daughter of Thomas Pickard, Esq. of Fredericton aged 40 years.

At St. George, on the 26th ult. Mr. James Pratt aged 48 years. He came to this Country at the time of the American Revolution, and was much respected.

MARINE JOURNAL.**PORT OF SAINT JOHN N. B.****ARRIVED.**

Wednesday—Brig Pilgrim, Clark, Sidney, 11—John Hammond, ballast.

Rover, Simm, Yarmouth, 1—C. McLaughlan, ballast.

Brigt. Lafayette, Clifford, Providence, 4—master ballast.

Fashion, Douglas, Trinidad, 29—R. Rankin & Co., molasses and sugar.

Schr. Dolphin Holder New York, 5—master, flour, and meal.

Mariner, James, Boston, 2—master, assorted cargo.

Thursday—Barque Wm. Penn, M'Nelly, Glasgow, 51—Owen & Duncan, merchandise.

Brigt. Widow, Gorum, New York, 4—L. H. Waterhouse, flour, meal, and wheat.

Schr. Charlotte, M'Naughton, Halifax, 5—G. & J. Salter, sugar, &c.

Friday—St. Maid of Eph, Leavitt, Portland—T. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Brigt. Star, Barnes, New York, 6—Master, flour.

Ship Clifton, Forrest, Painsboro, N. S.—John Wishart, timber and rickers.

Monday—Ship Catherine, Robertson, Liverpool, 40, John Wishart, salt, coals and iron.

Lord Wellington, Winsted, Liverpool, 38—James Kirk, ballast.

Bge. Woodstock, Millan, Virginia, 7—James Kirk, ballast.

Brig Corsair, Michner, Bermuda, 9—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

Princess Royal, Driscoll, Cork, 51—John Robertson, passengers.

Str. Admiral, Rogers, Boston—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandise.

Tuesday—Barque Charlotte, Stafford, Liverpool—James Kirk, goods.

CLEARED.

June 27th—Ship Helen Thompson, Gray, Cork, timber and deals; Barque John S. DeWolf, Gray, Cork, deals; Brig Druid, Shackford, Providence, clapboards and shingles; Elizabeth, Garrill, Leith, timber and deals; Schr. Relief, Johnson, Philadelphia, salt.

28—Ship Britannia, Simpson, Gloucester, timber and deals; Barque Bridget, McCordick, Waterford, deals; Grace Darling, Doran, Dundalk, do.; Schr. North Carolina, Harriman, Providence, boards.

June 29—Ship Orleans, Bogart, London, timber and deals, Thos. E. Millidge; Ambassadors, Foody, Liverpool, timber and deals, Jas. Kirk; Bge. John Kerr, Tait, Greenock, timber and deals, John Wishart; Brig Albion, Jeslie, Aberdeen, timber and deals, R. Rankin & Co.; Brig Lady of the Lake, Hinds, Boston, timber and deals, L. March; Amelia, Clark, Eastport, salt, L. H. Waterhouse.

30th—Carque Alpine, Curry, Belfast, deals and laths, J. Fairweather; Schr. Joseph Howe, Moore,