and five hundred sheep have been frozen to death in the mouth of June. In the vicinity of Buffalo, energia may be the twenty sheep out of a flock of two funds of twenty sheep out of a flock of two funds of twenty sheep out of a flock of two funds of twenty from cold.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Skameadels Demorrat, (Onondago Co.) tons which we make the following extract:

"On Sunday afternoon our village was visited by a severe tempest; it commenced a little before the savere tempest; it commenced a little before the for severe a cataract, the pealing thunder and the vivid lightning added to the sublimity of the scene. The waters of the lake were driven south with euch-force that for some hours it continued to obb and flow more than a foot. The streets were completely filled with water, presenting the appearance of a rapid river; the bridges by the wayside were carried away by piecemeal, and wayside were carried away by piecemeal, and lodged in various places in the willage. The service at the Episcopal Church commenced just as the storm began, and so furious was the gale that the minister's voice was rendered inau-dible to many. Into Spafford South Marcelius, Elbridge, and various other places, the damage to grain fences, and forest trees, was very great. In some places, the crops, &c. were completly destroyed.

Lady Bagot and family, it is understood, are to embark in the steamship that leaves Liver-pool to-day. Captain Bagot proceeds in a few days to Halifax to meet them, and escort them to Quebec, where the Governor-General will ain till their arrival .- [Montreal Gazette Ju-

A new Commission of Enquiry, relative to the Feudal Tenure of Canada East, has been issued. The new Commissioners are Alexander Buchanar, Joseph Andre Taschereau, and James Smith Esquires, Advocates, Mr. Turcotte retains his effice of Secretary.—[ib.

## Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1842.

## Arrival of the Caledonia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE The British Royal Mail steam ship Caledonia.

The British Royal Mail steam snip Caledonia, Eapt. E. G. Lott, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at about half past 8.

The Caledonia was detained by icebergs of which she "spoke" a large number, and also by fog at Halifax. The weather during most of the oyage was pleasant, though for two or three days she encountered a strong wind.

The Caledonia left Liverpool on the 19th, and we have both Liverpool and London papers to

the morning of that day.

Lord John Russell has brought in his promised Biil for the Prevention of Bribery at Elections. The measure was received in the best

tions. The measure was received in the best spirit, and every disposition was shown to give it a full and calm consideration.

The state of the country is very nearly the same, Trade, of almost every description, continues very much depressed, without any change in the markets that could be looked upon as indicating a better state of things in prospect. The recovery from such a state of depression as has marked the past year must always be gradual, and it may indeed be almost imperceptible. It is not in the nature of things for commerce to be always depressed.

be always depressed. The crops throughout England, especially the southern counties, are exceedingly promising.

The vintage in France, promises better than

The vintage in France, promises better than for ydars past.

Latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope represent that the expedition fitted out against the rebellious boors at Cape Natal, had been completely successful. There had been a large influx of negroes captured by the British vessels angaged in suppressing the slave trade, and many inducements had been held out to them to go to the West Indies as hired laborers to work on the plantations, but without much success.

We learn from Bohemia, that on the night of the 30th ult. a fire which originated in a slable at Hirschberg, in that country, and spread with such irresistible force and rapidity, that 110 houses were destroyed, and the rest of the town was only saved with the greatest difficulty.

only saved with the greatest difficulty.

A dreadful storm visited Marseilles on the 11th. The awful claps of thunder, which continued incessantly for above an hour, the fury of the haricane, and the torrents of rain which inundated the city, gave reasons to fear deplorable results. This fear has undersults have a likely and the continued of the contin This fear has, unhappily, been realized.

The Antwerp mail brings intelligence of the failure of the firm of Centhe & Co., of Leipsicconcern of some importance—their engagements being estimated at about £70,000 or £80,

An elderly man, of very respectable exterior named Thomas Parr Gilmour, is in custody at Liverpool, charged with having, under the firms of "Messes. Gilmour & Co." of Liverpool, and "Messes. Tomlinson & Co." of Chester, obtained the goods and property of several respectable traders in London, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other places, by means of fraudulent represent

## From the N. Y. Commercial Advertise PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

The income tax bill was held up for its third reading in the House of Lords on the 7th of June. The Marquis of Lansdowne offered at June. The Marquis of Lansdowne onered an amendment, denying the necessity of the tax, and declaring that the deficiency in revenue might be made up by a reduction of the duties on corn, timber and sugar. Lord Brougham declared his increasing conviction that the principle advanced by Lord Lansdowne was correct, and forther decounted the income lay as a wearand farther denounced the income tax as a weap-on that should never be placed in the hands o government as a permanent source of revenue Lord Melbourne also supported the amendment which however was rejected, 112 to 52.

The Duke tried hard to have the debate brough

to a close that night, asserting, among other things, that a commission had been prepared for giving the royal assent to the bill on the followgiving the royal assent to the bill on the following day, and that important arrangements were dependant on its immediate passage; but he urged in vain; after protracting the debate until 3 o'clock in the morning it was adjourned, by consent, until the 21st.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel

mounced that the Government had abandoned intention of legislating farther on the state of the Church in Scotland. In the House of Lords on the 16th the Earl of

Radnor inquired whether government intended to do any thing for the relief of the prevalent and increasing distress. The Duke said there were measures under consideration to give rehelt to the manufacturing interests, and through them to the whole population. The Government did not intend to adopt any other measures. In the Commons Sir J. Easthope's motion for

eave to bring in a bill to abolish church rate was negatived, 80 to 192.

Mr. Ferrand moved that the house should, or

the 1st of July resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering a resolution, that an address be presented to her a resolution, that an address be presented to he Majesty, praying for the immediate application of a sun, not exceeding one million sterling, for the temperary relief of the distress and destitu-tion of the working classes in the manufacturing the temperary relief of the distress and destitution of the working classes in the manufacturing
districts; and that the house would make good
the same. The hon, member referred to the
twenty millions which had been voted for the
emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, and
said that the small sum he asked for in the name
of the suffering people should not be refused to
those who were in a state of far deeper distress
than was ever experienced by those slaves.

Sir Robert Peel said the experiment would be
dangerous—it would establish a fatal precedent,
and he could not give it his assent. The motion
failed, 6 to 106.

and five hundred sheep have been frozen to death ! there was a virtual relinquishment of the territhere was a virtual relinquishment of the territory in dispute, and that the state of Maine required compensation for the territory which was given up. He had also seen that her Majesty's envoy entertained a proposition of this kind, and it was generally supposed that it would be acceded to by the commissioners of Maine. If such an arrangement were entered into, the result would be that they would be in possession of a much inferior boundary. He wished to know whether there was any truth in this statement; and also whether the right hon. gentleman had instituted any inquiry into the reason why the solemn award of a friendly power for the adjudication of the question had been set aside by her cation of the question had been set aside by

Aajesty's government. Sir R. Peet.-I must say that I think the question of the hon. gentleman altogether prema-ture: [Hear, hear.] It would be most improper in me to give an answer to such a question is the present state of the negotiations. I hold is my hand a dispatch from Lord Ashburton statin that certain commissioners had been appointed by the state of Maine, but I believe that Lord Ashburton las had no communication whatever with those commissioners. The transaction rests altogether between the state of Maine and the government of the United States. Negotiations of the utmost importance are pending, but I feel that it would be wholly inconsistent with my duty to make any statement respecting them to the

Mr. D'Israeli begged to state that the commissioners of Maine were, or would be, in communication with the British envoy.

In the progress of the tariff bill through the House of Commons, on the the 14th June, the export duty on ceals was reduced by the government for the state of the state of

ment from four shillings the ton, as or proposed, to half that sum. John Francis was put upon his trial before the Central Criminal Court on Friday, the 17th of June.—There were three counts in the indictment—the first charging the prisoner with having fired at the Queen.a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a bullet—the second that it was loaded with powder and other destructive substances—and the third saying nothing about the loading. Mr. Clarkson defended the prisoner.

The first witness was Col. Arbuthnot, who said:—

I am one of the equerries to her Majesty, and an one of the equerries to her Majesty, and was in attendance upon her on the evening of the 30th May. My general position is about five yards in the rear of her Majesty. Before we left the palace, on Monday, I had received an intimation which induced me to ride as close to her Majesty as I could, and Colonel Wylde, Prince Albert's equerry, rode in the same position on the other side. Between six and seven o'clock we were coming down Constitution hill; when about half way down the hill I observed the prisoner, and on the carriage reaching him he took a pistol from his side, and fired it in the he took a pistol from his side, and fired it in the direction of the Queen. \* As quickly as I could I pulled up my horse and gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner had before this caught my attention as appearing anxious to see her Majesty. He was seen standing about three yards to the right of the pump on Constitution hill, near the palace.

The utmost distance when he fired was seven feet. The pistel was fired just as the carriage was passing the prisoner. The cortege had been going at the rate of eleven miles an hour; but I had given instructions at the spot to go faster and the pretitions were driving as feat as the had given instructions at the spot to go laster and the postilions were driving as fast as the horses could go, and I should say at the rate of twelve or thirteen miles an hour. I and Col. Wylde were still riding by the side of the earniage. Her majesty would not take any of her ladies in attendance on her with her on this day. This was in consequence of a communication that had been made to her. Her majesty was sitting on the back seat of the carriage, on the side nearest to the prisoner. The pistolest ruck me as being pointed in the direct line of her majesty. I heard the report and saw the smoke from the nistole from the pistol.

from the pistol.

The report was sharp and loud, but I did not hear the whiz of the ball in consequence of the noise of the carriage and eight horses.

Chief Justice Tindal—What is your judgment

Chief Justice Tindal—What is your jungments as to the pistol being loaded or not?

Colonel Arbuthnot—My spinion is that if was loaded with something more than powder and wadding from the sharpness and loudness of the report. That is a mere matter of opinion. I do not think that mere powder would have made not think that mere powder would have in such a sound. A blank cartridge is a mere vaporation of powder. This was the report This was the report of sistol well rammed down and charged.

The Court—Will you take upon yourself to swear that the pistol contained more than powder and wadding?

Colonel Arbuthnot—I cannot swear that

itively contained more, but it was certainly well rammed down and charged. If only ram-med down and charged with wadding, at the dis-tance it was discharged at her Majesty, it might have done her serious bodily injury, without con

nave done her serious bodily mary, without containing any bullet or other missile.

Several other witnesses were examined, but the substance of the evidence is given in Col. Arbuthnot's testimony. A Mr. Pearson swore that he saw the prisoner present a pistol at the Queen on the day previous, but he did not discharge it.

evidence was offered in defence. No evidence was offered in defence. Mr. Clarkson in addressing the jury contended that was no bullet in the pistol—that the prisoner had no intention to kill the Queen—that his object was only to gain a provision for life, being in a state of desperation induced by poverty and distress—and that the charge of treason therefore was not made out,

The jury were out about half an hour and then returned with a verdict of guilty in the second count.

Sentence was immediately pronounced—to be hanged, drawn on a hurdle and quartered. At the close the prisoner fell fainting into the arms of one of the turnkeys.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. London, June 17th, 1842.
The steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening, the 13th instant. Her news was eagerly looked for, not only with reference, to commercial affairs, which is always an important matter, but especially in regard to the progress of the negociations at Washington since Lord Ashburton's arrival.—There was the more consistive to know matters, are proceeding. Lord Ashburton's arrival.—There was the more curiosity to know how matters are proceeding under his Lordship's auspices, in consequence of the unusual act of Government in sending out a special steamship with despatches for their special minister. The information received is considered highly satisfactory. The appointment of commissioners by the states of Massachusetts and Maine is hailed as affording strong ground to believe that the Northeastern boundary question will be speedily settled in an amicable manner. There is great disappointment, however, that sothing appears in the public journals concerning the doings of the negociators on the subject of the right of search.

the right of search. I am happy to say that the commercial and monetary intelligence is considered so good, that a much better feeling has been created in regard to American stocks, and securities of all kinds, than has existed for some months past. This is of course speaking only comparatively. American credit is yet far, very far,—from what it ought to be, exceedingly below what it was in the better days of our republic, and what Americans in England, a few years ago, found it, with pride.

I give you below a summary of the most important Parliamentary proceedings since the departure of the last steam ship.

The tariff in the Commons, and the income tax bill in the Lords, have been the engrossing subjects. But both houses have been rather negligent of business daring the last fortnight. The festivities of the Court at Windsor Castle drew off many of the distinguished Pears, and drew off many of the distinguished Peers and Commoners—the Ascot races attracted numbers Commoners—the Ascot races attracted numbers of others—while for those who were not honored failed, 6 to 106:

On the 15th, in the House of Commons.

Mr. D'Israeli wished to put a question to the right hon, baronet, respecting the disputed boundary in America. He had seen it reported that

The weather has been, for many weeks, un-commonly genial; and the beautiful rural scen-ery of England wears the looks of July, rather

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. On the 6th inst. Lord John Russell introdu-ed his "bill for the better discovery of bribery in the election of members of Parliament," The the election of members of Parliament,' The object of this measure is to increase the facilities of detection and to encourage exposure. The speech of the noble mover will reward a careful perusal. It throws abundant illustration upon the fact which is most notable to every stranger who has ever been present in one of the large towns or populous districts of England during an election—that bribery and corruption are tolerated by all classes in this country, to a degree which shows a great want of sensibility. are tolerated by all classes in this country, to a degree which shows a great want of sensibility to the value of purity and freedom of the elective franchise. The bill is, unquestionably, a step in the right direction; but no measure will ever be thoroughly effective which retains the power of trying cases of bribery in committees of the House of Commons. The trial should be removed to a more impartial tribunal. In this re-spect, Lord Brougham's proposition is far more Sir Robert Peel gave his support to the intro-

duction of the measure very cordially. But whether this may be regarded as proof that Gov-

ernment is in favor of it, is questionable.

EMANCIPATION IN ENGLAND!

A new measure of emancipation has been introduced in the House of Commons. The purpose is to free thousands of women and children, now subjected in the mines and collieries to a serwitude infinitely more signores, westelded and servitude infinitely more rigorous, wretched and demoralizing, than ever was known in the West India islands, or in those Southern states, whose condition is so strongly denounced by the ultra-philanthropists of this country. The bill, propo-sed by Lord Ashly on the 7th instant. met with the assent of the House, and received the cordial concurrence also of the nation. It provides that females shall be totally excluded from employ-ment in the mines, and collieries, and also all nent in the mines and collieries, and also oys under thirteen years of age-that none Bu males above twenty-one years of age\_shall be ad-mitted as engineers—and that the apprenticeship system shall not only be abolished but all exist-

ng apprenticeships cancelled.

The tariff has, at length, passed through the The tariff has, at length, passed through the House of Commons; and, as the design of Government is to bring it into immediate operation, its provisions will become a law, with the least possible delay.

Belfast is added to the list of burghs denied

the privilege, for a time, of electing representa-tives, in consequence of bribery at the last elec-tion. Sir Robert Peel supported the motion of Mr. O'Connell, to suspend the writ, in spite of the protestations of the laish Tory, Mr. Record-er Shaw. Queen Victoria has officially signified her approval of the approaching marriage between the Crown Prince of Hanover and the Princess Al-

exandrina Mary, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Her Majesty went from Windsor to London by rail-road, for the first time, on the 13th of June. A special train was provided, of course, with "royal saloons" superbly fitted up with rich carpets, boquets of flowers and all luxuriant

appliances.

The London papers announce the death at St. Petersburg, on the 2nd of June, of Count Matus-cewitz, a distinguished diplomatist, formerly Russian ambassador in England. He was a Pole by birth, but was educated at Paris under

Napoleon.
The Muscat ship-of-war, the Sultana, which was in our harbor some time ago, had arrived at London from Zanibar, bringing an Ambassador from the Sultan to the English Court. SUICIDE.—Lord Congleton, better known as Sir Henry Parnell, committed suicide on the 8th

HAMBURGH.-Up to the 1st of June the anount of subscriptions for the relief of the suf-erers by the fire was £1,943,000.

FAILURES.—The eminent firm of Briggs, Thurburn & Co., East India agents, have failed. Their engagements in London are put down at £180,000.

£180,000.

We regret to hear of the failure of a large paper factory in the neighbourhood of Manchester. The engagements are said to amount to upward of £200,000, one of the Manchester banks being principal creditor. A great number of bands will be thrown out of work by this event.—[Morning Herald.—[The failure is that of Messrs, Hilton, of Over Darwin, near Blackburn.[
The Antwerp mail brings intelligence of the failure of the farm of Genthe & Co. of Leipsic, a

concern of some importance, their engagements estimated at about £70,000 or £80,000. Admiral Wolsely died at Manchester en the 8th of June; he was senior flag officer but two.

The weather in Scotland has been as good as "the former could be sen as good as "t

"the farmer could desire."

The Bank of British North America held its annual meeting on the 7th of June, when it appeared, from the report, that the surplus of the bank was £15,000, and the paid up capital £690,

The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clapham, and twelve bouses in the village, were recently totally destroyed by fire. Captain Basil Hall, and the ladies and children of his famly, having completed their tour to Thebes, Syria, the river Jordan, and the Red

Sea, are new proceeding to Greece and Constan-Three small steam ships have been built in England, at the expense of the Pope, to navigate he Tiber.

Egeneral Bustamente, ex-Prosident of Mexico, was among the presentations at the Queen's drawing-room, June 16. From the London Spectator June 11.

MONEY MARKETS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—The report of the illness of the King of the French, coupled with one of a difference between the Cabinets of Paris and of a difference between the Capinets of Paris and St. James's upon the subject of the right of search, caused a depression in the Public Funds, and at one period the price of Consuls for Account was 91\frac{1}{3}, both these reports having proved unfounded, prices improved, and the quotation of Consols to-day reached 91\frac{3}{3}. This last improvementhas been the result of the continual absorption of Steek by the general investments.

provement has seen the result of the continual absorption of Stock by the general investments of the public, by which the market is cleared of all the Stock thrown upon it by speculators. The premium upon Exchequer Bills has advanced, and is quoted as high as 50s.

The proclamation of Tuesday respecting the light sovereigns has caused a considerable increases. onvenience at the various banks, where the ne

convenience at the various banks, where the necessity that has arisen for weighing every piece of gold individually, causes great delay in the receipt of extensive payments in gold. Some of the principal bankers have issued a notice to their customers requesting that when paying in a larger amount in gold than 10t they will put the reversions into a hore the color will then be a larger amount in gold than 10l. they will put the sovereigns into a bag; the coin will then be weighed, the light sovereigns returned on the next day, and credit given for the good ones. Some of the bullion-dealers have made large profits by purchasing the light gold at 77s. per ounce; at which rate one of them bought 7,000 on Wednesday; and as they will all be resold at the Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10dl. a profit of between 70l. and 80l. will be realised by the transaction. The Bank of Epgland, however, vesterday gave The Bank of Epgland, however, yesterday gave notice that they are willing to purchase light sovereigns in sums not less than 50% at the Mint price of 3t 17s. 10td. per ounce.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

The accounts from this part of the Queen's dominions are of a distressing character, arising chiefly from the high price of provisions.

Dublin, June 4.—The accounts from the country are really of the most alarming character, with regard to the price of the process. ter, with regard to the price and scarcity of provisions. The Galway and Castlebar papers state that famine has actually set in the West; and accounts reached Dublin yesterday that several thousand persons had attacked a mill and flour Abridged from the Limerick Chronick

FATAL RIOTS IN CLARE AND ENNIS .- The emporary privations of the laboring poor, at this eason of the year, caused by the sudden advance market prices, and general want of employent, have already, we regret it sincerely, pro ment, have already, we regret it sincerely, provoked a collision with the police authorities in their legitimate duty of upholding the public peace, and saving the property of private individuals from assaul and rapine. The first emedic occurred at village of Clare, near Eunis, at a late hour on Saturday night (the particulars of wheh have already anneared). have already appeared.)

have already appeared.)

A meeting of magistrates was held in the Court House, Ennis, at 3 o'clock on Monday.

Affidavits were sworn by the Messrs. Bannatyne in reference to the attack on the vessel in Clare nd the exertions they had made for the protec tion of the property. It was decided to forward an express for a military reinforcement, to a call in from the out stations the several detachments of the police, and to use every exertion to preserve the peace of the town. During the ever ing there were strong symptoms of an approach ng disturbance, from the apparent excitement of the working classes, who paraded the streets in great force, and occasionally collected in groups in various parts of the town. As is cusomary on such occasions, the women were mos aging the men by voice and action in their rio us intention .- About 10 o'clock a furious cro collected opposite one of Mr. Bannatyne's stores, and commenced an attack upon the gates and windows. The police were shortly on the spot, and with difficulty succeeded in driving back the mob to some distance, and clearing the space in front of the stores. mob to some distance, and clearing the space in front of the stores. There was extraordinary excitement through the town at this period from the increasing symptoms of turbulence in the crowd, and the knowledge of the trifling police

orce available for its general protection.

About half past eleven o'clock the mob appeared to be dispersing, and the police retired from the store to patrol Mill street. This, however, was but a stratagem. In their absence a rush was again made, and the mob had just succeeded in breaking one of the gates, when the police returned and endeavored to drive them back. Stones were now hurled at the relies Stones were now hurled at the from front and rear, one constable having has skull fractured The police were ordered to his skull fractured The police were ordered two fronts back to back, and to fire in secti two fronts back to back, and to fire in sections upon the crowd, which continued to assail them on both sides. This desperate alternative was adopted; about twenty-five shots were then fired and almost every one took effect; but as the and almost every one took effect; but as the crowd supposed the discharge was blank cartridge until the fall of the wounded and the screams of the women too late convinced them of the fatal effects, then only the assailants be-

gan to disperse amidst the greatest uproar.

The following is the list of the casualties, which we lament to find is so extensive. The wounded persons were brought to the county infirmary, and received every attention from th

resident surgeon.

Catherine Fallon, shot in the head, died since Catherine Fallon, shot in the head, died since admitted into hospital; Peggy Kean, wounded in the thigh, not dangerous; Peggy M'Gennis, in the leg—not likely to recover; J. Burley, shot in the arm, broken; M. Leary, received three balls in the thigh, broken; J. Tobin, shot in the calf of the leg; J. Shanks, shot in do; Edward Sullivan, shot in the groin; J. Hennessy, shot in the thigh, not dangerous; F. Neylan, shot in the arm not dangerous; Michael Macnamara, two shots in calf of leg, broken; Thomas Darcy, wounded in the back; Thomas Morony, in the wounded in the back; Thomas Morony, in the thigh, not dangerous; James Fitzgibbon, a blind man, ahot through both calves of the legs, not dangereus; and D, Fallon, policeman, eye broken by a stroke of a store.

ken by a stroke of a stone.

Ennis, Tuesday.—A man named Leary has ust expired in the county infirmary from the ef-fects of shots received during the riot last even-

ng. Ennis is in a very alarming state. The bell man has been sent round the town by some cylemissaries for the purpose of collecting a mob at the market before the hour of two this day. The openlace have refused all offers of pacification, openly declaring that nothing will gratify them out blood! The cry through the town all days.—"Assemble nutil we have blood for blood!" Large crowds had collected. The excitement The excitement

increases every moment, and it now appears all the magistrates deny having given orders to the police to fire on the night before. The inquest has not yet been held. Nothing

can equal the iuflammatory excitement; the police are under arms in barracks, and a party parading the town. Mr. C. O'Connell has just ad dressed the people at the Court House, and expressed his intention of convening a meeting after the inquest. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of

verdict declared that there was not sufficien provocation for the firing, and that the police fired, not only without orders but against the po-sitive orders of their officers. Thirty eight policemen were committed for trial on the the charge against them being wilful murder.

The charge against them being wilful murder.

Great complaint is made at the employment of the police instead of the military, who would have been more cool and would have obeyed or-

There are two of the supposed rioters dead in the hospital, and more in a dying state; in fact all the cases in the hospital, except three or four, are considered danger

TUESDAY NIGHT, EIGHT O'CLOCK.—The excitement caused by last night's appalling catastrophe still continues unabated. A detachment of the 85th from Limerick ar

rived here about three o'clock yesterday, special reques having been made for that purpose; they reques naving been made for that purpose; they remain under arms, at the police barrack, in Gaol WEDNESDAY MORNING, SIX O'CLOCK .- The

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SIX O'CLOCK.—The police patrolled the streets throughout the night and though crowds were to a late hour collected in different parts of the town, no disposition to riot or breach of the peace was observable. Every other feeling seems to be lost in anxiety for the issue of the inquest, and at this early hour groups of persens are santering through the streets. The coroner will take his seat at coronal presents their streets. leven, and proceed to business immediately.

From the London papers June 19-DREADFUL RIOTS IN GALWAY-CAL LING OUT AND RETREAT OF THE MILITARY.

Just as we (the Dublin Pilot) were going to press we were favored with the following extract from a private letter from Galway, receiv ed in town this morning, from which it will be seen that at the date of the letter (Tuesday, June 14), the town was completely in the hands

of the population:
"Nothing can exceed the dreadful exciteme here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of yesterday the town was perambulated by large bodies of fishermen, laborers, women and boys. There was scarcely a store in the town, in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken open. The military and police were called out to check the people, but were obliged by overwhelming numbers to retreat to their respective barracks.

The inhabitant were in constant apprehension that some of the unfortunate people's lives would

that some of the unfortunate people's lives would be taken, as the commander of the military threabe taken, as the commander of the inhibit of the tened several times to fire unless they desisted from flinging stones; but, though he had the riot act in his hand, he did not fulfil his threat, in consequence of the interference of several gentlemen of the town. At night the whole town was illuminated to celebrate the triumph of the destitute population. Though their conduct cannot be justified, stijl it must be admitted that they had considerable provocation, as potatoes were raised in the morning to the enormous price of eighteen programment. price of eighteen pence per stone. The great majority, however, through want of employment, would be unable to purchase potatoes were they even to be had at one penny per stone! You will see by this to what a state of destitution the immense population of this place is reduced—all because the government have refrained from a-

dopting those measures which would revive the trade of Galway, and give employment to the whol, population. Had they adopted the suggestion of our representatives, of making Galway the packet station, none of the existing evils would prevail."

would prevail."
MORE RIOTS.—Intelligence has just reached us that Mr. Dopping, R. M., of Rathangan, came yesterday express to the Castle, to communicate the fact of an attempt having been made the day before to plunder a boat laden with flour, at Robertstown, in the country of Kildare. Mr. Dopping left town again, last wight with criders. ping left town again last night with orders to use the most prompt and decisive measures to prevent a recurrence of the offence, and to give entire protection, by means of the constabulary and military, to the traffic on the canal, in which he will be assisted by Captain Despard and Mr. Ireland, stipendiary magistrates.—[Dublin Mail

Wednesday.
POTATO RIOTERS IN CORK.—Saturday even POTATO RIOTERS IN CORK.—Saturday evening a scene of riot occurred in Cork, in consequence of about 1,000 men, who, roused by hunger, and the high price at which potatoes were selling, commenced breaking into the market, North Main-street, and forcibly possessing themselves of the potatoes stored there. At twelve o'clock a second attack was made, which the police repelled. There was a public meeting eonvered in Cork this day by the Mayor to provide for the wants of the poor. There are 2,-000 in the workhouse, but double that number is outside pressing for relief.—[Limerick Chronicle.

STATE OF TIPPERARY .- Major Priestly has STATE OF TIPERARY.—Major Priestly has been in Dublin since Tuesday evening, and in communication with the law officers of the crown and the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of the state of the state of the North Riding of Tipperary. Some very decided steps will be taken immediately by the government for the purpose of restoring tranquillity in that quarter, and securing life and property. A special commission is spoken of notwithstanding the proximity of the assizes.—[Dublin Packet. assizes .- [Dublin Packet

GERMANY. EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Whole villages ncluding the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating (says a letter from Mentz) from Gerpany to North America. Three of those in opper Hesse have, within these few months, en entirely abandoned, and several in Rhenis

INDIA AND CHINA. Our advices by the last steamer merely an-ounced the arrival of the overland mails with nounced the arrival of the overland mails with the news of the fall of Ghuznee and the forcing of the Khyber pass. We have now before us the details of these and other events in the East. On the whole, appearances are more favorable to the British arms. We give below as many extracts as our limits will allow.

The cholera had committed frightful ravages at Kurachee. The 22d Regiment had lost ninety

the surface. The 22d Regiment had lost ninety eight men in six weeks up to the 24th of April. The ship Harriet, laden for London, took fire and blew up at Calcutta.

Lord Ellenborough had determined to reduce the enormous salaries of the higher branches of office holders at Bengal. AFFGHANISTAN, &c

From the London Tin We have received despatches from India and China, together with files of the journals pub-lished in the several Presidencies and Canton. The intelligence from Bombay is of three days' later date than usual, the mail having been de-tained until the 4th of May, to wait for the Goernor General's despatches. Our dates from Calcutta are to the 24th of April, and from Chi-

na to the 10th of March. na to the 10th of March.

The gloom which surrounded the news received by the four preceding mails from India will be considerably lessened by the highly important events detailed in the intelligence which has now reached us.

The British Indian troops have forced, with the less that detailed in the control of the Vision with the less that the first that the second of the Vision with t

very little loss, the dreadful pass of the Khyber The redoubted leader of the Affghans, Akhbai Khan, with 6000 men, has been routed by the garrison which he professed to blockade. As if to serve as a foil to these successes, there have been two partial reverses, one of which had during some time been expected, while the other is comparatively trifling, and can be easily retrieved.

The British Indian armies to the west of the Indus during the months of March and April may be classed under five distinct heads, viz. those of 1st. The Bengal division, under General Pol-lock, which has entered the Khyber Pass from the neighborhood of Peshawur.

3d. The Bombay detachment under the orders of General England, which having gone through the celebrated Pass of Bolan, had, after some

ighting, taken its station at Quetta.

4th. The garrison at Candahar, under the command of General Nott; and

5th. The surrender of Ghuznee. The division under General Pollock, original-

ly a Bengal artillery officer, have gained the re-nown of opening a pass which even Nadir Shah was obliged to purchase. Having taken due precautions, this division, consisting of her Ma-jesty's 9th Regiment of Infantry, and the 26th, 30th, 33d, 53d, and 64th Bengal Native Infantry, and a regiment of Jezailchees, with artillery, in three columns, on the 5th of April forced the difficult pass of Khyber, and notwithstanding the determined resistance of the Afreedees tribe, succeeded in reaching Ali Musjeed with the loss of only one officer—Lieut. Cumming of the 9th— and thirteen rank and file killed, and one hun-

red and four wounded. On the 9th of April the division was at Lundee Khan, whence to the point of junction with the garrison of Jellalabad, nothing like effectual opposition was to be expected. The Sikh troops, position was to be expected: The Sikh troops, who, on the occasion, attacked another part of the pass, co-operated cordially with the British, and behaved with great gallantry.

During the attack on the Khyber, Akbar Khan, who with 6000 Afighans had invested Jellalahad, exhibited great eagerness, as if to aid the tribes around the pass in defending it.

On the evening of the 6th he caused a few dejoie to be fired in honor, as he said, of the repulse which the British troops had met with at the caltrance of the pass near Junrood. But the gal.

trance of the pass near Junrood. But the gal-lant and experienced warrior, General Sale, was not to be deceived; he resolved to anticipate what he considered to be an intended retreat of what he considered to be an intended retreat of the Sirdar, and on the morning of the 7th sallied forth to attack the Afighan camp. Three col-umns, composed of her Majesty's 13th Infantry and 35th Bengal Native Infantry, with a detach-ment of the sappers and miners, supported by a light field battery, and a small cavalry force, is-sued from the "blockaded" town, and complete-ly routed Akbar Khan and his 6000 men, burned their camp, and retook four guns of those soized their camp, and retook four guns of those seized at the massacre of Khoord Cabul in January last, "the restoration of which is regarded by the troops with much honest exultation.' This victory, glorious as it is, has been dearly purchas by the fall of Colonel Dennie.

The reverse already mentioned as comparatively trifling, was experienced by General England, at the pass of Kojuck, sixty-three mile rom Quetta, on the march to Candahar. from Quetta, on the march to Candahar. His force was composed of five companies of her Majesty's 41st Regiment, six companies of the light battalion of Native Infantry, one troop of Light Cavalry, four guns of Leslie's Horse Brigade, and fifty Poonah horse, having in charge a convoy, consisting of treasure, medical stores, ammunition, together with 1500 camels, &c., destined for the relief of the troops at Candahar. The convoy proceeded, without receiving notice from the inhabitants of any contemplated plan of from the inhabitants of any contemplated plan of from the inhabitants of any contemplated plan of resistance, to the pass, where it, on the 28th of March, found that some field works had been erected. An attempt was made, by sending 200 men to attack those works, to dislodge the enemy, when they showed a strong force of infantry

Captain May, of the 41st, was sho captain may, or the 41st, was as several of his men. Major 20th Native Infantry, was en his wounds the following darral resolved not to risk the and made a skilful retreat ; e, which he defended, Quetta, where he into oceasion, beside the officers sergeants, 1 corporal, and 14

sergeants, I corporal, and 14 of and I sergeant, I corporal, & 50 ed of the light battalion. Of th 6th Regiments Bombay Native were 9 killed and 18 wounded. culty of the position at Quetta of forage for the camels, and the coops to proceed onward as s As a contrast to this reverse ays' march, by a large bod bayonet's point; they slaughter, particularly the British cavalry du 300 are said to have falle chiefs. The loss on the sid 5 killed and 25 wounded. the British force was Colon-har is stated to have abund

here is a want of ami of the event calculated triking impression, we h bled to inform the on the 1st of March, by Cok celebrated fortress of Ghuzner the Colonel, whose regiment, Native Infantry, formed the een made in India to excuse ground of the difficulties with contend; but it certainly do that a commander should ve such a fortress upon the auth f an enemy, and that he n not to that superior, but to anot also in command of a distant gar ter officer has immortalized his

lant defence.

The opinion which we have always marthat the disastrous occurrences at Cabnow at Ghuznee, the garrison of which described as having in March suffered to the control of Cabal in Language. diers being massacred by the Ghazees, ed, and the officers being prisoners for of the ransom,) are to be ascribed to the efficient military arrangements and p has been confirmed by the publication of a caution, and not to the

The fate of Affghanistan forms now a cu pechlem. Schal Socjah, who by tempo and truckling to his enomies, and by man manœuvres available among the Affghan contrived to secure to himself a precarious tence in the Bala Hissaar at Cabul, has at le as it is now stated, been n have, it appears, taken different pa two being favorable to the British a two or three are opposed to it. V: are described as at present content onfusion, uproar and bloodshed n Schah Kamran, of Herat, nephew of Sciah, after a long contest with his Vizier, in, from the frontiers of Pesia to the West of the Indus, may be regarded

narchy.
The news of the death of Schah Soojah firmed by the Agra Ukhbar of the 23d ultan event, it will produce the result of lib the hon, company from an alliance calcul produce but little benefit. Rumour in la serts that the present chiefs at Cabul sed to surrender their prisoners, and terms with the Indian government.

Lord Ellenborough, accompanthree secretaries, had set out fithe upper provinces of Bengal. the journey is stated to be twofold—fibe enabled to communicate without delay the generals of the army West of the indu the officers commissioned with the manage of those provinces; and next, to introduce reforms there. His lordship, whose d and promptitude are highly praised, I serted, required that the commander-in-cl the army should quit his quiet retreats at in order to join him at a more central The want of vigor, which was muc the begining of November last, when insurection broke forth, for Lord Auck

ted to compromise his successor by measures is no longer complained of. Notwithstanding the activity of the ow carried on in Affghanistan, it his Londship was, at the departure waiting for the resolution that may London-relative to ulterior proceed

London-relative to unceror proce-resolution would, it was expected confirm fully the measures alread. The great point insisted upon by the dia, was the inexpediency of forming; the leaders at Cabul and Candabar, There is, it seems, no longer any most constay, and they argue that it cannot to attempt to force any one of Schah N Campan's core on the whole nation. to attempt to force any one of Schi Zeeman's sons on the whole nation organization, and if the hatred of thusinsts to the Kaffirs, and the load did not unite them in attacking the would be, it is said, a general civil may, therefore, be said to be in a ; mercy of Lord Ellenborough, whos will be how to settle with its disun In the interior of India general texcept that in Bunkelkhund a mov. The Governor of the Madras pres el stringent orders respecting the

and orphans, (unprovided for by the regovernment) of those who fell during the ters at Cabul. From the Bombay Time

GHUZNEE.—The insurrection which simultaneously to have manifested its nee, ninety miles to the South, and farther from the Peshawur frontier. day, Captain Woodbury and 150 men well pieces 40 miles to the North. A few di this, Lieutenant Crawford, in charge of a prisoners, narrowly escaped; into the enemy's hands, and the of his men were killed. By the December the country around was or About the end of February water beg

About the end of February when the enemy appeared to have increased city, and on one occasion they were driven a gallant charge made on them by the who bayonetted them in great number Palmer's original force, which consiste 27th Bengal Native Infantry, with some considerably under 1000 strong considerably under 1000 strong those was considerably under 1000 a probably not more than 700; of fallen in the course of the siege, at were sick or wounded; 200 were d ing an out-post where water had become that within 48 hours of the date of the it must have been abandoned.

The enemy were under cover in a force within 50 yards of the garrison nometer had for some time been 16 deg low freezing.—The garrison were exhaus the fatigue of the incessant duty, and dished by their total isolation; and under the cumstances, there appears to the incessant duty. cumstances, there appeared to be no capitulation left to the commander.

He states that, in consequence of this able pass, and of having received orders. William McNaghten to retire, he had ag evacuate about the 6th of March; at this time filled with Ghazees, Mussulman fanatics who had wor woe at Cabul; and these were every where, and at all to youd the control of the chiefs.

at the conclusion of his despatch, expriser for the safety of the force.

They were to proceed immediately in the safet of the the safety of the force. for for the safety of the received in the they were to proceed immediately in the they of Cabul on their way to Jellalabad, so they of Cabul on their way to Jellalabad, as see conduct from the chiefs. Noth a safe conduct from the chiefs. Noth a there remains scarcely any reason to he they have all likewise perished of a rumor lately provalent in Scingle of a rumor they provalent in Scingle of the prisoners.

my as prisoners.
Intelligence of a recent date (net intelligence of a recent date (net care) had been received at Jellalabad find the state of April. Another reversely a reported to have taken place; and was reported to have taken place; and will mest probably turn out well found and will mest probably turn out well found and the state of the Balla Hissar. Our hostage out of the Balla Hissar. Our hostage out of the Balla Hissar. Our hostage out of the Balla Hissar.

prisoners, both near and of them had of its and well—though some of them had of its and well—though some of them had of THE SOLICITOR GENERAL WEST .--- Her The Solicitok Charles West.—He served has appointing is stated that he proceeds to England inn sely, and will return in September. The shar been vacant twelve months, since I shabeen vacant twelve months, since a has been vacant twelve months, since the since t hy be found that Mr. Sherwood expects, what has been promised, some concession is principles, and his journey to England not be reference thereto, or be intended to brown at all events the Provincial Ministry is made constructed. Instead of being a constructed by the construction of fig. an of moderate men, it is a coalition of fie memer. How they can meet at the Countries and not laugh in each other's faces, if meny word, or come to fisticuffs, if in an any met must be an eighth wonder of the world. Must member, says the world well prophet, says the world will soon cond, and it would seem that he is right

at for the millenium has come: the wolf dwarfur the lamb, the leopard lies down with the lamb, the leopard lies down with the lamb, the leopard lies down with the lamb leon lies to together, and the lamb leon lies to together, and the lamb leon lies to the lamb leon lies to together the lamb leon lies to the lamb lies to the bear and the can be desired to getter, an side child doth lead them. Or if the administration should be in a minority when Parliam sets, they will probably dissolve the House the Country by a new election. se, the Hon. John Henry Dunn, and is ease, the Hon. John Henry Dunn, and is Henry Sherwood would probably be med for Toronto without contest or opposit. hat such a contingency is expected seems po-certain, for Mr. Sherwood will hardly be co-ied, in fact hardly fill his place until he in seed in fact introly in the pace that the selections in the saving clause that the selection which would does not come before the conting species of comes to pass. It would be a place that the selection will be selected by the selection of wild and tame because they have had time to ascertain each of the selection of the select the tender or destructive qualities; but with of events is irresistible: so let the w the calf enjoy themselves while they m seductions of office have a powerful char a prime minister is an enchanter. It wo stell if some of his illusions were realities. his said that Mr. Buchanan will resign his said that Mr. Duchanan will resign to far Toronto, and Mr. Sherwood step in splace; but we should think Mr. B. has remote consulted yet. Mr. Sherwood's visit agand may be to ask him. Others say Since the preceding remarks were writte have found the following in the Montr He pu's the administration lower the for he brings the rat to burrow w and share their feast.

Our Provincial Cabinet at the same tir seats a no less curious specimen of politicals, in which Tories, Radicals, Republical mon-descripts are jumbled together in admondsion. We seem indeed, to have arrist kind of political millennium, in which is, the fox and the lamb, the cat and the relain of the property of the seem of the property of the property of the seem of the property of the prop lain down together to feast and fatten official loaves and fishes of this unluc eral of our contemporaries have notic

migration of this season, expressing symplethe emigrants who are unable to obtain suggesting plans for their reli at numbers of emigrants have been assist the Government Agents with free passag derent parts of the Province, and we tru man dispersed themselves among the far-sand obtained work, at least for the summer at is evident that the supply of labor the is evident that the supply of all occeeds the demand, not only by the cin from the old country, but also by it migration from the United States early ing. The various public works that we d to be begun this season, have been d they will not employ emigrants much be winter sets in. The Plank Road through ondon District, the enlargement of the connect Lakes St. Lawrence to connect Lakes St. Louis and St. Fra. are more or less begun, or ready to begun this year. When the word of the will be only a beginning this year. When we would be the word of here were weighty matters to decide before the same of that has been come to of cutting the S tainly its advantages over the north eat to overpower the claims of th on other accounts, especially as being remote and protected from any attempraction in case of a war with the United Owing to these delays, and the laborations overstacked the second of the country of t as being overstocked, the emigrants of the er; and it will require great prudence anagement if they escape suffering. It is too highly necessary for the different em as secreties to be awake, for at present the and turn their attention in time tow

last year: did it exhaust our energy? the Guelph Herald of the 2d inst., contains a ne Gulph Herald of the 2d inst., contains a meat of a Mrs. Stouffer having died from hy pobia, in which it is said that when the doc was called in and asked the nature of he me, he gave his opinion that it was hydre as. "But to confirm the matter more fully half that carried in a waggon to David B. Weas and "But he carried in a waggon to David B. Weas and "He must have been a curious docto." He must have been a curious doctor sick woman in a waggon to a mill pone o ascertain her disease. If it had bee to ascertain her disease. If it had bee by to try an experiment with water, coul are been done in an easier way than that the will hardly pass muster as a regule

come hither, partly on the faith of their re

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. thas been made by the New Yorkian, to the effect that a treaty wa Washington on the 4th inst., b eat Britain retains the disputed ter orth of the St. John river, and the ites the remainder, and the latte ave the tract of country between the and the St. John, as an equivalen England retains. We cannot be his statement; because by it not only he United States obtain all the disputer that is of any value, the part north John being a mere rocky wilder but they will also obtain a tract of coun more valuable than the whole puted territory—a tract bordering sea, and containing the seaport of St New Brunswick, and in fact a wel