

intending, we believe, to insure in the "Mutual Insurance Company."

This has been a sad and sudden reverse of fortune. Only 48 hours ago three of the most useful and industrious Mechanics of the Town could congratulate themselves on being the possessors of valuable property, accumulated by their untiring labour and perseverance; and now they are reduced to great misfortune and privation. We are heartily rejoiced to learn that an appeal is made to the public on their behalf: we have a strong and earnest hope that the appeal will not be in vain. But we think it ought not to be confined exclusively to the Town: in the country there are many who are able, and, we know, would be willing to assist those unfortunate and worthy men to build up their houses immediately. Let Mechanics unite—many of them can give labour, if not money—let Shop-keepers and Merchants be called upon to make advances—a little from each will not be missed by them, and a little from each will greatly assist the sufferers in re-establishing them in their several callings. We trust to see a strong, prompt, and effective manifestation of the public sympathy, on this occasion: for never, in this place, was public sympathy so loudly called for, and merited.

Second English Mail for November.

The Steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening last in 11 days from Liverpool. The *Peri*, bringing the English Mail for the Island, arrived here this morning (Tuesday). Latest dates are to the 11th instant. We give below the chief part of the intelligence, which is not very important.

THE EDINBURGH CHARTIST TRIALS.—On Tuesday the trials of the Edinburgh Chartists commenced before the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh. The judges on the bench were the Lord Justice Clark, Lord Medwyn and Lord Mackenzie. The case having been opened, an objection was raised, which has been deemed of such importance as to be laid before the whole bench of judges, who were to assemble on Thursday to hear the pleadings, and to decide upon them. The general import of the objection is, that while the major proposition of the indictment charges the prisoner Cumming with contravention of the Government Security Bill, sedition, and conspiracy, the facts set forth in the minor proposition amount to the crime of high treason. The libel, or indictment, having been read, the case was adjourned for the purpose of arguing the objection stated above.

THE CHOLERA.—The *Times*, at the conclusion of a long article on the subject of the cholera, says—"There is little more reason for believing the cholera to be an Asiatic production than a Baltic importation. It is but a modification of the ordinary results of impurity and want, and should be met with the ordinary appliances of cleanliness and care."

THE CONVICT O'DONOHUE.—A meeting was held on Monday last for the purpose of aiding Mr. Patrick O'Donohue in prosecuting the writ of error issued on his behalf, when it was resolved,—

"That inasmuch as every eminent counsel have given their opinion that the judgment pronounced on Mr. O'Donohue, by which his life or liberty is affected, is erroneous, and ought to be reversed; and as it appears that the same advantages have not been afforded to him on his trial, that he would have had, had he been an Englishman and tried in England for the offence with which he was charged, and that his circumstances do not enable him to contend against the power of the crown in contesting his right, we do forthwith enter into and solicit subscriptions for the purpose of aiding him in bringing his case forward for ultimate decision by the highest tribunal in this kingdom, as in doing so we uphold the right of every Irishman to equal and impartial justice."

THE WRIT OF ERROR.—The initiatory proceedings upon the writ of error in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien will be raised before the judges on Wednesday, the 15th instant. It is calculated that the arrangement will not occupy the Court beyond the second day. The decision of their Lordships, whatever it may be, will apply equally to all the prisoners capitally convicted at the Special Commission in Clonmel.

FALL OF VIENNA.—The Prussian *Moniteur* of the 4th gives the following narrative of events at Vienna during the days of the 31st October and 1st of November:—"On the morning of 31st October, the Imperial troops had penetrated into the interior of the town, having first possessed themselves to the suburbs. White flags were displayed on the bastions, and in consequence the troops advanced, but were received with a discharge of fire-arms. Thereupon, the bombardment recommenced with grenades and shells. At this moment the palace and the library took fire. Some say the fire was not caused by the grenades, but that the people did it. After the bombardment the city capitulated, and the troops occupied the Castle, the Kartner

Strasse, the Place St. Etienne, and here they were fired on by the populace from the windows of the houses.—The soldiers broke open the Burgthor and the Karutnerthor, and they took the Castle by assault. The flames were seen rising above the cupola of the library, and on the 1st instant efforts were being made to extinguish the fire, and hopes were entertained of saving the manuscripts and the most valuable books. The students held out the longest in that part of the town in which the University is situated. On the 1st they were still in possession of the barracks of the Salzgrües; the University was entered by the Imperial troops, and at noon these barracks were taken by assault and many prisoners made of the students."

The fire in the palace and library was extinguished, and it is hoped that the inestimable treasures of that noble collection will not be lost. The students fought like madmen; and when the rest of the city had given in, still defended themselves in the vicinity of the Aula, supported by a portion of the workmen. On the 1st November they still held out in the Salzgrües barracks. The Aula was taken by the Imperial troops, and at noon the barracks were carried by storm.

The Diet is prorogued for a fortnight. The German deputies would wish to assemble at Vienna, but it is supposed impossible for the Diet to sit there any longer. Windischgrätz declares that the Diet was a party to the rebellion, and that he will only acknowledge as legal the Diet sitting at Kremsier.

The city is in a frightful state. Treachery and informations are universal. Persons of the least influence are arrested in the street. The gates of the city are closed, and all communications with the faubourgs prevented.

Colonial and United States News.

On Friday last the Mail Packet *Peri* brought the Colonial and United States Mails. Our latest papers give the following items of news.

General Taylor is president of the United States, having been elected by a larger majority than any other candidate since the organization of the Government, with the exception of Gen. Washington and James Munroe.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 4th inst. learns from Col. Grymes, lately arrived from Bermuda, that John Mitchel was not in good health, and was therefore relieved from the extreme rigours of confinement, but was not permitted to see strangers.

GOLD IN CANADA. Professor B. Silliman, Jr. has published a brief account of his examinations of masses of gold found in the valley of the Chaudiere, Canada. The lumps are worn smooth, as is usual in alluvial gold, but fragments quartzose gangue could still be detected in some of them. They were firmly imbedded in what appeared to be slate, but which is probably a concrete of detritus, cemented by oxide of iron. Chromite, titaniferous iron, serpentine, spinel, rutile and talcose rocks remind us very strongly of the mineralogical character of the Russian gold regions, and their occurrence with the gold in Canada certainly affords favourable grounds for the hope that this may become a rich auriferous region.

As yet no excavations have been made on any scale of magnitude sufficient to warrant an opinion of the actual wealth of the deposit. A few tons of gravel have, however, been washed in a rude way with the Berk's rocker, which have yielded about \$4 of gold to the ton of gravel.

BY TELEGRAPH!—The *New Brunswick Reporter* brings us the following information:

In about ten days, the Line of Electric Telegraph from St. Andrews to St. John will be complete and in full operation. This is the continuation—not we hope, the completion—of a Line which extends from the City of New Orleans, all the way to St. John. Next spring it will be continued to Halifax, and we trust to Fredericton; as we know the House of Assembly will give all proper encouragement to such a laudable undertaking. Talking on the subject of this extraordinary mode of communication, we state for the information of our readers, that it has lately been ascertained by a Scientific Society in London, that the rate of speed attained, amounts to two hundred and fifty thousand miles in one second!

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE ELECTION OF A MEMBER FOR CHARLOTTETOWN.

TUESDAY, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Having delayed the publication of our paper over the usual time, in order to give the news brought by the English Mail, we are now enabled to give our readers at a distance a notice of the preliminaries for the election of a member for Charlottetown and Royalty. The Sheriff's Court was opened at the old Court House, at 12 o'clock,—John Binns, Esq., Returning Officer. Mr. Palmer was proposed by Samuel Nelson, Esq., and seconded by Daniel Brennan, Esq. Mr. Lord was proposed by the Hon. George Coles, and seconded by Mr. Broyderick. The proposers and seconders briefly addressed the Electors. We have neither time nor space, however, to give even the shortest abstract of the speeches.

The Solicitor General entered into a long, laboured, and painfully oppressive vindication of his conduct while a member, but particularly defending his voting for the increase to the Governor's Salary, and the Judge's Bill. All the wretched apologies for argument on these subjects, which drivelled from the lips of Mr. Edward Palmer during the last Session, were again spun out to the greatest length. Never was a crowd of people so much to be pitied as the Electors were to-day for two mortal hours while Mr. Palmer made his last (political) "will and testament." What the Clerk of the Weather could not do to make them very uncomfortable, he certainly did. The conduct of the late Governor was again attacked by this individual in the most gross, mean and malignant temper—just as if the Election of the present day was to be decided on the question, whether the late Governor was a good or a bad man. He says he voted for the increase to the Governor's Salary, because Sir Henry represented that Salary as too small—yet, he would not give the increase to Sir Henry. "But," asked Mr. Palmer, "am I to be reproached with voting £500 to the Salary of the Governor, when that vote gave us an opportunity of giving £1600 for the encouragement of education?" This was the most impudent and unblushing question he could possibly think of asking. His object was to make it appear that the £500 vote was introduced with the view of encouraging education,—whereas, as every body knows, the education scheme was a secondary matter, proposed by Mr. D. McDonald, one of Mr. Palmer's opponents, after the Governor's allowance had been decided upon,—so Mr. Palmer had no right to claim credit upon this score. Respecting the Judgeship, the same old thread-worn arguments of last Session were brushed up for service. Mr. Palmer denied that the Judge Bill was brought in to create an office for him,—but he may deny it as often and as loud as he pleases—there is the whole scheme palpable to the dullest comprehension: He and the Archworker of mischief pack up their traps for England—they arrive at the Colonial Office door—they send several begging letters for an interview—ultimately they obtain one—they learn that his present Excellency is appointed—they promise him £500 (which they proclaim as an act of justice, though there was no talk about the justice of the thing in Sir Henry's time)—they arrange amongst themselves that there shall be an Assistant Judge, which would open for Mr. Palmer a road to promotion in his profession, by removing Mr. Peters to the Bench; and thus comes the present election, which is, in short, the finishing stroke to the Delegation business of 1847. It was quite reasonable to expect that Mr. Palmer would deny all this; but we know from experience that a great allowance will be made by the public for the dexterity Mr. Palmer usually displays in stretching or concealing facts to answer his own purposes.

Mr. Lord followed the Solicitor General. He stated the grounds of his opposition frankly and honestly—he came forward, he said, to oppose Mr. Palmer since no other candidate could be found, because he believed the policy pursued by Mr. P., particularly in the appropriation of the public money, was calculated to inflict great injury on the country. He then entered into details, which we have not space to notice. On the whole his speech was a clear and manly avowal of principles, and was, in its mildness and gentlemanly tone, a pleasing contrast to the insolence and slang of his opponent. The Hon. Mr. Coles and Mr. Broydrick again addressed the Electors, and shortly after the strains of a Band of Music mingled with the cheers of the crowd, (the Band being provided by Mr. Lord's friends) and a red, green and blue flag floated in the midst of them; bearing the inscription—

W. W. LORD,

THE ADVOCATE OF ECONOMY,

AGAINST

PALMER,

THE SQUANDERER OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Towards nightfall Mr. Lord was escorted by the Band, accompanied by many of his friends, to the Victoria Hotel, where they partook of refreshments.

In our next No. we shall shew, previously to the Election, the relative claims of the two Candidates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Nov. 20—Schr. Rob Roy, Turnbull, Pictou; Coal. 22d—Joseph, Nickerson, Bathurst; ballast. Dove, Laird, Arichat; fish.

CLEARED.

Nov.—Schr. Vine, Campbell, Pictou; ballast. 13th—Sir Robert Sale, Rice, Boston; produce. Midge, Caird, Plymouth; timber. 20th—Brig Martha Jane, Cameron, Newfoundland; produce. 21st—Adamant, Kay, Newfoundland; salt, tea, molasses, dry goods, &c. Margaret, Boutillier, Halifax; produce. 22d—Hope, Hall, do.; do. Favorite, Griffiths, Bermuda; produce. Mary Ann, Campbell, Pictou; Ballast. Brig. Sophia, Soley, Pugwash; Goods from Liverpool. Schr. Trusty, Fraser, Pictou; ballast. 23d—Nightingale, Stoddart, Halifax; Dry Fish.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. Bennett, of the brig Louisa Margareta, arrived this morning, reports having boarded the Bark Free Trader, of P. E. Island, abandoned, in lat. 45 2 N. lon. 50 4 W.—found her stripped of all her sails and running rigging—she was loaded with deals.—On the 16th ultimo, spoke the Ann Clarke, of Annapolis, from Pictou, in lat. 45 50, lon. 52 5, out 45 days.