

agreed to. The Address congratulates, through Mr. Young, the people of Nova Scotia on the late important change in their form of Government. It says:

'We are charmed by the moderate and practical manner in which party Government has illustrated itself in Nova Scotia.

'You have effectuated moderate reform—and in doing so you have given a fair consideration to the claims of those whose vested rights were interfered with.

'You have created a Departmental Government, combining in your system the wholesome influence of change necessary in the higher offices, with the continuity of service desirable in the subordinate situations—thereby refuting in practice the ingenious sophistries urged against your party, when they advocated the theory of Executive Responsibility.

'You, and your party have done more, Sir, you have bound Nova Scotia and its people to the Parent Country by an indissoluble tie—the tie of common rights and common interests.

'Accept then, Sir, for the people of Nova Scotia, of whose rights and interests you are the Constitutional Representative, our hearty congratulations.'

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We copy the following accounts of the wreck of the *Zipcoon*, from the *Newfoundland Courier*:—

The schooner *Zipcoon*, belonging to Mr. Joseph Stuckley, a respectable planter of Herring Neck, left that harbour on Tuesday the 9th current, bound for this port with lumber and fish. The crew consisted of Mr. Stuckley, his three sons, and three other persons. The vessel was seen on Thursday afternoon off Bonavista Bay; last Saturday she was boarded by a schooner from Fogo, was on her beam ends, had bulwarks and rail on the starboard side stove in, and also some timbers and planks knocked in above the bends. One boy was found drowned in the cabin, and no trace of the others; it is feared the crew must have all perished, as the boat was discovered full of water within two miles of the schooner. It is thought that the vessel must have run against an iceberg during Friday night, which was squally. The wreck has been towed into King's Cove.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The latest dates from the above Province inform us of the formation of a new Cabinet, according to the principle of Executive responsibility, recognized by the Legislature in the last Session. A *St. John* paper gives the names of the new Councillors:—

The new Council, it is understood, will be composed of eight members—Messrs. Wilmot, Kinnear, Partelow, Hazen, Chandler, Fisher, Rankin, and Hill—the resignations of Messrs. Bailie, Johnston, and Shore have been understood to have been accepted. The post of Provincial Secretary will be filled by Mr. Partelow, it being imperative that that office should be filled by a member of the Assembly; Mr. Saunders will retire with the office of Clerk of the Circuits.

UNITED STATES.

STATE OF BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—More than a million of dollars in specie went out from New York for Europe last week, and New York has drawn specie from every other section of the country, under the instinct of self preservation, and already is the panic of scarcity rife in Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, and some houses in high credit in the latter city have been obliged to suspend. Meantime, the great mass of goods which have been accumulated under this wild game of excessive importation are piled up in New York without a market, and subject to ruinous expenses and the competition in prices which an overplus of goods always creates. Several of our merchants who have been to New York to purchase goods, assure us the quantity of goods in store there, is beyond anything ever seen in this country, and that cash will buy them cheaper than they can be bought in Liverpool. They difficulty is, there is no cash wherewith to purchase them. The surplus specie has all gone where the goods came from; the banks cannot discount to any extent because their bills come back at once with a demand for specie. Credit is greatly impaired, because property will not raise money but at ruinous sacrifices; and in fact the whole train of evils which befall a country which purchases beyond its means of paying is staring us in the face, and admonishes us as with an earthquake voice to beware of bad legislation.—*Boston Daily Mail*.

THE MORMONS.—We have conversed with a gentleman, who has recently returned from the far West, who was an eye-witness to the distress and suffering of these misguided and miserable people. The description he gives of the hardships and privations they endured, since their lawless expulsion from their homes in Missouri and Illinois, is almost enough to make the blood freeze in the hearts of a Christian people. Famine and disease have made frightful ravages in their numbers. Strwn along the path they have travelled, to the intermediate plains, lying between the Mississippi and the great Salt Lake, the graves of a thousand men, women and children, are to be seen by the traveller who passes that

route, marking with unerring certainty the road they have taken, and the sufferings they must have endured. Their numbers have suffered repeated decimation, since they commenced their journey towards the shores of the Pacific.—*Phil. Bulletin*.

TREMENDOUS MEETING IN LOUISVILLE TO RAISE VOLUNTEERS FOR IRELAND.—We believe since our city was built, there never was so large an assemblage gathered under one roof, as that which crowded the court-house on Wednesday evening. The immense chamber, capable of holding 2000 persons, was literally packed with human life, and the stairways, lobby, and avenues, were blocked up by persons anxious to obtain entrance. The meeting was called by the hasty circulation of a handbill, which, in the course of the afternoon, was borne through the principal streets on a staff, preceded by a military band.—*Louisville Democrat*, May 5.

BOSTON, May 15.—Flour, in good demand, and comparatively scarce, prices firm. Genesee \$6.75 to \$6.87; Ohio, \$6.12.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR.—Receipts of flour at Boston during the week have been, by Western Railroad, 1,455 barrels, and 15,412 by water—of which 12,645 barrels were from New Orleans. Of corn, 27,027 sacks and 53,317 bushels.

Flour was selling in New-York on Friday at \$5.75.

New York, May 23.—Flour was ruling \$1, 12½c. to \$1, 25c. per bbl. lower than at our last advices. Market, however, unsettled. Rye was steady at \$3.62½; Corn Meal, on the decline; Molasses considerably declined; Plaster of Paris, little doing, 140 tons, com. blue, sold for \$2.50; Exchange, on London 10½ to 11, prim.; Fish, several parcels Dry Cod arrived, and with a dull market prices have declined—sales of 2000 qts. at \$3.25 to \$3.31½, leaving 3000 afloat held at the lower price. Mackerel quiet, and prices feebly supported. Herring plenty and dull; 600 boxes scaled brought 50c. cash. Albany—Flour, demand light.

New Orleans, May 15.—Flour, Ohio and Illinois brands, retailing at \$4.75, choice \$5.

Boston.—Markets unsettled.

Of twenty-five vessels reported in the port of Boston, as arrived on the 24th inst., seventeen, viz: three brigs and fourteen schooners, were from ports in Nova Scotia.

The following resolution, passed at a meeting of the steamstresses of Baltimore, is accurately descriptive of the charity of some of our own good folks:—"Resolved, That modern charity carries a high head, and is far sighted; keenly perceptive of misery afar off, but unable to discern it near home."

An ingenious mechanic in one of the southern cities has made a small engine to rock his child's cradle! The length of the boiler and engine is sixteen inches and a half. It is about two woman power, and is a great curiosity.

A model of an electric frigate of forty-four guns, full rigged, with guns, merr, life boat, &c., has been exhibited at Buffalo. Electricity is the propelling agent, and her guns are fired, bells rung, &c. by the same instrumentality.

QUICK WORK.—A Mr. Fernald, of Charlestown, recently killed a goat, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the skin was tanned, and a pair of shoes made therefrom, ready for service.

FRACAS IN COURT.—In the Circuit Court in New York, Judge Hurlbert presiding, while Mr. White, counsel for plaintiff was summing up in an important case, Mr. Bowman, defendant's counsel, gave him the lie direct, and stuck to it. Mr. White instantly seized two large law books and threw them at Mr. Bowman, one of which struck him in the face and cut him. The Judge immediately notified the two lawyers that they must consider themselves in custody for contempt of court, and after reading them a severe but dignified lecture on their conduct, fined them one hundred dollars each.

A new steamer named the *Halifax*, was blown to pieces at the Kennebec dam, on Tuesday last, causing the death of six or eight persons, among them the Captain and the Engineer.

At Boston, on the night of the 10th a Frenchman named Dutee, shot a Miss Oakes, a young lady who was under a matrimonial engagement to him, with a double barrelled pistol. The balls entered her neck and temple. Dutee immediately fled to a rear building and shot himself, with another pistol, near the heart. Jealousy is said to be the cause of Dutee's madness. Both were taken to the hospital living; but their recovery was considered doubtful.

The American flag had been unfurled upon the highest pinnacle of the North American continent—Popocatepec—22,000 feet above the level of the sea.

No hopes were entertained of a meeting of the Mexican Congress, and peace was supposed to be as far distant in probability as at the commencement of the war.

RAVAGES OF THE INDIANS IN YUCATAN.—Wherever they gain possession, the towns, villages and flourishing haciendas, or large agricultural estates, are all

destroyed; and of the inhabitants, none are spared but a portion of the females, for usage worse than death. More than a hundred towns and villages, 500 haciendas, and 1000 ranchos or smaller estates spread over half of the territory of Yucatan, have fallen into the hands of the Indians.—This territory contained a population of more than 250,000, of whom 180,000 were Indians. The remaining 70,000 being of the proscribed colors, white, mestisos or negroes, have either been put to death, or have fled in utter destitution from their homes. The savage barbarity of the Indians has led them, in some cases, even to eat the white infant whom they had slain.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.—We learn from Cap. Williams, brig *Ellsworth*, arrived at New York in 21 days from Marigoane, St. Domingo, that the people throughout the Island were arming themselves against the Government. The night previous to the sailing of the *E.* an army was collected at Marigoane, which was to join another army of 2000 strong from Jacmel, that were a short distance from Marigoane; they were then immediately to attack the Government troops. The people appeared to be very much exasperated against the President. The day after Captain W. sailed, the sea being calm, and about 40 miles distant from Port au Prince, he heard during the whole day firing of heavy guns in that direction. Captain W. supposed that the two armies were engaged in battle near Port au Prince.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL MARINE.—The people of the United States have eighteen hundred ships engaged in foreign trade, constantly on the ocean. The value of these vessels and cargoes may be safely set down at \$250,000 each, producing \$450,000,000 as the total value of American shipping on the sea at all times. Besides this there are at least fifteen hundred vessels constantly loading and unloading in foreign ports.

BLOODY REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.—By the Isaac Franklin, at Boston on Monday, with Cape Haytien dates to the 9th ult., we learn that a bloody revolution has broken out in Hayti. The black President, Soloque, removed all mulattoes from offices, and appointed those of his own sable hue in their places, when the yellows remonstrated, and the President had about eighty of them shot in cold blood.—This sanguinary outrage raised the ire of the mulattoes, and they are now in open rebellion.

MRS. SANTA ANNA.—We find the following sketch of the wife of Santa Anna in one of our exchanges, without any indication of its origin. What a pity that such a paragon should be thrown away upon an "old fogey," her husband:—

"I cannot describe her with any degree of justice. She is rather small, but by far the most beautiful and interesting woman I have ever seen in Mexico. Her form is perfect, her countenance is open and intelligent, and in a word, she is just such a person as a novelist would select for his heroine. I have heard many Mexicans say that Santa Anna does not possess her heart, but her long devotion to him and her participation in his hardships and dangers, has proved otherwise to the world. She is now about twenty years of age, but does not appear more than seventeen. Santa Anna is accompanied by his brother-in-law and a daughter by his first wife, about fourteen years old, who is the very reverse of her step-mother in beauty and in every other respect."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Censor," writing from Georgetown, respecting the late appointments made under the Act for ascertaining the population of the Island, had better take his complaint to Government House, or to the Executive council. If he or any of his friends has been passed over, we don't think the publication of his letter would enlist for him the sympathies of the public.

"Anti-Snatcher"—The report which you allude to respecting Dr. Conroy's application to have his name inserted in the Commission of the Peace has certainly reached our own ears; but whether such application was or was not made, the Doctor is permitted to flourish the J. P. in addition to the M. D. M. P. P. It is true enough that under Sir H. V. Huntley's administration, the Doctor was an open enemy to what was called "Snatcherism; but with this gentleman, and many others of his party, that which was a sin in those days is a great public virtue now.

"THE FATAL BRIDE."—This is the title of a Tale, selected from the *Dublin University Magazine*, the republication of which we have commenced on our Literary Page. It is written with remarkable ability, and is full of deep though painful interest. Its extreme length compels us reluctantly to make several parts of it.