

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It has been stated on very good authority, that there is a great Inland Sea in Africa, about twice as large as the Black Sea. Mr. Rebmann, a missionary at Mombasa, is the discoverer. This sea is to be called "Ukerewe." It is situated between the Equator and the tenth degree of south latitude; and between twenty-three, and thirty degrees east longitude. Our young readers may easily make it on the old maps for themselves.

A MONSTER CUCUMBER.—There is now growing, says the Lowell Massachusetts Journal, in the garden of Mr. Pindar, in this city, a cucumber measuring 48 inches in length, and over 12 inches in circumference at the largest parts.

On the Osprey coming up the Harbour on Wednesday evening last, the officers tried to fire the gun as usual; but being damp, she would not go off. The boat was then opposite George's Island; and it was not until an hour and a half after she reached the wharf, that one of the stewards, named Sullivan, attempted to draw the charge when strange to say, the charge ignited and shattered his arm so severely, that no other alternative for relieving him of intense pain than cutting off the limb was available. This operation was accordingly performed on the ensuing morning by Drs. Jennings and Slayter, with remarkable skill and success. —Recorder.

In the London Times of the 11th inst., it is stated that there is a prospect of a steam route being very shortly opened between London and New York in the northern, and Australia and other places in the southern hemisphere, by way of Panama. The project is set on foot by a British Capitalist, largely connected with American trade, and it is proposed to run large Steamers from New York to Panama, and to enter into arrangements with the London West India Mail Company to take the passengers from England to that point. From Panama large Steamers are to proceed to Tahiti, in the Pacific, a voyage of 18 days, where the chief coal depot is to be kept, and where their voyage is to end. Steamers from Sydney and Melbourne, a voyage of 13 days, are to meet them at Tahiti, when the Passengers will tranship from the Panama Steamers and proceed to Australia. This plan, if carried into effect, will bring New York within 45 and London within 60 days of Australia. It is calculated that more than one thousand persons per month will take passage in the English and New York Steamers.

Mr. T. Tobias, Annapolis, has this year raised a bunch of squashes from a single seed, weighing in all four hundred and eighty-five pounds! One of the six weighed 112 pounds.

THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—Her Majesty's ship Powerful, 84, Captain T. L. Massie; the Cornwallis, 60, Captain Wellesley; the Pembroke, 60, Captain Seymour; and the Rosamond, 6, paddle-steamers, Commander Crofton, are all ordered immediately to leave Spithead, to reinforce the West India squadron under Rear-Admiral Fanshawe. The first-named goes to Jamaica, and the other three to Bermuda. Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir M. F. F. Berkeley, K. C. B., arrived at Portsmouth from the Admiral yesterday, and went out to Spithead in the steamyacht Vivid to inspect the above ships, and impart instructions to their captains, after which he proceeded to Chichester.

It is understood that the cause of these reinforcements is the reception of information by the Government of several men-of-war being in course of construction by American shipbuilders for the Russian Government. These vessels, it is reported, are to be intercepted, as the American government refuses to discountenance their construction. —London Paper, Oct. 13.

A heavy freshet was experienced on the Kennebec River on Sunday last, which carried away several bridges, a clothing mill, two saw-mills besides two factories. The river was higher than for several years past.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Strange Jocelyn, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed to the command of the 2d Rifle corps of the British German Legion. Colonel Jocelyn, who entered the army about nine years ago, served in the Rifles in Canada, in Lord Dufferin's staff in India, and in the Crimean campaign from the landing in Kalamita Bay to the assault on the 18th of June. He headed his company of Guards at the Alma and at Inkermann, and was distinguished not only by his gallantry and coolness, but also by his good fortune, for he came out of the two battles without so much as a scratch, and he is one of the few officers who, through the Crimean war, never had a day's illness. In appointing Colonel Jocelyn to the command of the 2d German Rifles, Lord Panmure has, for once at least, put the right man into the right place. Colonel Jocelyn, though only just 30, has seen more of real war than most of our old generals; and he is one of the men to whom we look forward as likely to be among the young generals that are to revive the fame of British strategy.

GENERAL SIMPSON.—The Press says:—As the town of Sebastopol has now fallen, it is probable that General Simpson will no longer think himself compelled to retain his command. He has suffered severely in health, and may not unreasonably desire to be relieved from his arduous duties, before new operations are undertaken. It is reported that General Codrington will return home. The task of finding a successor for General Simpson will be difficult. The names of General Markham and General Eyre are both mentioned; each has a reputation, and either appointment would be popular.

PRINCE MENTCHIKOFF A MONK.—The Patrie states that a private letter received by a Russian family in Paris, announces that Prince Mentchikoff has become a Monk. He has enrolled himself, it is said, in a monastery near Moscow.

PROGRESS OF DAGUERRETYPE.—Niepce, the co-laborer of Daguerre, has, after years of study and experience, succeeded in almost perfecting the art which his associate discovered. "I have begun," says he, "with reproducing in the camera obscura, colored engravings, then artificial and natural flowers, and lastly, dead nature, a doll dressed in stuffs of different colors, and always trimmed with gold and silver lace. I have obtained all the colors, and what is more extraordinary and curious, the gold and silver are depicted with their metallic lustre, and rock crystal, porcelain and alabaster are depicted with the lustre natural to them."

PUBLIC FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Press, writing on the 26th ult., says:—"Since the whole of the Court quitted our capital and the principal ministers accompanied the Emperor to Moscow, there has been received here no news respecting events in the Crimea. Complete uncertainty and melancholy sadness prevail; and it is at St. Petersburg especially, that the boyards most manifest their discontent. Reviews and parades cherished their warlike ardour. These have ceased, and the absence of the high functionaries, civil and military, who have followed the Emperor, leaves the nobles at leisure to consider the difficulty in which Russia has been placed by the war of the East. Hence their discouragement, which manifest itself openly in their words. Moreover, adding to their discontent, certain pamphlets pass more easily from hand to hand, and cherish these melancholy feelings. The discontent, it is impossible to deny, has reached the lowest classes of the population, and the peasants are now seeking to escape the conscription. This is not all. A practice which has been rare in the Russian army is extending itself on a large scale. I mean the desertion of soldiers, which has become so marked, that the government has considered it necessary to adopt measures and apply penalties which are quite unusual against those who desert their colours."

Letters from the Finnish coast mention, that several persons, most of them Mayors, have been arrested in Finland, by order of the military commandants in the various districts. The causes of these arrests—80 in number—are stated to be political.

Advices from Tripoli, in Barbary, state that the Turkish reinforcements which had arrived here have defeated the insurgents.

HORRIBLE SACRIFICE OF LIFE ON THE WESTERN WATERS, IN FORTY-FOUR YEARS.—From Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory, we learn that since the application of Steam on the Western waters, there have been thirty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-two lives lost by steamboat disasters, three hundred and eighty boats and cargoes lost, and seventy boats seriously injured, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of sixty-seven millions of dollars. It is to be hoped, that this forthcoming work will have the effect of arresting the attention of the U. S. Government, to the importance of Western interests, so far as the great rivers and lakes are concerned. —Montreal Gazette, Oct. 12.

THE ROEBUCK TESTIMONIAL.—The following letter has been received by Mr. F. T. Mappin, the Master Cutler, from Sir E. Bulwer Lytton:—
"Knebworth-park, Stevenage, Herts, September 26.—Sir,—I have the honour to enclose you a check for £10 in aid of the Roebuck Testimonial. Permit me to add, that in my slight contribution to this well merited tribute, I waive altogether the consideration of Mr. Roebuck's special politics. I do not even desire by it to mark my approval of the part he took in the appointment and proceedings of the Sebastopol Committee. I do not ask myself where I have agreed with or differed from Mr. Roebuck in the opinions he has expressed or the line of policy he has adopted. I desire only, as a member of the British Parliament, to convey my sense of the dignity conferred upon the national assembly by any man who, whatever be the party he espouses, brings into its debates commanding intellect and unimpeached integrity. England, it is true, has many men thus nobly characterized, but none in whom more conspicuously than in your representative the regard for her material interests is accompanied by anxiety for her honour and pride in her renown—none who, whether he be right or wrong in the eyes of others, would more rigidly abstain from the wrong or more firmly maintain the right, according to the lights of his own judgment and the dictates of his own conscience. Tributes such as the one now proposed are monuments to living worth more wisely designed than those which we devote to the dead. For I know not, why we should delay our tokens of respect to those who deserve them, until the heart that our sympathy could have gladdened has ceased to beat. As men cannot read the epitaphs inscribed upon the marble that covers them, so the tombs that we erect to virtue often only prove our repentance that we neglected it, when with us. I rejoice that in this case, its due appreciation comes before the sense of its loss. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, Edward Bulwer Lytton. E. T. Mappin, Esq., Master Cutler." —London Paper.

ELECTRIC CANNON.—Mr. D. C. Mitchell, of the Dumfries Militia, has invented an electric cannon. It is fired without a touch-hole, by means of electricity. The conducting and non-conducting wires were introduced into the cannon during its manufacture, and cut off close to the surface; so that in the event of the gun falling in the hands of the enemy, they would fail to discover, at least for some time, how the cannon was discharged. Having no touch-hole it cannot, of course, be spiked, and it is said that it will last four times longer than the present ordinary cannon.

ALDERMAN SALOMON, A JEW, has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the following year. This is a very strange step. —The Lord Mayor, though not a Christian, will be under the necessity of attending the Established Church.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the very excellent British Ambassador to Constantinople, is to be recalled, owing to some difficulties between him and the Sultan about the Prime Minister. Thus will the Christians of all denominations in Turkey lose an active, conscientious, and pious friend. The Christian population of Turkey is still far from being in a safe and happy condition. This is not so much the fruit of the Sultan, as of his subordinates. Lord Elgin is spoken of as Sir Stratford's successor.

SPAIN has entered into the Western Alliance and is to send 30,000 men to the Crimea forthwith. The government of that unfortunate country seems to be acquiring unwonted stability; and the property of the clergy is selling well—the pope's allocation notwithstanding.

A startling manifesto has been put forth, signed by Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru-Rollin, recommending a simultaneous revolutionary rising all over the continent of Europe. The Hungarian, the Italian, and the Frenchman, unite to denounce all reigning dynasties and despotisms: and a gigantic insurrection of the democrats of all these countries is loudly invoked, and the movement faintly shadowed out. Italy is to give the signal of revolt. This is the foolish and premature attempt of effete fanatics. It will lead to no useful result, but rather the contrary, inasmuch as it will induce despots to be still more stringent in their measures.

The Press of the United States is urging upon the Central Government the imperative necessity of encouraging the building of Ocean Steamers, suitable for commercial purposes in time of peace, and for transports in time of war; in short, of a class of Steamers, such as those of the Cunard and other packet-lines, without which England could not have transported her own troops, and those of her allies, to the Black Sea, or supported them while there.

The reader will recollect our having recently reprinted from the *Stock, Paris Journal*, an article generally supposed to have been at least dictated if not written, by Louis Napoleon, in which, whilst all due praise is accorded to the integrity of the French troops in carrying the Malakof, and thereby hastening the capture of Sebastopol, it is frankly admitted, that without the commercial Marine of England, the allied armies could have accomplished nothing in the Crimea. Which in plain English, means that.

SEBASTOPOL WAS IMPREGNABLE AGAINST EITHER FRANCE OR ENGLAND SINGLE-HANDED, but the combined Military resources of the former in Men, and of the latter in Maritime supremacy, assured ultimate victory to their arms, beyond all question.

Arguing from these facts, the New York *Courier & Enquirer* concludes that "it is the duty of American Statesmen to secure to the United States a Steam Marine equal to that of England," and, in order thereto, that "Government must come to the aid of commerce, abandoning to competition those lines where such extraneous aid is not needed, in consequence of competing lines not being sustained by other Governments."

The object of the article from which we have quoted would appear to be to prepare the Government at Washington for an application about to be made to Congress, early in its next session, for another line of Steamships between the ports of New York and Liverpool, to run the alternate weeks with the Collins line. The *Courier & Enquirer* insists that there "is absolute necessity for such a line," and that "now is precisely the time to organize it." The Cunard line having been suspended for nearly a year, "if we now substitute an American line, says the *Courier*, for the one withdrawn, there need be no fear but it will be abundantly sustained. We look to its success through Congress, from the fact that those who ask for it will do nothing to build up any bad feelings between them and the Collins line, the great merits of which they concede, and seek not to take from it any of its richly earned compensation." —Halifax Sun.

THE BEST FRIEND IN THE COUNTRY.—At a recent inspection of the Crimean veterans, an artilleryman, named Davis, who had lost both his arms, was introduced to the Queen. She inquired minutely into his case, and expressed a hope that he would get a good pension. "Have you any friends to look after you?" graciously asked the Queen. "Sure, an't please your majesty," said Davis, with that arch gallantry peculiar to his countrymen, "haven't I the best friend in the country, when I have myself?" The Queen smiled, and passed on; but she immediately ordered Davis, a pair of steel arms in lieu of those he lost in the Crimea, and he had a pension of 2s a day conferred upon him, though only two years' service to reckon on.

NICHOLOIEFF.—The interest which formerly attached to Sebastopol is now being transferred to Nicholaieff, on the River Bug, formerly the second, now the chief naval arsenal of Russia in the Black Sea. Here the Russians have their naval stores and all that remains of their Black Sea fleet. The Czar is now at Nicholaieff, and it is supposed, that the object of his visit is to concert measures with the Admiralty for making the place another Sebastopol. By some authorities, the river is said to be so shallow, as not to allow of large vessels coming up to the town, except during the spring floods; by others the channel is said to be from four to six fathoms deep. This is a very important question to the allies; for if there should be any signs of Sebastopol rising from its ashes and re-appearing on the Bug; or if the army, when driven from the Crimea, should repair to the country lying between the Dnieper and Dniester, as is prophesied, the allied fleet would doubtless be ambitious to do unto Nicholaieff, even as they did unto Swaburg.

THE SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.—Since the disastrous termination of the recent attempt to lay the sub-marine telegraph wire between Cape Breton and the coast of Newfoundland, (made in the latter part of August,) the impression has been prevalent, that the project was abandoned. So far from this, the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise are sanguine of success, and only await the return of another warm season to repeat their endeavours, as the months of June and July are the only ones when the wire can be laid with safety. In the meantime, a settlement will be made with the London insurance companies respecting the lost wire, which will either be restored, or its loss be compensated for. As to the ultimate recovery of the wire, there is said to be no question, as one end remains fast to the Newfoundland shore, and with the aid of suitable mechanical apparatus it may be drawn in. Its entire length is forty miles.

The land portion of the line, extending from Cape Ray to St. John's, a distance of 400 miles, is very near completion, so that the next steamer from that direction is expected to bring intelligence that it is done. The telegraphic company expect to incur no absolute loss from their recent misfortune, except in point of time. The present year, however, was expected to be an important one, financially, on account of the value of European intelligence, and the large revenue it might have afforded.

Some tin
McCreo sul
pigment, w
valuable.
painter, w
of it with
same asse
yellow och
the minera
Our info
was to be
it will be
the man v
the Island
McCreo to
declined t
junction w
to town, n
not, avail
chasing so
the neigh
States, ar
such a de
of the rei
soon asse
We are
and assis
any disc
lead to c
Island,
material
hance on
substitut
hid bene
a good s
and we l
managed
parties
classes o

THE N
Le Mar
have on
We und
passing
received
news, i
hands o
defeat
their p
British
est of
able to
import

On
The
bilt li
York
posse
1 day
Con
Austri
precu
The
Times
in the
press
Ne
which
anxi
diers
genet
are t
Co
about
1788
ly for
quar
ly di
sa.
posit
com
their
seve
A
was
R
lera
50 c
the
Ital
N
T
tic,
It
tion
man
T
bet
pro
in
J
at
up
tw
oth