PROVINCE OF CANADA.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Montreal, 31st July, 1849.

At a Meeting of the Central Board of Health, held this day, the following Directions and Regulations were issued in addition to those already published:

21st. The Central Board of Health having received credible information that the interment of persons who have died of Asiatic Cholera, has been in some cases unnecessarily precipitated, with a due regard to circumstances and the nature of the epidemic, wishing to prevent the recurrence of a practice so revolting to common feelings of humanity, do hereby direct and require, that no interment of any corpse shall be permitted until after the expiration or at least six hours from extinction of life. That the body be nevertheless put into a coffin as soon as possible, but that the coffin be not closed, and that neither the lid nor cover be put on until after the lapse of the said six hours, the face being merely covered in the interval with a piece of light muslin or some similar material, and the directions already issued in respect to lime being also strictly complied with.

22nd. The Board having reason to apprehend that its Directions and Regulations already issued have not been in many instances complied with, either from wilful neglect or ignorance of the existence of a Law imposing a Penalty for every violation thereof or neglect or refusal to comply therewith, do thereby specially declare and make known, that by the tenth section of the Provincial Act under which this Board is constituted, passed in the twelfth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, ch. 8, intituled, "An "Act to make provision for the preservation "or the Public Health in certain emergencies," it is enacted, "That whosoever shall "wilfully obstruct, &c., &c., &c., shall be "liable to a penalty," &c. &c. This Board therefore directs and requires all Local Boards of Health to see that the law be promptly and rigidly enforced, as the most effectual means of preserving the Public Health throughout the Province.

By order of the Central Board,
(Signed) A. H. DAVID, M. D.
Secretary

Approved by His Excellency The Governor General in Council, this 3rd day of August, 1849.

E. PARENT,
Assist. Secretary

BOARD OF HEALTH.

(Official Report)

INTERMENTS IN MONTREAL,

From 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday 3rd Aug. to 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday 4th Aug.

Total Deaths		From Cholera.	
Cathedral	21	Cathedral	13
Protestants	6	Protestants	
Pointe St. Charles	1	Pointe St. Charles	1
	*28		6

*17 of these are children.

We rejoice to be able to congratulate our readers, on the circumstance that our prognostic of Saturday has turned out correct, and that our bill of mortality for the day, again presents the decrease of 4 cholera deaths, if we include the infants in the last return or 2 if we exclude them. We do not know any reason to fear an increase in the next report. On the contrary we are inclined to hope that it may present still more favorable results; but at the present very low ratio of cases, the comparative disturbances in the usual state of health of the city are not marked.

INTERMENTS IN MONTREAL.

From 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, 4th Aug to 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday 6th Aug.

Total Deaths		From Cholera.	
Catholics	*30	Catholics	16
Protestants	8	Protestants	7
Point St. Charles	1	Point St. Charles	0
	39		13

*20 of these are children. †1 child.

THE CHOLERA AT TORONTO.

The following is the report from the Health Office, in this city, since our last publication:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Formerly reported to Thursday morning, Aug 2, 8 o'clk a. m.	247	147
Friday " 3, " "	16	7
Saturday " 4, " "	22	13
Sunday, " 5, " "	7	5
Monday " 5, " "	17	15
	309	187

The number of patients remaining in the Cholera hospital yesterday morning, was 25.

MR. PIPS HIS DIARY.—Monday, June 18, 1849.—This day a great Cricket Match, Surrey against England, at Lords, and I thither, all the way to St. John's Wood, to see the Place, having often heard talk of it, and the Playing, which Mr. Longstoppe did tell me was a pretty sight. Paid 6d to be let in, and 2d for a card of the innings, and bought a little book of the laws of the game, cost me 1s 6d more, though when I had got it, could hardly understand a word of it; but to think how much money I spend out of curiosity, and how inquisitive I am, so as to be vexed to the heart if I cannot thoroughly make out every thing I see! The cricketing I believe very fine, but could not judge of it; for I think I did never before see any cricket since I was a little varlet boy at school. But what a difference between the manner of howling in those days, and that players now use! for then they did moderately trundle the ball underhand; but now they fling it over-hand! from the elbow, as though viciously, and it flies like a shot, being at least five ounces and a-half in weight, and hard as a block. I saw it strike one of the batmen on the knuckles, who danced and shook his fist, as methought well he might. But to see how handy some did catch it, though knocked off the bat by a strong man with all his force; albeit now and then they missing it, and struck by it on the head, or in the mouth, and how any one can learn to play cricket without losing his front teeth is a wonder. The spectators sitting on benches in a circle at a distance, and out of the way of the ball, which was wise; but some on a raised stand, and others aside at tables, under a row of trees near a tavern within the grounds, with pipes and beer; and many in the circle also smoking and drinking, and the drawers continually fixing the round of them to serve them liquor and tobacco. But all as quiet as a Quakers' meeting, except when a good hit made, or a player bowled out, and strange to see how grave and solemn they looked, as if the sight of men in white clothes, knocking a ball about, were something serious to think on. Did hear that many had wagers on the game, but doubt it, for methinks there had been more liveliness and much betting, and chance of winning or losing money. The company very numerous, and among them some in carriages, and was glad to see so many people diverted, although as what I could not tell. But they enjoyed themselves in their way, whatever that was, and I in mine, thinking how droll they looked, so earnestly attending to a mere show of dexterity. I, for my part, soon out of patience with the length of the innings, and the stopping and interruption after each run, and so away, more tired, I am sure, than any of the cricketers. Yet I do take pride, as an Englishman, in one country sport of cricket; for certainly it is a manly game, throwing open the chest, and strengthening the limbs, and the player so often in danger of being hit by the ball.—*Punch.*

THE MUSICAL WORLD.—We learn from the English papers, that at a recent benefit given to Charles Braham, his father sang the Hay of Bracay. The Countess of Wildegrave—she still retains her title—is the daughter of old Braham, and is now the wife of Mr Harcourt, M.P. Thus it appears that while the father and brother of the fortunate Countess are singing songs, her husband is making speeches in Parliament, and, in all probability, neither branch was greatly elevated, or morally depressed—which we would consider the best evidence of that *cause* and equality, which is far preferable to all the whining or boastful declamations we have ever heard made of its pretension.—Here is another incident in the musical world, which will be interesting to many of our readers. One of our papers informs us that the most remarkable event in the musical world, for a number of years, is the re-appearance of the famous prima donna, Sontag. After a career of unparalleled brilliance and brevity, this famous young lady married an Austrian nobleman, and went off the stage. The musical characters of the Austrian capital has caused her, it is said, to continue the cultivation of her talents, and having lost all her money in the late troubles, she goes back on the stage to retrieve it. We see it announced in the London Times that she is engaged to take Jenny Lind's place in London. Musically speaking, Sontag is the first prima donna of the century. The height, clearness, and flexibility of her voice, surpass anything else that has ever been heard.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Her Majesty has granted to this University a new Charter, which is likely to excite some interest and attention. By the new charter the council will be empowered to confer the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, on any persons who have graduated at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Trinity College, Dublin, or any other university in the kingdom. Another point in the charter is, that the council may institute examination for certificates of proficiency on any subject they may think fit connected with the arts or sciences, such as architecture, civil engineering, chemistry, botany, geology and mineralogy, zoology, geography political and physical, navigation, and hydrography. The examination for certificates of proficiency was one of the original designs of the council, which they were prevented from carrying out under the old charter.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW AND THE UNITED STATES.—Messrs. Tod & McGregor, are about to build a large iron steamer of 1600 tons for the trade between Glasgow and New York. She is to be screw propelled, with engines of 350 horses' power; and will be fitted up to carry about 50 first cabin, about 400 intermediate, and several hundred passengers, in addition to about 1000 tons of dry goods. It is calculated she will effect the passage in about four days longer than is occupied by the mail steamers; but the greatly diminished cost of working, and the increased accommodation, will enable this steamer to reduce the rates of passage and freight; whilst for all practical purposes, the slightly prolonged duration of the voyage will be of comparative little consequence to either shippers or passengers.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF AN AERONAUT.—Considerable anxiety has prevailed in the vicinity of Cardiff and Swansea, throughout the week, regarding the fate of an adventurer named Green, (not Mr. Charles Green of Vauxhall celebrity, who, it is feared, perished by falling into the sea in his descent in a balloon from Cardiff from Monday last. The balloon was the property of Mr Wadham, of Bristol, who had been announced to make an ascent, but through illness was prevented. Mr Green undertook the trip, and in his departure from terra firma about 6 o'clock in the evening, his course on leaving the earth was over the town in the direction of Penarth. Mr Green liberating a parachute with a cat attached to it as he passed over. The next morning about 5 o'clock the balloon was discovered at Watsmore, in Somersetshire, lying on the ground, about three parts [illegible] with gas, in the pocket handkerchief, was found—hands, and a pocket handkerchief, were found—Inquiries have been made along that part of the coast after Mr. Green, but not the least intelligence can be obtained of his fate. At dusk on Monday evening, the crew of a pilot cutter, sailing on coming the Severn from the direction of Cardiff. It was close to the sea when discovered, and one party states that he saw it dragging through the sea, and suddenly ascend to a great altitude. This leads to a supposition that Mr Green abandoned the balloon for a few hours if he was swimming, but perished in the effort.—*John Bull.*

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *Royal Gazette* of Georgetown of June 5, gives a table of exports from that port for the year ending May 31, 1849. They consist of 30,962 hogsheads of sugar, 3,324 tierces of sugar, 12,694½ barrels of sugar, 15,893 puncheons of rum, 4,265 hogsheads of rum and 1369 barrels of rum, 1296 hogsheads of molasses, 121,900 gallons of molasses, 11 tierces, 141 barrels, and 238 bags of coffee, 1218 bags of rice, 1,754½ cords of wood, 3367 barrels of charcoal and 3263 hides. The above exports include the produce of the colony. The average exports from British Guiana during the last 10 years including 38,341 hogsheads of sugar, 14,431½ puncheons of rum, 16,654 puncheons of molasses, and 1,216,745 lb. of Coffee. The political news from Guiana begins to the subject of electoral reform. A new franchise bill had been introduced under the auspices of the Government, and framed with the view of extending the right of voting to numerous classes of the inhabitants now deprived thereof, to the great satisfaction of the colonists generally. This timely reform, which has greatly increased the popularity of the Governor will, according to local papers, put an end to the domination of what they call the "Planters' faction," a body of men who have been leagued together for some time "for the sole purpose of keeping the whole power of the Government in the hands of their own class or order, and excluding from all participation in the direction of public affairs any and every individual suspected of possessing sufficient independence to express opinions different from those of their leading men."

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP FROLIC.—We read in the *Malta Mail* of the 28th ult:—A few days ago the Maltese merchant polacca Guiditta, loaded with powder bound for Ancona, hoisted her colours to Her Majesty's brig Frolic there lying. The Guiditta was immediately boarded by an Austrian officer belonging to a large frigate lying outside, and carried to sea, the frigate accompanying. On this being observed by Captain Vansittart, he immediately got the Frolic under weigh in pursuit, and reaching the Austrian, declared he had no right to make a capture of the English ship, and warmly insisted on his yielding her up. The Austrian refused, and the Frolic, a mere gun boat compared with his great adversary, prepared for action. The Austrian, after no small share of bullying, thought better of the affair, and gave up his prize, declaring that though she might an chor off Ancona, she would not be allowed to land her powder. We do not know how the affair finished, but we must admit the little brig showed fine pluck, and from what we have heard of Capt. Vansittart, any attempt on the part of the Austrian to carry out his views would have proved of a very queer kind for *Frolic.*"

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—Numerous groups were assembled in different parts of Paris on Tuesday, looking with much interest at a star in the west, which shone with great brilliancy although the sun shone powerfully at the same time. Some of the groups were composed of from 100 to 200 persons.—*Galignani's Magazine.*

The 12th of July has been stained with blood. The grounds of Lord Rolen (Tullymore park) had been appointed as the rendezvous of the surrounding Orangemen, and one body was to pass a noted place called "Dolly's Brae," some distance from Castlewellan, in the county of Down. Here an encounter took place, which led to fatal results. When the Orangemen marched thro' the above named place, in the morning, they were taunted by a number of Ribandmen. A force of military and constabulary were present. On their return they found a body of the Riband party drawn up, in a crescent form, armed with muskets, pikes, &c. Two shots were fired upon the Orangemen, whereupon they returned the fire, pushed on against their assailants, and drove them before them, capturing a flag and a drum as trophies. They, however, they did not do with impunity, as of their party were wounded, one of them so badly that he has since died. They then turned to wreak their vengeance on some Catholic houses. Out of one of these, a public house, it is said that shot was fired which struck one of the four sufferers. That house, and the house of a priest named Kelly, were wrecked. Other houses, eight or nine in number, were set on fire, whether in the conflict, deliberately is not evident. The people in the neighbourhood of both parties were in a state of great excitement and terror. One account states that four of the Orange party are wounded, that none killed, and about thirty of the Riband party, several of whom were seen lying dead on the ground in the victory, but were conveyed away during the night. The Ballynahinch Reminder gives a list of the killed, four in number, all of whom belong to the Roman Catholic side. It says the several of the Orangemen were carried off as they fell. 38 of the Ribandmen were taken prisoners, and have been committed for trial.

In the course of the week the corpses for the district held an inquest on the bodies of the killed.

The coroner then proceeded to charge the jury. It had been stated to the jury that Orange processions were illegal on that day. He (the coroner) differed with Mr. Mutland on that point, and he knew that he would be borne out in his opinion by many of the magistrates who sat on the bench. To constitute an illegal assembly, a number of persons should be assembled together with the intention of contemplating previous laid harm, or putting in fear her Majesty's subjects. It would be for the jury to say whether they considered the countenanced these processions, that they sent an armed force to protect the Orange protectionists and the peace of the country. If they believed that these processions were illegal—and in his own opinion was that they were not—those who took part in them should be made amenable for the loss of lives that took place. Twas perfectly true that the Queen's troops were justified in firing when it was necessary for the preservation of their lives and those under their protection who were also fired on. The jury might find that these persons had died from gun-shot wounds or injuries from persons unknown, or if not that they had come to their deaths by justifiable homicide.

The jury returned the following verdict: Hugh King died from a gun-shot wound, inflicted on him by some persons unknown, on party procession, in said county, on Thursday the 12th inst. Patrick King, John Sweeney, on Aug Trayner, died by certain violent injuries inflicted on the aforesaid day, by some persons unknown, of a party procession, on said day."

COURT MARTIAL.—PORTSMOUTH, July 31.—A court-martial comprising Rear-Admiral Prescott, C. B., of the *Excellent*, E. Parker of the *Superb*, R. A. Yates of the *Illustrious* and Blackwood of the *Victory*, and Mr. George L. Greetham, Deputy Judge Advocate of the Fleet, assembled yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, aboard the Victory flag ship in this harbor, to try Commander Lewis de Teissier Prevost, of the *Pantaloon*, 10, on the following charge:—

"For that the said Commander Prevost, when in command of Her Majesty's sloop, *Pantaloon*, did, on the 10th day of September, 1848, leave Port Grand Her Majesty's sloop *Ranger* in the island of St. Vincent, when such last mentioned sloop was in distress, without having rendered all to the said last mentioned sloop, which was then in the power of the said Commander L. de Teissier Prevost, and which brought to have afforded."

The evidence in this case was very heavy and lengthy; Commander Prevost's defence having been a very long statement, witnesses were called and examined, after which the court was cleared and deliberation. On reopening the Judge Advocate announced that the Court had declared the accusation proved, and adjudged the prisoner to be dismissed from the command of Her Majesty's sloop *Pantaloon.*

LONGEVITY.—We have to record the demise of Mr. Benjamin Mulford, of Stifford, in this county, who had attained the extraordinary age of 106. Mr. Mulford was born at Stifford Market, Somersetshire, in the year 1742 consequently he had lived in the reigns of five British sovereigns viz. George IV., William IV., and her present Majesty. He was twice married; by his first wife he had [illegible] issue, by his second two sons and three daughters, four of whom survive him; the youngest, a son, is now only in his 26th year. He was present at the execution of Dr. Todd, and took a somewhat prominent part in Lord Gordon's "No Popery" riots.—*Essex Standard.*

LOUIS PHILIPPE, THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, AND THE COUNT DE PARIS.

A correspondent who witnessed the meeting of Louis Philippe and his concert Amelie, the Duchess of Orleans and her young sons, at Lewes, on the evening of Thursday se'nnight, describes it as a very touching scene. There was a considerable number of people assembled at the station, and, on the Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Orleans, alighting from their carriage, it was with no little difficulty that way was made for the Royal ladies to the room which had been given up to Louis Philippe, and who, advancing eagerly from it, exclaimed to those about him, "On, On?" (Where, where?) as tho' searching for the new comers. These now advanced—the Duchess first, with the Count de Paris in her hand, who, directly saw the aged Queen, ran up to her, and, placing his hand affectionately on her arm, exclaimed, looking up at her, 'Ma bonne Maman Ma bonne Maman'! Louis Philippe took the Duchess in his arms with every sign of affection; it was the first time he had seen her and the young Count since the fatal day when they were separated at the Tuileries—the King to escape to England, the Duchess and her son to remain, and try the chance of a Regency. The Duchess has a firm, almost masculine carriage; her step is that of a heroine. The King, who never looked better, led her to the carriage; the aged Queen (who, however, is as tall and erect as ever) followed with the young Count de Paris—a fine boy, whose height and bearing make him look much older than he really is—10 years. The Queen of the Belgians followed with the young Duke de Chartres, a beautiful boy, the second son of the Duchess d'Orleans, and after her the other members of the Orleans family in England; and thus they entered the carriage which had been prepared for them to proceed to St. Leonard's. As the old King entered the carriage with his young grandson, the people round about raised a "Hip, hip, hurrah," which seemed to sound not unpleasing in the ears of Louis Philippe, for he turned round upon the step and bowed, and said something, but what our correspondent did not hear. And, then, the "fortunes" of the Orleans family were whirled away.—*Brighton Herald.*

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—Well may the *Tipperary Free Press* exclaim "How are the mighty fallen!" when it contains such an announcement as follows:—"The vice-guardians of this union have issued notice of the appointment of Samuel Bradshaw, Esq., justice of the peace as collector of poor-rates for Tipperary, in the room of Mr J. Dalton. There was a hard struggle between the aristocratic candidates for that distinguished situation, amongst whom were R. White, Esq., justice of the peace, and J. Mansergh, Esq., brother to the foreman of Smith O'Brien's jury. This is not an isolated example of what the Irish gentry have brought upon themselves."

EXPENSE OF THE IRISH COLLEGES.—It appears from an official statement yesterday, published by the Parliamentary printers, that a sum of £12,000 will be required to be voted this year to defray the expense of the purchase of the necessary books, apparatus, instruments, &c., required for the use of the Professors in the colleges established in Ireland under the act 8 and 9th Victoria, ch. 66.

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

That rather impracticable body who rejoice in the style and title of the "Orange Confederation," having, it seems, resolved upon celebrating the approaching 12th of July with all its ancient mummeries, a sensible remonstrance against the practice has been put forward by a writer in the *Freeman's Reporter* (itself an organ of Orangism), who in the course of his strictures, tells some bitter and home-telling truths, which might be read with great advantage by those to whom they are applied:—

"The Revolution of 1688 (save the mark) was not effected to dethrone a Papist, but to overturn a despotism. Had James been merely a servant of the Pope, he might have filled a throne as well as the component of Popery, perjury, and infidelity, who preceded him; but he was a despot, and that fact unhinged him. The revolution was effected in Ireland and established in England, under God, by Irish Protestants, and when they bled at your town, at Derry, and at the Boyne, it was far from their intention to banish an autocrat that they themselves, and we, their descendants, might be the serfs of an oligarchy. They did not engage in the deathblow with the best that we might be hounded through life by leagues. Yet this has been done, and every 12th of July exhibition is but calculated to fasten more firmly on the Protestant tenant of Ireland the chains of that agrarian which has made the social system of our land the most wretched perhaps on earth. The power of Government in Ireland is, to a great extent, and that of the landlords to a much greater, owing to Orangeism; and yet, is there under Heaven a more palpable fact than that, both by peasants and landlords, that same Orangism has been treated like a foothill? Orangism has kept landlords in their unnatural position, and that position enabled them to crush those on whose shoulders they were raised. It were better for the tenants of Ireland that the feudal system were restored in all its degrading stringency, for then the wretched once would be connected with the land, and have owners whose selfishness would make them take an interest in the prosperity of their serfs; but as it is there is no one to care for them. They believe that, no matter how they use Protestants, they will bear all; and, as in duty bound, lick the hand that fetters them. One of the grand curses of Ireland has been, and is, that slavishness of soul which forbids a man to feel home if his own or his God's, and marks him the submissive vassal of his betters. We have been in the habit of pitying and blaming the Roman Catholics of Ireland for their submission to the priests, but is there anything more evident than that the Protestants of this country have with very few exceptions, been purse-led and landlord-ridden as truly as the papists have been priest-ridden? It cannot be that the Orangemen of Ulster wish to identify themselves with the system, the horrors of which have drawn expectations from the sleepy statesmen of England; that system which is one of extermination and slaughter—that system the fearful spirit of which "out of Hell is matchless." It cannot be, I say, that they wish to identify themselves with that, and they ought to be informed that all demonstrations of loyalty, so called, are but the props of this edifice of evil. There were Protestants once who would not suffer themselves to be led by the nose by any man, no matter how heavy his purse—how numerous his acres. There have been Protestants who, had they been fooled then flattered, then fooled again, would have resisted the third attempt, but it appears that such Protestants are no more. If they were alive in these days, Sir, they would make demonstrations, but they would be those of ever-lasting enmity to the present system of landlordism in Ireland; they would hit up the hand and vow by Derry, Enniskillen, Aughrim, and the Boyne, that, having broken the eagle wing of despotism, they would not submit to have their bones picked by the hawk-bills of an oligarchy."

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

The grand jurors of Wicklow, now assembled at Summer Assizes, novise disheartened at the recent defeats of the Protectionists in the House of Commons, have come to the rescue of Mr. Herries in his scheme for the imposition of a fixed duty on corn the produce of foreign states. In addition to this, those gentlemen have, in a jude way, volunteered their services in and of the Liverpool Financial Reformers, and with that body demand a reduction of 25 per cent, on the salaries of all the great officers of State and other officials, approximating as nearly as possible the rewards of office with the present prices of [illegible]. Subjoined is a copy of the petition to Parliament; and as the last mentioned there is but little doubt but that other grand juries will not be slow to follow in the wake of the Wicklow economists:—

"TO THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, IN PARLIAMENT AS ENSLED

"The Petition of the undersigned Grand Jurors, Magistrates, and High Sheriff of the County of Wicklow.

"Humbly Sheweth,—That during the last three years the agricultural, trading, and industrious classes of this kingdom have experienced an amount of depression, difficulty, and suffering, unexampled in duration and severity.

"That it is shown, from official reports, that pauperism has been for those years progressively increasing, until at present one eighth of the population of Great Britain and nearly one third of that of Ireland are in a state of actual destitution.

"That the supply of labor is so far in excess of demand, that numbers of willing laborers and skilled artisans are compelled to seek public relief, from their utter inability to obtain employment; whilst owing to the ruinously reduced price of all agricultural produce, a panic has seized upon the farmers, inducing a desire to abandon their holdings and emigrate, thus fearfully aggravating the above evil.

"That so long as corn and the other first necessaries of life are, by the present system of legislation, kept at so low a price, retrenchment in the public expenditure should be made by a reduction of at least 25 per cent. in the salaries of all the great officers of state, the many highly paid boards of commissioners, and other principal officers in the various public departments, in place of discharging, as lately done, a number of soldiers, sailors, marines, artificers, and clerks, at small salaries, many of whom, there is much reason to fear, must become chargeable on the public for support; and that sinecures and unearned pensions, some of them absorbing more than the pay of 500 soldiers or sailors, should if not altogether abolished, be in like manner reduced to a scale commensurate with the present low value of food.

"That to expose the agriculturist to foreign competition, and forbid him, by enormous duties upon malt and hops, and by restrictions on the growth of tobacco and the manufacture of beet root sugar, the free use of his land, his skill, and his industry—that to admit foreign built ships, as is now done, to register duty free, whilst a heavy duty on timber is retained at the sole expense of the British ship builder, who is thus prevented from obtaining the raw material upon equal terms with his foreign rival or competitor—is in the highest degree self-contradictory and at utter variance with every intelligible principle of legislation.

"That, in the opinion of your petitioners, this state of things is most dangerous to the peace of the country and the stability of its institutions, placing the public creditor in imminent peril.

"And, finally, your petitioners feel that the principles of free trade in corn, and which at best was but an experiment, is now proved to be a complete failure, and the chief cause of all the evils and sufferings under which the country is labouring; and therefore humbly pray your honorable house to return to the protective system, by adopting a fixed duty on corn, as the only means of restoring the country to its former prosperity—and such as was proposed by Lord Fitzwilliam, one of the earliest advocates for an alteration in the old law, in various speeches and pamphlets published some years ago.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

RIBBONISM IN ARMAGH.—Two northern papers which reached this morning bring accounts of a Riband gathering on the county of Armagh. The following is the version furnished by the *Armagh Guardian*:—"A few days ago Mr Thomas Armstrong, inspector of police at Newtownhamilton, received information that an assemblage of ribbon men was to take place in the county of Keady. Mr Armstrong, acting on his information, repaired to the townland of Carrickaboile, in the parish of Derrynoose, in this county, adjoining the county of Monaghan, and soon discovered the intelligence to be perfectly correct, as on every hill for miles around were to be seen torches and bonfires. This officer and his party approached one of the bonfires and were immediately opposed by a large party of upwards of 200 men, all well armed with pikes, guns, swords, and bayonets on poles. The instant the police approached they were desired to leave the ground, or their lives would be taken, and the most violent imprecations were applied to them. Notwithstanding, Mr Armstrong refused to retreat, and gave orders to his small party to prepare for battle, directing all persons unarmed to retire at once, as he was determined to keep his ground as long as a single policeman remained. This gallant party remained in a most perilous situation from the evening until daylight appeared, expecting every moment to be attacked; and during the night several shots were fired, to the terror of the peaceable inhabitants, who, in all probability, would have been injured had it not been for the spirited conduct of Mr Armstrong and his party, who at the risk of their lives remained in view, and watched the movements of the rebels. There were at least 400 pikes amongst the party, of the most approved form, and in excellent order."

Mr. F. O'Connor declares his intention, soon after a conference, which is to be held in Nottingham on the 6th of August, to retire from public life. Mr. O'Connor intends, it is said, to try his success at the Irish bar, commencing with next term.—*Standard.*

LORD GOUGH.

Perhaps in the whole history of whig turpitude, an I that affords a wide field for commentary, there has not been a single instance of greater official ingratitude, nay brutality, than that on which we have more than once animadverted; namely, the curt and contumelious superceding of Lord Gough in the command of the Indian army. After a long life spent in the service of an ungrateful country—after the achievement of the most splendid victories; after acts of individual bravery, that in the records of heroism have not been surpassed, this gallant Veteran, because one reverse, a single mishap, attended the conduct of a war in which he was opposed to the boldest and craftiest of foes—was summarily dismissed, and his successor appointed; the hot haste with which his disgrace was resolved on, not allowing ministers, even to wait for the next arrival from India. The *Times*, be it remembered, in order to cover this scandalously indecent outrage on a veteran warrior, was instructed to deal in its usual abuse, and the sneer at "Tipperary tactics," and Donnybrook Fair," recklessness, ought never to be forgotten to Irishmen. Well, the next mail arrived, and brought tidings not of reverse, not of disaster, but of triuph, of glory, of a victory and a rout the most complete that ever took place in the country of the Five Rivers. Instantly, to use a trite but expressive phrase, the tune of the *Times* changed. Lord Gough then, was as much bepraised as he was bespattered before—and, odious inconsistency! the very Ministry who not one month before had not hesitated at an act almost certain to bring the gray hairs of their brave defender with sorrow to the grave, by granting Lord Gough the paltry distinction of a step in the Peerage. It is certain that, at the hour of his conclusive victory, the veteran hero received the tidings of his disgrace—tidings that must have cherished his heart and bowed his head in the instant of their triumphal elevation. And what after reparation, what empty honor, can heal such a wound as was thus so basely and ungratefully inflicted? Alas! we have the proof before us in Lord Gough's own words, as communicated to the *Cork Examiner*, that the blow has told, the outrage has been effected, the insult has sunk home to the depths of the great heart whose pulses have ever throbbed for his country's glory. "Poor Lord Gough," says the *Examiner's* informant—

"I never saw a man so downcast as he seemed on learning that he had been superseded in the command of the army by Sir C. Napier.

"I am," exclaimed the glorious old soldier, "a fallen man; and no honors that can be bestowed on me can hinder my feeling it as an unmerited humiliation during my remaining few years of a life which has been passed from boyhood upwards in the service of my country—that country which now requites my devotion with the [illegible] tion before the whole world. This is a blow intolerable, coming, too, from men, the incapacity and misdeeds of many of whom have inflicted irretrievable injury on the country."

Truly "we envy not thy spirit burden." Lord J. Russel, when perusing the above.—*Evening Packet.*

THE POST OFFICE.—A second return on the subject of the Post Office, moved by Lord Seymour, M.P., and published lately, shows that the gross revenue of the establishment, for the year 1848, amounted to the sum of £2,192,478, the cost of management to £1,386,853, and other charges to £16,397, leaving a net revenue of £740,429. The cost of management comprehends the following items:—viz., salaries and allowances, £551,538, poundage on sale of stamps, £6004; allowances for special services and travelling charges, £38,510; conveyance of mails, £695,405; rents, taxes, and tithes, £7504; tradesmen's bills, buildings, and repairs, £24,810; law charges, £8311; stationery, printing and postage, £23,271; superannuation stipends, &c. &c, £11,352; compensation allowances, £13,257; and other payments £2615. The payment made by the Post-Office for the conveyance of mails by railways was £316,941, of which £120,855 was for work done within the year 1848, and £196,086 for work done in previous years. The total payments out of the Post-Office revenue of Great Britain, in its progress to the Exchequer, other than charges of management, in the year ending 5th of January, 1849, amounted to £16,397, including grants of £4000 to the Duke of Marlborough, £3407 to the Duke of Grafton, and £2900 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg. The total number of money orders issued and paid throughout the united kingdom in the year 1840, was £8,407,156; and the amount, £16,403,781, yielding a total commission of £70,190.—*English Paper.*

THE BRITISH CLAIM UPON NICARAGUA.

The extraordinary document, or *pronunciamento*, issued by Mr. Barclay, the British Consul for New York, concerning the agreement entered into by the agents of the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company and the government of Nicaragua, for the exclusive right of navigating the St. John's river, and for the privilege of erecting store houses and other buildings, has not, we hope, escaped the attention of the government at Washington. This document is official; and the British government, speaking through Mr. Barclay, informs that company "that the boundary line of the St. Johns river touches the Machuca Rapids, about thirty miles below the Lake Nicaragua, and that from thence to the mouth of the St. Johns the navigation of that river belongs to Mosquito. I have likewise to inform the company that the port of St. Johns, now called Grey Town, at which they have agreed with the Nicaragua government to build a store, also belongs to Mosquito; that her Majesty's government is bound to protect the King of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses over Grey Town, and over the lower part of the St. Johns river, and that the government of Nicaragua has entered into an agreement, in regard to places where it has no competence."

To those who know the disagreeable means which the British government took to wrest the Mosquito territory from Nicaragua, by taking up a boy chief, making him drunk, crowning him king of Mosquito, and going through the form of swearing allegiance to him—to those, we say, who know the means which the British government used to seize the Mosquito territory, for their own purposes, this movement of the British is the most insolent that that insolent government ever undertook. The title of the Mosquito territory is in the State of Nicaragua, and that State having granted certain privileges to American citizens, we shall see whether those privileges be wrested from them by a foreign government or not.

We, therefore, call upon the administration at Washington to take this matter in hand at once, and to act promptly concerning it.—It is part of our national creed that no European power, and least of all, Great Britain, shall acquire any more territory on this continent, for any purpose whatever. The doctrine is an old one and a good one. They may retain what they have, if they can; but the policy which England has pursued in India shall not, with the consent or toleration of the United States, be followed on the American continent. Let this determination be at once made known to England—let the action of the government of that country be protested against, and, if need be, let the government enforce the rights which the State of Nicaragua granted to our citizens. A fleet should at once be despatched to the Mosquito coast, and other means adopted to check the insolence of the British government, as far as this continent is concerned.

We again hope that Gen. Taylor and his cabinet will act promptly and determinedly in this matter. Not a moment is to be lost.

N. Y. Herald.

THE DANISH BLOCKADE.—Yesterday the Humber Dock—that in which vessels destined for Hamburgh and the Baltic usually lie—presented a most extraordinary appearance. Not a single steamer or sailing vessel lay on the entire length of the east quay. This is, perhaps, the first time there has been such an occurrence since the dock was opened. During a few days likewise a large quantity of bale goods, previously under the long shed on the quay, have been removed to the dock company's new warehouse, which is at present crowded with goods. From morning to night large assemblages of unemployed men are to be seen on the dock-side, many of whom it is known remain out the whole day without food, as they know it is of no use going to seek it at their homes. A number of small Swedish vessels, laden with grain and bones, have arrived, but they will all be unladen by their own crews. Four timber-laden vessels from North America, and one with cotton from Bombay, have entered the docks by the last low tides, but they will not require the services of a hundredth part of the number of dock laborers unemployed. The Helen Macgregor, Frost, sailed on Wednesday last for Leer, with a cargo of manufactured goods; and on Wednesday Messrs. Brownlow, Peason, and Company's screw-steamer Secret, Captain Elder, sailed for Wismar, with a like cargo. These goods, under ordinary circumstances, would have been shipped to Hamburgh, but owing to the blockade they have to be forwarded by this circuitous and expensive route.

Hull Advertiser.

SUDDEN AND VIOLENT DEATH—STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—About the middle of last May a man named John Mulvey, from the neighborhood of Frankford, was arrested for debt and transmitted to Tullamore gaol. The two bailiffs who lodged him were waylaid on their return home outside Frankford, on the English road; one of them was killed and and the other left for dead. Some short time ago as Timothy Killachy, a brother-in law of Mulvey's was returning from a visit paid his imprisoned relative, his mule stopped at the very spot on which the bailiff had been murdered. Nothing could overcome the animal's obstinacy; he seemed terrified by some power not visable. Killachy still belaboured the animal, but no amount of punishment could get it to pass the scene of the bailiff's murder. The result was that the mule flung Killachy, who received an injury from the fall that caused his immediate death. The strange coincidence connected with the two deaths has given [illegible] *Leinster Express.*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—At Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, the preparations are being carried on with activity. There is not we find so much enthusiasm about the matter, as one would imagine—Kings' and Queens' visits to this unfortunate land being, like those of Angels—"few and far between."

The Democratic Irishman of this day has just reached us, and on the subject of the Queen's visit the editor displays his feelings of hatred and contempt for British rule and authority. He asks "Why comes this Queen amongst us? Does she come to insult our misery? Does she come to hold revel in the high court of death? Does she come to dazzle the eye of bankruptcy with a Drawing Room?—She will view Killarney, but she will not visit Toomevara. She will behold the splendor of the Vice-regal Lodge, but she will not gaze on the charnel bone-yard of Ballinasloe. She will hear the chorus of Luxury, but her ears will be close to the scream of Misery. She will breathe the perfume of the saloon, but not the rank smell of the vermin-bitten corpse. She will eat of rich meats and drink of rich wines, while men, like *Dunmoal*, gorge the flesh of a stranded body and swallow the rotten blood." The Irishman calls upon its readers to receive Royalty in solemn silence, and to mark well all persons who will shout and cheer at her approach, as by that means they can have a census of *Irish Slaves.*

SHEBOYGAN.

This flourishing town, situate upon the shore of Lake Michigan, in the new State of Wisconsin, is attracting much public attention, and is destined to become a commercial point of considerable importance. The following interesting facts in the history of Sheboygan are gathered from the report of a Committee appointed there to collect such information of the business facilities and commercial advantages of the place, that its claims for a Harbor may not be overlooked. We find in a late number of the *N. Y. Tribune*, an extract from this report, by which it appears that the population of the Town and County of Sheboygan commenced in 1836, but its increase must be reckoned from 1845. Since the latter date the growth has been steady and rapid. It is estimated that the population of the Town is now about 2,000; of the County 10,493. The immigration to the port has been steadily increasing, until in July 1848, it reached 4,756.

Various improvements have been made.—Two principal roads have been made, one extending along the coast and parallel to it, and one extending at right angles with the coast to the head of Lake Winnebago, were opened and partially wrought at the expense of the National Government—but the road from Sheboygan to the head of Lake Winnebago has been the subject of special legislation, and by taxation $1,500 have been raised and expended upon it in the past two years. Another tax of $1,000 for the improvement of this road is now being expended.

A more important improvement, however, is indicated by the hand of Nature, in the practicability of *connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi.* This may be accomplished in the following manner:—By a natural conformation of the ground, the navigable waters which flow to the Mississippi are brought within 1½ miles of those flowing to Lake Michigan. Between these there is nothing but level land. The contracts for the connection of the waters through this isthmus have already been let, and the necessary machinery is mainly on the