

lost in this luminous body. The rapidity of its progress was not less than 101 leagues a day, or seven times greater than that of our planet. The distance of the comet from the earth is thirty-two millions of leagues, but by the prodigious length of the tail, the observers have asked whether we were not enveloped in this immense prolam of comet matter. This would have been the case, M. Arago says, if the tail of the comet had been only double in width. It cut through its length the point occupied by the earth, but it was directed obliquely beside us without touching us.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston D. Advertiser.

Extract of a letter dated
MONTEVIDEO, March 15, 1843.

Our latest news from Buenos Ayres is of the 11th inst., all was then quiet, and nothing of importance had occurred. Business was extremely dull, and little or nothing doing.

Here business of all kinds is entirely stopped. The advance guard of Rosas's army, under Gen. Oribe, is about three miles from the city, and cut off all communication between it and the country. The main body, consisting of about 4000 infantry and 7000 cavalry, is also near; great distress consequently exists, as provisions are scarce and dear. Another change has taken place in the Ministry. Gen. Paz is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the department of Montevideo; Don Santiago Vasquez, Minister of State, and Gol Obes and Pacheco, Minister of War. President Rivera has succeeded in getting in the rear of the enemy with a force of six or eight thousand cavalry, with which, in divisions of 1500 or 2000 under Generals Medina, Baez, &c., he is laying waste the country, cutting off resources, and harassing the enemy.

The neck of land between the city and town of the Cordon has been most completely fortified, with walls, ditch, and batteries mounting sixty pieces of artillery. The native inhabitants, of all classes, are continually under arms, and on the alarm being given, 3 or 4000 men can be mustered to man the walls—of these 2500 are regular troops. Skirmishing and foraging parties of 500 to 1000 men are sent out every day, and generally with good success; great enthusiasm prevails on these occasions, and even the militia behave extremely well.

It is feared, however, that the city will now be bombarded, as it is known that a vessel was taking in mortars and shells in Buenos Ayres.

As yet nothing appears of the English and French intervention, notwithstanding the bombastic notes of their Ministers to Gen. Rosas, which he treated with neglect, if not contempt. The foreign merchants were most positively assured that an armed intervention would take place—trusting to this many were unprepared for the present crisis, and consequently will be ruined; the outstandings of many (principally English) are not real can be collected on the weekly pay-days (Saturday.)

This intervention is a great mystery, which no one can explain; yet there are still many who firmly believe it will take place, and that forces from England and France will arrive. Five hundred English and French Marines have been landed from the vessels of war for the protection of the Consulates and the Custom House.

It is next to impossible that the city can be taken by assault, if its defenders show proper courage, and no treason (which is most to be feared,) takes place. Foreign officers, capable of judging, pronounce the fortifications impregnable if well defended.

Such is our present most melancholy situation, and which three or four months only have produced. A year since no Republic of South America was advancing so rapidly in improvements of every kind as the Banda Oriental, and in a few years Montevideo would have rivalled her neighbors. The sanguinary despot of Buenos Ayres has blasted our hopes and expectations, thanks to the unaccountable lethargy and mistakes of the former Ministry—not the least of which was trusting to the false assurances of protection and intervention from England and France.

Our only hope now is in General Paz, a brave, talented, honest and well-known able chief, if the Orientals are true to him, he may save the country.

An earlier letter from our correspondent, received by way of Salem, for which we have not room to day, states that the British and French Ministers, after a correspondence with Rosas, had become silent on the subject of intervention. What subsequently took place has been seen above, and the better opinion seems to be, that the representatives of these governments will interfere to protect their subjects on the La Plata, by bringing about a compelled peace, as soon as they shall have obtained force enough to secure this object.

From Washington.—It is at length formally announced that Mr. Webster resigned the office of Secretary of State on Monday last, and that Mr. Legare, the Attorney General, was appointed Secretary *ad interim*. The public, in this part of the country at least, would be well satisfied we believe, if it were announced that the vacancy was thus filled by a permanent appointment, as very favorable impressions prevail of the character and qualifications of Mr. Legare.

It is also announced that Mr. Cushing is appointed Minister and Commissioner to China, in place of Mr. Everett, who has declined the appointment. This appointment is not unexpected, and we are happy to say we do not think it misplaced. Mr. Cushing has certainly deserved some expression of the gratitude of the President, for having devoted himself with a fidelity of which there are few examples, to the support of his administration; and what is more, he is well qualified by his general knowledge, his habits of business, and his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the country, for the true and honest representation of our country.

Slavery in the French Colonies.—The report of the Duke de Broglie, chairman of a committee for the examination of the question relating to slavery and the political constitution of the French colonies, was published at Paris early in April. The report goes into an elaborate examination of the whole subject. It proposes an entire change in the government of the colonies, and the ultimate simultaneous emancipation of the whole slave population. It is proposed that the period of this emancipation shall be fixed at the first of January 1853, but the period of their entire freedom is postponed five years longer. The sum of 150,000,000 francs, or \$28,500,000, shall be appropriated for indemnifying the proprietors. In the mean time the slaves are to be admitted to the enjoyment of certain civil rights. They are to become persons instead of things. They are to have the right of acquiring property, which, under the present laws they are prohibited from doing. After their emancipation they will be bound to labor and to this end they will be required to contract engagements for a period of five years. The following is an extract from the report:

"The commission proposes, first, a project of law fixing the 1st of January, 1853, as the epoch of slavery ceasing in the French colonies. All their slaves to remain in their present condition, with the exception of the following modifications, to be introduced by royal ordinance. Civil rights are granted to slaves during these ten years; but they cannot plead these rights in a court of justice, without being represented by a *curator ad hoc*. Roats and vessels, arms and powder, are excepted from the kind of property which slaves may possess. The *peculium* and the right of a slave to purchase his liberty is established. Emancipated slaves are not to enjoy political rights. Children born free are not included in this. The emancipated are to be forced, for five years, to engage themselves to planters, and, of course, forced to reside in the colony. The Governor in Council shall fix each year the maximum and minimum of salaries. Discipline in workhouses shall be established for the refractory. The indemnity to the planters will be 150 millions of francs in four per cents.—This sum will be distributed in 1857, with the accumulated interest, to the owners of slaves—those who have old and infirm slaves, agreeing to keep and feed them. Another law will provide for the emancipation of all children born of slaves since 1833. The indemnity to be \$20 for children who have reached the age of seven, &c. &c."

A PIRATE.—A gentleman who came passenger in the ship *Adelaide*, arrived at this port yesterday from Maranza, says that a vessel arrived at that port from the Canaries a day or two before he left, with seven five passengers; they reported that when off the Bahama Banks were chased a whole day by a piratical-looking schooner, manned by blacks, and nearly overhauled, when at last the captain of the Spanish vessel mustered all his passengers as well as the crew upon deck, armed as they thought as possible, and prepared for a conflict, when the suspicious stranger seeing her decks crowded with armed men, hauled off and hoisted Hlaytian colors.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The Pirates off Cuba.—The following extract from a letter dated at Mansanilla, April 5th, gives another story of the pirate or pirates lurking at the South of Cuba:

"A fisherman from the Twelve League Keys, (the first to the westward of Cape Cruz) came here last evening to inform the Captain of the port, that about the 14th March, a pirate brought a vessel (hermaphrodite brig) close into the Keys, and in the course of the night burnt her. What became of the men he knows not. Saw her burning in the night, and nothing in sight next morning."

Canadian Duties.—Our friend of the St. Catharines Journal, after expressing regret at being unable to forward us the act passed by the Canadian Legislature levying duties on produce from the United States, remarks—"that the act of our Legislature levying duties on American products, only relates to wheat and flour—the former, when manufactured in Canada, goes home as Canadian produce—the latter cannot, the duty is only to be paid when imported into the province for our own consumption. American flour passing through the St. Lawrence, pays no duty until it arrives in the ports of Britain. The duty to be levied on American wheat is 3s. during the quarter, of 70 lbs. in the imperial bushel. Flour 2s. sterling per barrel. The imperial quarter of eight bushels is nine bushels and twenty lbs. standard weight of this country." If we recollect right, the act does not take effect until the first day of July next.—[Cleveland (O.) Herald.]

From the New Brunswick.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.
From late papers received by the Hibernia.

New Post-office Arrangements.—A treaty with France on Post-office affairs has been brought to a conclusion, and will come into force next June. This arrangement is calculated to produce very important results. The more immediate result of diminishing by one-half the cost of sending letters from England to France, and from France to England is but a small part of the object of this treaty. It considerably reduces the cost of postage on all letters passing through France, as well as on those addressed to France, and therefore at once affects the vast correspondence between Great Britain and her East India possessions. It also regulates and reduces the cost of correspondence between the British Colonies and France.

SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF IRELAND AND THE INCOME TAX.—The National Bank of Ireland, the head office of which is situated in London, while the business is carried on in Ireland, have appealed against the income tax, and the result has been a decision, that the shareholders only who reside in England, are liable to the tax for the amount of their shares, and that the institution, as such, will be untaxed.

Lord Brougham's speech on the vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, is said to have been one of the most sarcastic he ever delivered. He poured out a copious flood of hillsgate, against the Yankees, their Press, their President, and their institutions, while he eulogized their greatness as a people.—Hecatasit General Cass with a severity unequalled.

The destruction of the Solway steamer, entails upon the London office a loss of £23,000, and upon those of Glasgow, £10,000. Lloyd's have escaped with a trifling cost, most of the insurance offices being heretofore. The cost of the ship was £61,000, so that the unfortunate company to which she belonged will be minus £20,000.

EIGHTEEN VESSELS TOTALLY LOST.—The late north easterly winds have, we regret to say, been productive of the most disastrous shipwrecks along different parts of the coast, though happily unattended with loss of life, arising from the alacrity and efficiency of the Coast Guard service, and their promptness. During the last three weeks upwards of 18 vessels are known to have been wrecked.

Together with the poor rate, the liabilities of taxation in Cork city, accruing between the 1st March, and next assizes, are £46,000.

There never was so much linen manufactured in, and exported from, the north of Ireland as at present; and though the English yarn spinners have been obliged in many instances, to totally stop their mills, and very generally to work short time, the mills in the north of Ireland are all at full work, and the people receiving steady and good wages.

The Corporation of Limerick have come to the resolution, by a majority of 27 to 6 to petition for a Repeal of the Union. The Channel Corporation have adopted a similar resolution unanimously.

A suspension bridge, surpassing all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, says a letter from that city, across the Danube. It will be 1,470 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river.

Sweden, with a population of hardly 3,000,000 supports no less than 70 political journals, exclusive of those of a strictly religious or scientific character. In Sweden the press is free—the censorship unknown.

At Lincoln assizes John Nicholson, Postmaster of Alford, was convicted of stealing bank notes from letters, and sentenced to transportation for life.

There is a rumour of the formation of a new Irish party in the House of Commons, in opposition to the ministry, and under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell. The Dublin Evening Mail is spoken of as its organ.

Considerable excitement prevails in reference to Sir James Graham's proposed education bill. The Dissenters, Roman Catholics, &c., who are opposed to the Established Church, consider the provisions of this bill to be an infringement of their religious rights, and they have expressed a fear that should it come into operation, their own schools will be entirely superseded. The Government however seem to be firm in their maintenance of the measure, and the supremacy which it is supposed to give to the national church.

Mrs. Wood, the Vocalist.—It is with sincere and heartfelt pleasure that we are able to announce, that the wish expressed in our notice of this celebrated lady's removal from the convent at York has been fulfilled. We are authorized to state, that, on Tuesday evening last, she arrived at her husband's residence, at Woolly More, the pain and anxiety of being absent from her husband and child being greater than her religious enthusiasm.—[Wakefield Journal.]

The cause of Temperance in Ireland, instead of dying away, had received a new impetus several eminent catholic clergymen publicly devoting themselves to the assistance of Father Matthew.

CANADIAN.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES THORPE METCALFE, Bart., Right Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

May I please Your Excellency.

We, the undersigned, Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, and other Residents in the city of Montreal, most respectfully approach your Excellency to offer our congratulations on your assuming the Government of this Province.

On this your Excellency's appointment, we beg to give the expression of our fidelity to the person of our most Gracious Sovereign, our inviolable attachment to the Parent Country, and our anxiety to be continued in the full enjoyment of those blessings and advantages which are assured to us by its powerful protection.

The histories of India and Jamaica record the eminently successful public services of your Excellency; in them we read the honourable proof of your integrity, firmness, energy and wisdom, and under the guidance of an all-wise Providence, we trust that the endowments of a mind so gifted will be exercised no less beneficially in the sphere of your present duty.

Placed in the highest civil authority over this part of the British Empire, by a Monarch whose solicitude and care for her subjects are responded to in the devoted affection of the people over whom she is appointed to reign, we hail your arrival amongst us with gratitude and confidence.

Whilst from the present address to your Excellency, all party opinion is excluded, we nevertheless may be permitted to express our conviction, that in the Government of this country are difficulties of no ordinary character, requiring that in the reciprocal discharge

of our respective duties, our conduct should be marked by a singleness of purpose, having only for its end the public good.

It will give us the utmost satisfaction that so acting, we are able faithfully to accord to the measures of your Excellency's Government, our approbation and support.

It is our anxious prayer that, by the administration of the powers vested in Your Excellency, you may add additional lustre to your character, and that the effect of all your proceedings may be fraught with unalloyed happiness and prosperity, to this Province and the people committed to your care.

Here followeth the signatures.
The following is the answer returned by his Excellency the Governor General, to the Address of the Citizens of Montreal:
To the Clergy, Magistrates, Merchants, and other residents in the City of Montreal:

I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations in my assuming the Government of this Province; and for the honour you have conferred on me by presenting this Address, and by the favorable sentiments which you have expressed regarding my past career in the service of my country.

In accepting the trust confided to me by her Gracious Majesty, I was deeply impressed with a conviction that the Government of this country would be attended with great difficulties.—Since my arrival here I have become satisfied that the difficulties are even greater than I imagined; and that I need the support of all whose single purpose is the public good.

The assurance of your fidelity to our most Gracious Sovereign, of your inviolable attachment to the Parent Country, and of your anxiety to be continued in the full enjoyment of those blessings and advantages which are secured to us by its powerful protection, is not only responded to by the warmest feelings of my heart, but also inspires the cheering hope that in my devoted efforts to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of Canada I shall have your sympathy and co-operation.

Governors of Canada.—From the accession to the Government of Canada of Col. Simcoe, in 1792, to the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1843, there have been no less than twenty-two Governors and Presidents, averaging two years, three months, and eight days for each Government. With such frequent changes, under the only system of partial and corrupt administration, it is no wonder that the Government should have fallen into the hands of a local oligarchy.—[Kingston British Whig.]

Fisheries in Canada.—Half of the country bordering on Lake St. Peter is under water. It is supposed that between Point du Lac and Berthier, more than 500 farms are inundated and the only communication between many of the houses is by canoes.—[Montreal Transcript.]

Correspondence.

[For the Telegraph.]

To X. Y.

Solution to the Question that appeared in the Telegraph of 22d April.

Put x = the distance on the ascending plane:
Then $3 : 1 :: 1 : 1.3 = 194, 28, 16 \frac{1}{2}$ and sin $2 X 19, 28, 16 \frac{1}{2} : 2 :: \sin 4 X 19, 28, 16 \frac{1}{2} : x$:
 $48864 x = 488964 x$

Whence $x = x$ plus 2469; and
 $31427 = 31427$
 $x = 444$ feet, range on the ascending plane; whence
 444 plus $2469 = 6913$ feet, range on the descending plane.

Again $2469 : 444 :: 10, 12$ seconds : 18, 2 seconds, time of flight on ascending, and 23, 32 seconds, time on descending.

Cos. $19, 28, 16 \frac{1}{2} X 18, 2 X 16 \frac{1}{2} = 439 \frac{1}{3}$

sin. $2 X 19, 28, 16 \frac{1}{2}$

$14 X 439 \frac{1}{3}$ square

$2263 = 7$ lbs. 6 oz., the charge.

The impetus is 3000 feet. Height 1333 feet.

The above is a Solution of a question, which was addressed to Mr. Alexander Machin, who was formerly under my tuition but his engagement with me expired on the 19th of March, and he is now living near St. John.

JOHN McLAUCHLAN.

Fredericton, May 1, 1843.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY MAY 20, 1843.

The arrival of the Great Western at New York has put us in possession of later intelligence than our last. The following affords the principal items of importance:

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western arrived at New York, on Friday, in the remarkably short passage of 12 days and 13 hours, from Liverpool, bringing ten days later news from Europe. This is the shortest passage ever made across the Atlantic to the Westward, by any steamship to any port in America (distance considered.)

The weather was fine nearly all the way.—The winds 7 days were easterly, 3 days nearly calm, and 2 days westerly—average speed per hour, 10 1-4 Nautical miles.

The papers are singularly barren of news.

On the 25th of April, Queen Victoria gave birth to a Princess. Both mother and daughter were doing well.

The Duke of Sussex died on the 21st of April, 70 years old.

There was no material change in the state of trade. Money continued plenty. Sales of cotton for the week had amounted to 91,000 bales. The poorer qualities had receded nearly an eighth.

The weather both in Great Britain and on the Continent, was generally favorable to the crops.

On the 17th ult., the American ship *Hewes*, of New York, was wrecked on Goodwin Sands. A total loss—crew saved. Her cargo consisted of 3000 blis. of Turpentine.

A flying machine similar to Mr. Henson's has been started by Professor Geolls and succeeded finely. After having attained an altitude of 3 miles from the earth the Professor felt uncomfortable. He then descended to within half a mile of the earth, when the pipes burst and it descended with fearful rapidity,

The intrepid experimenter escaped with slight injury.

Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett, of the 23d of March was published in the London papers of April 27.

Another of the Chalk Cliffs has been blown up with 10,000 lbs. of powder in 15 cells

The *Royal Gazette* contains an Address from a number of the Inhabitants of Fredericton to the Honble. L. A. Wilmot, expressing their approbation of his elevation to the Executive Council, and pledging themselves to support him at the coming Election, which our readers will recollect becomes necessary in consequence of the new Law introduced for vacating the seats of Members, accepting official situations, &c. Mr. Wilmot replied in a manner that does him much credit. The Address and Reply are worthy of a perusal.—Their length prevents an insertion. They may be seen in the *Royal Gazette* or in the *Sentinel*.

The Address to Sir Charles Metcalfe from the Clergy, Magistrates Merchants &c., of Montreal, inserted in to day's paper, was accompanied by upwards of 4000 signatures.

Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, for the United States, has resigned, and Mr. Legore has been temporarily appointed in his stead. Mr. Cushing has been appointed Minister to China.

A Check for \$500 was recently stolen from one of the Post Office boxes in Bangor. A young man named Moses Corson has been arrested and committed for trial.

The Delaware Republican says that the Government of the United States is verging to dissolution.

Sir Charles Bagot is said to be recovering; and expected to leave Kingston on the 20th for New York, whence he expects to sail for England in the Warspite.

Colonel Estcourt, of the Boundary Survey, arrived at Head Quarters on Saturday last.—The whole party may be expected here in a few days.

Thursday last was a Gala day in St. John. It was commemorated as the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Loyal N. Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and the Sixtieth of the landing of the Loyalists on the shores of this Province.

The last week was favourable for farming purposes. Agricultural pursuits are now industriously attended to.

THE LAST JOKE.—A man in the country, having heard that the World was destroyed, came in to Woodstock a few days ago to ascertain the correctness of the report. He thought, from the facilities that we possess for obtaining late intelligence, that here was the proper place to make enquiry. Quite complimentary! Acknowledge it ye Woodstockers.

THE CURRENCY.—Much inconvenience has been felt by all classes in this city for some time past in consequence of the rate at which British Silver passes current in general business transactions being above that at which it will be received for Duties at the Treasury or Custom House, or in making payments at the Banks, and Bank paper and Dollars, when wanted, to any great amount, are therefore only to be procured by payment of a premium. To obviate so great an obstacle in business transactions, a Bill was passed at the last sitting of the Legislature for establishing a legal tender in payments to be made in this Province. This Bill has been forwarded to the Home Government for confirmation previous to its becoming a law; and as it will probably soon be in operation throughout the Province, it may be of importance to know that, under its provisions, British Shillings will be a legal tender at 14 1-2 currency, and Sovereigns at 24s. 2d.—This measure, although it reduces the rates at which British Coins have been taken by merchants and shopkeepers, yet as a large amount of our circulating medium is of that description, it will be highly beneficial in a general point of view, as it will enable parties to make payments at Public Offices without having to pay a premium for the requisite money to do so; and it will also prevent, in some degree, the continual drain from the Banks, of Dollars which are a legal tender at 5s. and their aliquot parts in proportion.—[St. John Courier.]

The Ministers of several of the Churches in St. John have made arrangements to have Preaching on board one of the ships at the Wharves at three o'clock each Lord's Day during the season.—Notice will be given on Saturday, of the ship selected.—[Chronicle.]

The Gaspereaux fishery of this season is we believe, unprecedentedly successful; we are informed that in addition to the vast quantities taken by nets, that the weirs been so liberally crammed with them that the fishermen not being prepared with salt and barrels sufficient to cure them, have opened the weirs and let them out.—[Herald.]

The cost of sending the Bishop of Jerusalem and his family from England to Asia was £700, very considerable more than Lord Ashburton's mission of peace to America.

RAISING THE DEAD.—In the Criminal Court of Quebec two Medical Students, named Thiberg Charest & Charles Trudel, were convicted of having dug up a dead body, out of a churchyard, and taking it away for the purpose of dissection. They were sentenced to pay a fine of £25 each to the Queen; and be imprisoned for one month.

Newcastle Northern Advertiser, March 30.
The most important subject discussed in