

THE OBSERVER.

With the present number we commence the first, sixth annual volume of the "Observer"; it being now exactly a quarter of a century since, in connection with our then partner, we published the "Star" Establishment. With many sentiments at that time, as well as those which have since been enabled, by public favour, to sustain the paper and promptly meet all demands arising therefrom. For this measure of success, we have been indebted to the kind patronage and friendly support of our subscribers, advertising patrons, and others, many of whom, amid the vicissitudes of a newspaper charge during our course, we acknowledge with gratitude have never forsaken us throughout that long term of years; and to all of whom we beg to return our sincere thanks for their respective favours; while we assure them, that we shall strenuously endeavour in our future course, to merit their continued support. To our correspondents, we take this opportunity of observing, that we shall be happy to receive original literary contributions from either ladies or gentlemen, in any form or manner.

The price of the "Observer" from the present month, will be 12s. 6d. per annum; and if we find a sufficiently encouraging disposition on the part of the public to extend the volume to the year, we will in the course of a few months reduce the price to 10s. a year.

Mr. Morton, the consulting Engineer on the part of our Provincial Government, will arrive here on Thursday evening next, by steamer Eastern City from Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the Railway surveys now in progress in this Province. The survey and location of the line from the Bend to Slediac being now completed, awaits only Mr. Morton's official approval; upon receiving which, the construction of that Railway will forthwith be commenced. On the line from St. John to the American boundary, Mr. Goodwin's party are actively engaged in carrying on the survey, having already advanced upwards of two miles beyond Musquash. This day they remove their camp from Musquash to a locality about four miles farther down the road. The line, as far as yet surveyed, is marked out by stakes, driven at intervals of 100 feet each; and so circuitous is the present road, that the surveyed line crosses it no less than sixteen times, but that portion of the line, the distance of 15 miles, while the surveyed line is only three miles shorter than that portion of the road. It is intended to form a third surveying party, immediately, to survey the route by the Douglas Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining with certainty the most eligible line for the road to the American frontier.

The turning of the first sod on the Slediac line is to be celebrated, by a grand public demonstration in this City; there being no sufficient accommodation at Slediac for the thousands of people who will either take part in or desire to witness the display. As Mr. Jackson is expected to arrive here by the next steamer from England, the celebration will probably take place about the middle of August; and it is probable, that the celebration will be attended by the Hon. J. A. Campbell, Governor of the Province, and the Hon. J. A. Campbell, Minister of the Interior. A correspondent of the "Morning Post," writing himself "Londoner," urges the necessity of measures being taken by the Provincial Authorities, to provide a superior emblematic pyrotechnical display on the occasion, at public expense; and we heartily accord with the proposition.

The Hon. J. F. Crampton, British minister at Washington, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night last, in the Steamship Niagara from Boston. It is presumed that His Excellency's object, is to obtain correct personal information on the subject of the Fisheries.

Major General Gore, Commander in Chief of the forces in the Lower Provinces, returned from Fredericton on Saturday evening, and proceeded on Monday morning to St. Andrews, to inspect the garrison at that place.

Capt. Knox's Company of Royal Artillery, which has been stationed in this Province for the last two years, left last evening per steamer for Winsor, en route for Halifax. The relief Company, under command of Capt. McCoy, arrived here early on Sunday morning, from Halifax, via Winsor. Captain Knox's Company, during their sojourn in this Province, conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit general respect.

New Ships.—A fine new ship, called the "Deer," of nearly 1000 tons register, built at Queen's, by Alexander Lockhart, Esq., of that place, was towed into this port on Wednesday last. Another fine new ship, called the "Parwanah," of 1000 tons register, built at Kingston, by Messrs. Flewelling & Co., was towed into our harbour on the 25th inst. The hulls have been constructed by their own account.

A very destructive fire occurred at Oswego, state of New York, on the 5th inst., which, beginning at Fitchburg's Mills, and extending over no less than fifty-five acres of ground; consuming nearly two hundred buildings. The value of property destroyed is estimated at \$1,500,000; included in which were upwards of 300,000 bushels of wheat.

On the following day another serious fire occurred at Oswego.

FISH.—The "Yarmouth Herald" says:—We are glad to learn that mackerel have been abundant at the "Fusket Islands" during the past week. In two days, two seals secured over 600 barrels. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of small mackerel and fat herring have been caught in this harbor.

The expected presence of President Pierce, and the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of British America, at the opening of the New York Crystal Palace, on the 14th inst., will greatly increase the interest of the occasion.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—On Wednesday last the "Eastern City" took about 300 passengers to Boston and a considerable freight, one of the chief items of which, was the enormous quantity of 32,000 lbs. of salt, for the Montreal market. On Saturday she brought to St. John over 300 passengers and an immense freight. The increase of business and travel is really astonishing.

One of the workmen at the Bell Tower fell from the stage and was severely, but we believe not dangerously, hurt.—Freeman.

STAPLE EXPORTS.—We learn from a report posted in the News-Tower this morning, that during the three months ending the 5th inst., 26,289 tons of Pine timber, 2373 tons of Birch timber, 61,308,000 feet of Deals and Battens, and 1,161,000 feet of Boards and Scantling were exported from this port to the United Kingdom.

We understand that Mr. Roney, with the Hon. Messrs. Vonck and Hennes, of Montreal, were this week in Port, negotiating the transfer of the Montreal and Portland Railway to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—Courier.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head left Fredericton on Monday morning, on a visit to the North-West Miramichi, thence to the Nepisiguit River, down to Bathurst, and then to Colborne. His Excellency is accompanied by Col. Hays and the Private Secretary, Mr. Murray.—Head Quarters.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—If the Americans make a profit on the wool they purchase in this Province, we may be assured that they will be able to make a considerable profit in this County every season. It is now they buy sheep and all. We saw on Thursday of about 400, which had been

purchased in Jacktown, and was on its way to Bangor.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 4th inst. a young man, William Young, ship-car-penter, formerly of Prince Edward Island, was unfortunately drowned at the Landing, near Watson's Wharf—the deceased, was a stranger in St. John, and the night being very dark, it is supposed that the darkness, combined with his ignorance of the dangerous place, resulted in his premature death.—St. Stephen's Patriot.

Rev. Dr. Achilli and family came passengers in the ship Devonshire, which arrived at New York on Thursday last from London.

IMPORTANT.—News has just reached town that the Fishermen of Newburyport, and some adjacent American harbours have combined and are aiming to the teeth, determined to defend themselves against the British forces in the protection of the Fisheries. It is said they vow vengeance upon the Colonial cruisers in particular. We believe this news will be found to be authentic.—Halifax Recorder.

A marriage is, it is said, arranged between the Lady Alice Lambton, sister of the Earl of Durham and Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin, and Lord Aberdeen, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Morton.—Quebec Courier.

Eight of the Provincial Counties, York, St. John, Westmorland, Gloucester, Northumberland, Charlotte, Albert and Kent, have united in a resolution to avail themselves of the legislative grant, and to give improved stock horses to Britain. Many difficulties had to be met and overcome in the adjustment of this important business, but the ability, ingenuity, and patriotism of Dr. Robt. Messrs. Jardine, and Carran overcame them all, and by their exertions, a great number of Veterinary Surgeons is now on his way to Britain, to make the purchases and superintend the shipment and passage of the horses.—Head Quar.

Liverpool Timber Market.—Saint John's Ship Dealers on the Anglo-Saxons sold at £9 10s. 3d. Yellow, £12 10s. To arrive by the Hornet, Ship Dealers at £10. The cargo of the Pedestrian sold at £10 all round.

Laborers on the Great Western Railway, Canada, are now working 12 hours per day—wages, daily, 6s.

Profitable Speculation.—An estate in Canada West, known as the "Archbishop's Estate," which was recently purchased for \$20,000, has realized to the fortunate speculators \$163,000.

THE FISHERIES.—If any reliance can be placed upon the letter writers at Washington the administration has at last awakened to the importance of bestowing some attention upon the fisheries. We copy what is said on the subject by the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:—

We learn from Washington, that the Cabinet has had a consultation on Monday last, on the subject of the fisheries. It was agreed to act with the utmost promptness and forbearance, and to bring the subject to an early adjustment. Mr. Dobbin, Mr. May, and the President, have acted in this matter in a conciliatory way, decided manner. The President and Cabinet, ordered for the fishing grounds, Commodore Shubrick will probably be in command.

The Administration are convinced that an adjustment of the difficulty will soon be effected, and will endeavor to prevent any collision between the fishermen and the British and colonial vessels.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, actuated by the most just and peaceful sentiments, has left Washington for Halifax, to obtain a personal interview with Admiral Seymour on this subject, the matter being too important to be trusted to a letter, or an agent. Reciprocating the wishes of the Administration, he will endeavor to procure a compromise of the fisheries, and the matter will be afforded for the completion of the pending diplomatic arrangements. The Princeton will, if she does not, take in coal at Halifax and thence proceed to the East Indies.

Other correspondents give substantially the same information.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

JAMAICA.—The London Daily News recommends the immediate recall of Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica, and subsequently says that it seems to be agreed on all hands, that the suggestion must be adopted by the Duke of Newcastle. The news, however, opposes the proposition that the salaries demanded by the Legislative Council and refused by the Assembly should be paid by the general government, which had been made by the Times, on the ground that Jamaica should be generously dealt with. The Times also advocates the recall of the Governor. It also advocates the substitution of an elective Council for the present Chamber of Executive Nominees, and various other matters, and the powers of the Assembly. The Times says:—

"It may also be worth considering whether the surrender of these ample but burdensome privileges ought not to be compensated by an extension of liberty in another and more salutary direction, and whether that self-government which has been the means of stilling so many bitter dissensions in the North American colonies may not be applied to Jamaica. The island needs all its energies to emerge from its present ruin and despondency, and the stimulus of freedom may excite that spirit which is essential to present success."

Wilmington and Sault's latest despatch is as follows:—The Porte has declined the offers of refugees received from Hungary, Italy, and Polish refugees, having decided on receiving assistance only from English or French officers, or soldiers who have received permission from their respective Governments. The Turkish Embassy at Paris has already provided several such auxiliaries with the means of getting to Constantinople.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the clipper bark Springbok, from Cape Town, May 16, papers are received to May 11. The news of the day had been published, granting equal rights to all classes, and colors, and appeared to be acceptable to the inhabitants. The country was comparatively quiet, and the exports of wool to England were increasing.

The crew steamer Melbourne, from Sydney, March 6, Melbourne March 12, Adelaide March 19, King George's Sound, April 3, and Simon's Bay, C. G. H., May 12, for London, put into Table Bay, May 13, with 100,000 ounces Gold. British bank of London, with 30,000 oz., had also touched. The accounts from Australia are of about the same date and tenor as heretofore received. In the Canadian gully three nuggets had been found, weighing respectively 98 pounds, 73 pounds, and 140 ounces.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Quebec Chronicle of Monday states that the "Devastation" under command of Capt. C. Y. Campbell arrived at that place, Saturday night. The Chronicle adds:—

"She is a very fine looking vessel, fully rigged as a bark, and now lies at the Queen's wharf, being up guns, stores, and spars previous to going into dock to have her copper examined and, if need be, repaired."

Salmon by the Ton.—The steamer Admiral, which arrived here on Saturday evening, brought from the Provinces 18,000 lbs. of salmon. It was well packed in ice. About two-thirds of the delicious eating is bound for a southern market.

The American Brig Advance, carrying Dr. Kane and Mr. Brooks to the Arctic Sea in search of Sir John Franklin, was at St. John's N. F., on the 10th inst. The philanthropic adventurers had been "Addressed" by the Body of Freemen's—Halifax Sun.

AN EXODUS FROM THE ANTIPODES.—Some of the oldest residents of our Australian colonies at Southampton on Saturday, by the Brazilian packet "Victoria," sailed for London, in notice of this "Victoria exodus," says:—"It is rather a sorrowful thing to find so many of our oldest residents leaving us, but it is some satisfaction to know that they are going to a fair share of the good things of the richest country in the world; and we can only succeed in wishing them an empty mockery of a government into securing some approach to a better condition of society, we have a very strong conviction that, numerous as are the desertions at present from our shores, the time will come when many of our runaways will be glad to come back again."

BRITISH YANKEE SHIPS.—The British ship Australia has just returned to this port, after accomplishing 41 unprecedented voyages. In May, 1852, she was despatched by Mr. Vailhew, the well-known emigrant agent, with passengers from this port for Melbourne, Australia. Thence she sailed for China, and took a number of coolies from Amoy to Trinidad, which she reached on the 4th of March last. From Trinidad she went to New Orleans for cotton, and arrived in the month of May last, with much of the "staple" as could possibly be crammed in her hold, cabin, and on her deck. She has thus performed this long voyage, or rather series of voyages, in the short space of ten months. A proof of her fast sailing qualities was also afforded by her coming up and passing the celebrated American clippers Flying Cloud, White Swallow, and Atlanta, on the voyage from China to Trinidad. When lying in New Orleans, the Australian, under the command, Capt. Noble, became quite celebrated, and the ship was thronged with nautical visitors.

The Australia was built by Messrs. McLachlan and Stockhouse, of St. John, N. F.—a port that is now celebrated for her fine craft. She is owned by Messrs. Charles Moore & Co. The infant prince, in this town, who are getting an iron ship built at Warrington that is expected to surpass her in speed. The Australia, when about, does not appear to be the sharp lines of what are usually termed "clipper" ships, but she is a remarkably fine bottom. She is at present unloading in the Bramley-Moore Dock, and when she has discharged her cargo, she will again be put on the berth for Australia by Mr. J. M. Vailhew, the passenger agent for the Liverpool Line of Australian Packets, and will, no doubt, fill with—Liverpool Journal, June 25.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—This ceremony is fixed to take place Monday next, in the presence of the whole of the royal family, including the King and Queen of Holland. The infant prince will be christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London. The sponsors will be the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Princess of Prussia, and the Princess of Saxony. The name to be given to the prince will be Leopold George Duncan Albert. The Queen, in the evening, will give a grand banquet, at which the cabinet ministers and great officers of state will have been invited to the ceremony will be present.

At a meeting of the Steam Committee, held at St. John's, N. F., 27th ult., Hon. W. Thomas in the Chair, when resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted. These encourage the hope that the London and Canada Steamship Company will find it in their interest to make St. John's a permanent port of call. To secure which the Legislature of Newfoundland has granted £2,500 per annum.

The 4th March in every four years, it is said, was selected as the day for the inauguration of the President of the United States, because, commencing from the first inauguration, it cannot come on Sunday for at least three hundred years.

Commander Lynch, U. S. Navy, who went on a preliminary expedition of observation to Africa, has returned to New York, and reports that the Liberia coast, and found none navigable higher up than twenty miles from the mouth.

Professor Silliman says that the aggregate destruction of human life, annually, in the United States, from the use of burning fluid and chimney smoke, is estimated at 25,000,000. China furnishes another product, that by which means a revenue is derived from the British public of £6,000,000, nearly enough to cover the cost of the royal navy. Yet the trade is but a very small one.

Other correspondents give substantially the same information.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

AN Anti-Beef Eating Association has been formed in Philadelphia. The members pledge themselves against eating any meat which costs more than eight cents a pound.

Five out of nine trains which went from New York city to New Haven, on Saturday, conveyed 2,750 through passengers.

The entire cost of the new St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, with the grounds &c., since 1851, is stated at \$508,320.33. The cost of rebuilding was \$424,477.73. The house is leased till 1855, at \$12,500 per annum, and the rent for 1855, and \$40,000 per year thereafter. The annual rental of the stores in the basement, is estimated at \$18,000.

AN ARCHBISHOP FROM ROME.—Archbishop Bedini, said to be specially commissioned by Pope Pius IX. to examine the state of the Catholic Church in the U. S. States, arrived at New York, and is at the house of Archbishop Hughes.

Mr. Rhodes, dairyman, of London, (England), about the year 1850, made a dreadful oath that he would have upwards of a thousand live mice cows in his dairy, but strange to relate, he never succeeded to get together more than 250. The purchased a number say 10, before he got them to his dairy he would find some of his cows dead, leaving only (or less than) 900. Your notice in yesterday's paper, of the large dairy of 300 cows, at Norwich, (Chenango county) reminded me of the above circumstance.—Buffalo Express.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The steamer "Aurora" arrived at Halifax at 6 1/2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with 1100 through passengers, and Liverpool dated the 25th of June. The "Arabia" arrived at Liverpool 10 A. M. on Saturday.

A long debate took place in the House of Commons on the 22d, on the inspection of the Numismatic Bill. Sir R. Inglis moved its second reading. Mr. Plin moved an amendment that it be referred to a Committee for a revision of its details.

Respecting the Turkish crisis, the prevailing opinion still is, that the combined fleets will enter the Dardanelles, consequent on Russia occupying the Danubian Provinces. Austria will then offer to mediate. Negotiations will be commenced with no disinclination on the part of any power to an honorable arrangement, and the crisis will terminate peacefully in the present, but in the meantime, it materially disturbs trade.

A private exploring yacht, the Dolphin, sails from Portsmouth to investigate the mineral discoveries made in Greenland by Landi, a Danish traveller, to whom the King has given the privilege of mining.

The crops throughout Ireland are most favourable for early harvest.

The Cotton market was lively notwithstanding the Eastern difficulties, but prices had not varied materially since the 6th inst. The sales of the week reached \$5,980 bales.

The Liverpool Corn market has declined, owing to the propitious weather and the luxuriant state of the crops. Breadstuffs of all kinds were inanimate. Flour sales at 6d decline.

The Liverpool market dull. Tea—a good business doing in Congous at 13 1/2; Common quiet; Green at full rates.

Iron rails continue in good demand at 25 10s. per Scotch Pig iron at 52 6d; Mixed Scotch Money was plentiful.

NEW AMERICAN BISHOPS.—The Bishopric of Natal has been conferred upon the Rev. J. W. Colenso, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

pector of Foreest St. Mary, Norfolk. The Bishopric of Graham's Town has not yet been provided for, but it is said to have been offered to the Rev. Daniel Moore, incumbent of Camden Chapel, Camberwell.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The number of persons admitted averages about 7,000 a-day. The Lord and Lady Lieutenant pay the Exhibition frequent visits.

Emigration for the West.—Speaking on this subject, the "Herald" observes that there will be quite alarmed, and dreads that there will not, ere long, be laborers to fill the land.

KOSUTH AND MAZZINI.—The "Assemble Nationale" affirms that Kosuth and Mazzini had quit England a fortnight since, but that their future purposes were unknown.

OPENING OF A NEW PORT ON THE MERSEY.—Some five or six miles, in a south easterly direction from Liverpool, on the Lancashire side of the Mersey, lies what was a few years ago the quiet village of Garston. But Garston has been banished from the oblivion in which it had lain as long a period, and the result is a fine large dock—the water terminus of the St. Helens and Garston Railway and Canal Company—the whole scheme being a railway to convey coal and salt from the districts of Lancashire, where these articles abound, to a suitable position on the Mersey, from whence they could be readily exported.

The new port, which is to be opened to the sea, and a new port has now in reality been added to the coast of Great Britain.

SIR DE LACY EVANS.—It is said, we cannot say with truth, that Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans, C. B., is, in the present, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K. C. B. The recent appointment to the command of a brigade at Chobham camp seemed indicative of a return to the duties of his profession.—Natal and Military Gazette.

A trifling accident occurred on board H. M. S. "Lion," 90, Captain Hutton, which arrived at Spithead on Tuesday afternoon, during her passage from Lisbon. While being towed by the Imperieuse, screw frigate, the ringbolt, to which the rope was fastened, gave way, and the cable was torn, and the vessel was obliged to anchor, killing six men, who were sitting down to their dinner at the time, and Lieut. Chapman, and wounding six others.

The magnificent new screw line of battleship Princess Royal, mounting 91 guns, was launched at Portsmouth on Thursday, in the presence of 30,000 people. There were numerous steamboats from Lymington, Southampton, and Isle of Wight, besides the railway contributions. The harbor looked gay, and as to Spithead, the holiday folks thought that the whole fleet of the world was there assembled.

The population of Great Britain on the 31st of March, 1851, was 21,121,937; in 1801 it was only 10,500,956. [It is well known that every census report previous to the two last was grossly incorrect.]

THE BRITISH FLEET OF STEAMERS.—Orders have been received at Portsmouth to complete the squadron at Spithead with four months' provisions. Taking the men-of-war at this port immediately available, we can muster a force that the whole world never saw before, so far as regular steam-power, which would be equal to double such force composed only of sailing vessels. We have here ready for action twenty good gunboats, and 10,000 sailors or marines.

As a proof of the valuable services rendered by insects, it is estimated that, one of these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, 900 insects per day; and, when it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of the air but for these birds may be readily conceived. One kind of insect, the house fly, produces 400,000, 450,000, 500,000 of its race in a single year.

THE BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.—The British trade with China gives employment to about £25,000,000 of capital. China consumes one article, opium, which she yearly imports to the amount of £25,000,000. China furnishes another product, tea, by which means a revenue is derived from the British public of £6,000,000, nearly enough to cover the cost of the royal navy. Yet the trade is but a very small one.

Other correspondents give substantially the same information.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, accompanied by their daughter, the Princess of Saxony, arrived in England on Sunday evening, June 26.

FRANCE.—Some changes are announced in the Ministry. A remarkable statement is current that the Emperor intends to submit the question of peace or war with Russia to the vote of the people. On the other hand it was rumored, but not authentically, that the Emperor had recommended the Porte to accede to its terms in the form of a loan, instead of a treaty. If this be so, the business is at once settled.

The marriage of Prince Albert of Saxony, eldest son of Prince John, and Princess Victoria, to the throne, with Princess Vasa, was celebrated on Saturday at Dresden, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

ITALY.—Considerable excitement is appearing in Lombardy and central Italy, from the prospect of war in the East, and Mazzini being reported to have entered Moldavia, and to have proclaimed war in the name of the Republic. Another miracle working Virgin Mary is announced.

RUSSIA.—The statement from St. Petersburg of the 14th, that no final resolution respecting the occupation of the Danube will be taken until the answer from the Porte refusing finally, be received, keeps matters in protracted suspense. The time allowed for acceptance expired on the 16th, and on the 24th the despatch received by the Emperor, terminating the negotiations, was published in the "Porte." The policy of Russia was announced to be to exhaust the resources of Turkey, by causing an immense outlay for defence. It was several times reported during the week, that the Russian fleet entered Moldavia, and was proceeding to Bucharest; but this was doubtful, on account of great freshets in the Danube. The plains were overflowed, and the mouths of the rivers so incumbered with sand that the commander of the flotilla had declared the attempt dangerous. The Emperor reviewed the Baltic fleet at Cronstadt on the 12th. Menchikov is named Governor of the Crimea. Odessa advises of the 5th, that prices of Grain had risen, owing to the purchases made for the Russian troops.

The Emperor of Russia is negotiating for the purchase of the American steamers Humboldt and Franklin, to be added to the Russian navy. \$950,000 had been offered.

The great object of Russia, as also of the Russian party in Vienna, is to break up the coalition between France and England. To effect this purpose, articles are forwarded to the "Augsburg Gazette," in which the disinterestedness of the motives that have dictated the present policy of England

is violently impugned. As usual, England is represented as the aggressor and champion of the revolutionary faction.

TURKEY.—The following was the reply sent by the four Ambassadors to Reschid Pasha, when consulted in the first instance respecting the demands of the Sultan:—"The representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria and Prussia, in reply to the desire expressed by His Excellency Reschid Pasha to learn their views on the draught of a note communicated by Prince Menchikov, are of the opinion that on a question which touches so nearly the liberty of action and sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan, His Excellency Reschid Pasha is the best judge of the course which ought to be adopted, they do not consider themselves authorized in the present circumstances to give any advice on the subject."

The events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The number of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but the signal to commence their march.

General Dembinski has written a letter to the "Journal des Debats." "I should be happy and flattered," adds the General, "if an offer of service were made to me by a Sovereign (the Sultan), to whom I do not only owe my gratitude, but whom I also regard as a sovereign possessed of the most noble feelings, the most just, and the most worthy of being served; nevertheless, I have not made an offer of service, for several reasons, which it is useless now to enumerate, but principally in the interest of the cause to which I am entirely devoted; for it is because I am bound to execute the will of others. Now, I have sufficient experience in war to desire, that my own views in it should be carried out, and of which I could not be sure, until I had been spontaneously called upon."

The following is set forth as the total of the troops of the Ottoman Empire:—

Table with 2 columns: Regular active army, Reserve, Irregular troops, Auxiliary contingents, Total. Values range from 138,680 to 448,860.

6 sail of the line, of from 70 to 90 guns, and from 100 to 1400 men.

11 frigates, of 52 to 64 guns, 400 to 500 men.

12 corvettes, from 18 to 48 guns, 150 to 200 men.

46 brigs, from 12 to 18 guns, 100 to 150 men.

6 steam-frigates, from 450 to 800 horse-power.

22 cutters, schooners, and other small craft.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—The Prince Mirza Mohammed has arrived from Teheran on a special mission from the Shah of Persia.

Persia declares favorably towards the Porte. The Sultan's health is very delicate.

From Djiddah, accounts say that late events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The numbers of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the boiling point.

Egypt.—At Alexandria the people are afraid of being involved in the Turkish war; and, just now, trade is bad, owing to the Nile being lower than it has been for thirty years. The uncertainty of what merchants have been subjected, in consequence of being unable to get forward their produce, has been very great indeed.

CHINA.—The Daily News via Singapore, informs that at Shanghai, the British residents were, last night, considerably alarmed, and had called upon the American residents also held meetings, and appointed a committee to act. The British agent was firm in his resolve to preserve neutrality, but the Americans had given direct aid to the Chinese.

The armed brig Science, manned by Americans, and chartered by the Imperialists, attempted to pass up the river to Nankin, but grounded and became a total wreck. The "Susquehanna" frigate attempted to reach the City, but was compelled to return for want of water.

AUSTRALIA.—Australia lies to the middle of the globe, and has been received. The Melbourne mines continued productive. Gold 76s. Abundance of coal had been discovered at Portland. Emigration unimpeded. One steamer had started for Melbourne river, navigable for a thousand miles.

Accounts from New Zealand report rich gold discoveries, and also copper mines.

The Military Camp at Chobham. The review and sham fight of Tuesday took place in the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, the Court, and an amazing concourse of more than 100,000 people as eye-witnesses. The Queen, with her usual popularity, arrived on the ground at 11 o'clock precisely, proceeding by carriage through Portland-park, the seat of Colonel Cheltenham, to the Common. The show of equestrians formed a striking feature of the day's display. In no country but our own, probably, could an occasion of the kind have collected together so many well-mounted gentlemen and ladies—all so evidently at home in the saddle. The Queen's approach was announced by each battalion firing three rounds from the right, the Horse Artillery and the batteries also saluting. Her Majesty, on arriving at the common, left her carriage, and mounted a splendid charger. She wore on her riding habit a plume of military feathers, and looked remarkably well. Prince Albert, in Field Marshal's uniform, rode on her left, and the King of Hanover, in his horse led by one of his aides-de-camp, on the right. Lord Hardinge with a brilliant staff, preceded the Royal personages; and in front of him was Lord Seaton, the general in command of the division, also attended by his staff.

The review was led on by a guard of Honour formed by a detachment of Life Guards. A blaze of uniforms, among which some Hanoverian and Prussian were conspicuous, followed immediately behind her Majesty, and then came a throng of equestrians and some few carriages. It is quite impossible to exaggerate the brilliancy of the scene, as the Royal party at a slow pace, passed from the parade ground, drawn up each on its respective side, and the band of each saluting them with the National Anthem and presenting arms. The Queen seemed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion, and saluted the troops with almost soldier-like precision. She passed close along the line, and appeared to examine narrowly the appearance and discipline of the men.

The Camp has in front a horseshoe-shaped wing being thrown forward while the center recedes, and the whole follows very much the disposition of the ridge, which here runs in a succession of undulating heights across the Common. The Royal party first inspected the Cavalry on the extreme right, the brigade of Foot Guards, then the two brigades of Infantry, and lastly the Artillery. The camp of the rifles terminates the position on the left.

When the inspection of the troops had terminated, they marched off to the rear of the Camp, and, following the line of road which descends to Chobham-place, took up a sheltered position under the brow of the hill, the three brigades forming three contiguous open columns,—the Guards on the left, the 2nd Brigade next to the left Brigade on the right side of the camp, and the cavalry and Horse Artillery still further on. While this force, bottled up on the western verge of the proposed battle-field, awaits the signal to commence hostilities, its intended for descends from the height and descends to the level of the plain, and pushes forward until its advanced posts occupy an enclosure which affords the requisite shelter for skirmishers. There they might be seen, squatted in ditches or on second-hand turf walls, apparently cringing, like so many partridges, from the observation of the Foot Guards, whose light blue caps might just be distinguished in front of them. About noon the Royal party took up a position on the high ground immediately behind the encampment of the 2nd Brigade; and, as here, also, as affording the best view, the largest number of spectators had collected. Beneath them lay an extensive hollow tract of land, the whole of which was readily commanded by the eye, so that every movement of the troops could be distinctly seen when once they left the covered

position which they had taken up. Flutter-hill, a neighborhood of it, were also covered with multitudes of people who watched with all anxiety for the moment when the hostilities would commence. For a time nothing was to be seen but single aides-de-camp galloping desperately from the cavalry stables eastward to turn the left wing of the enemy. But suddenly the scene changed. The skirmishers of the 42nd led the attack, descending from the heights, and opened a fire upon the men who occupied the enclosure in the hollow. Availing themselves of every shelter, and, where exposed, rushing forward until they secured cover, the Highlanders, after a hard struggle, managed to dislodge the enemy's skirmishers, who retired, covered by their artillery. At length, what with their maneuvering on the extreme right