## The Ship William and Mary.

The following account of the rescue of the passengers of this ship, after being deserted by the captain and crew, is from the Savannah Republican:

It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that the unfortunate passengers, 180 in number, and the crew of this ill-fated ship, have been saved, with the exception of two, who in endeavouring to get into the long boat were drowned. The heroic and humane conduct of the two seamen, William Ward and Samuel P. Harris, who refused to quit the ship and abandon the passengers to helplessness and despair, is in noble contrast with the cowardly and reprehensible conduct of Capt. Stinson and his officers, who availed themselves of the first opportunity to desert and *sneak off*, to save their useless lives. And while the dastardly and inhuman conduct of Capt. Stinson sets a seal upon his forehead of infamy and disgrace, the unselfish, brave and humane spirits of Ward and Harris will elicit the admiration and approbation of mankind. For their heroism and humanity we trust they will receive, as they deserve, some substantial token of public approbation.

The efforts of Captain Sands of the wrecking schooner Oracle, in saving the lives and relieving the distress of the passengers and crew of the William and Mary, are worthy also of the highest commendation. Had Capt. Sands been actuated by the some selfish and inhuman feelings of Capt. Stinson, he might have attended more to saving the valuable cargo of the ship than he did. His business was that of a wrecker, and his interest was to save the cargo. But he nobly sacrificed his interests and risked his life to rescue his fellow beings from the imminent peril to which they had been abandoned by Stinson, and Capt. Sands was instrumental in rescuing these helpless human beings.

The agents of the British Government at Nassau have taken charge of the passengers saved from the William and Mary, and they will be forwarded to New Orleans, the point of their destination. Mr. Bacon informs us that a considerable fund had been raised by private subscription among the good citizens of Nassau, to purchase supplies for the more needy of these unfortunate sufferers. Mr. B. also informs us that the British passenger act of 1852 makes full provision for disasters of this kind, and the entire cost of maintaining these passengers, although borne, in the first instance, by the British Government, becomes, by a section of that act, a Crown debt, and is recoverable from the "owners, masters, agents and charterers" of the ship, a bond being given at the port from whence the ship sails to cover any such contingencies. The cost of maintaining the passengers at Nassau and transporting them to New Orleans, will be about $1000. We append the following particulars, which we find in the Bahama (at Nassau) Herald of the 14th:—

The Am. ship Willian and Mary, of Bath, Maine. Stinson, master, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron, pig iron, dry goods and crockery, and 180 passengers, struck on a small rock (9 feet under water) near the Great Isaacs, on Tuesday evening, May 2d, at 20m. past 8 o'clock. The ship was ashore about three hours. Three of the crew who have arrived at this port state, that after the ship struck, they let go one anchor—parted the chain and then let go the other. The boats were got out, two of which were stove.

At 6, A. M., the captain, *with the mates and a part of the crew*, left in one of the boats, and four seamen and passengers, filling the long boat, also left. Two passengers in endeavouring to get in the long boat were drowned. Two seamen, Wm. Ward and Samuel D. Harris, refused to quit the ship and abandon the helpless and unfortunate passengers. Discerning the land about 8 miles ahead, they shipped the chain and tried to get the ship under way, in order if possible, to reach the land and run the ship ashore; but the passengers could render but little assistance in working the ship, and they were therefore unable to do so.—*Had not the captain and crew deserted the ship*, it is the conviction of the seamen referred to, that the ship might have been run ashore. Being unable to manage her for the want of proper assistance, she drifted to the N. E., the passengers exerting themselves to the utmost at the pumps.

During the evening, rafts were constructed from spars, but were not launched until the following morning. Early on the morning of the 5th the land was seen about ten miles distant and soon after a schooner hove in sight. The colors were set half-mast, and the schooner immediately bore down to the ship. The passengers redoubled their exertions at the pumps, and were soon relieved by the wrecking schooner Oracle, Robert Sands, master, coming alongside to their assistance. The women and children were first taken off and landed—afterwards the schooner returned and saved the remainder of the passengers, two men being on the deck when the ship went down (on Friday) but saved themselves by jumping into the wrecking schooner's boat. When the ship went down the West End of Grand Bahama bore about E. N. E. 20 miles distant. Captain Sands has doubtless been instrumental in saving the lives of all on board, and with the seamen who remained with the passengers, deserves the warm approbation of the humane, and a generous reward from the British and American Governments.

### LIFE AMONG THE LOFTY.

The daughter of Prince Charles of Prussia, Princess Anna is soon to be married to Prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel. Her *trousseau* (bride's clothes) had been on exhibition at the King's palace at Berlin for two or three days; and it is said that about 2500 persons (mostly females) had visited it each day. Would any of our lady readers like to see a description of it? Here it is, as given by a correspondent of the London Times:

"Of the two large rooms which the *trousseau* occupied, the first contained the house and body linen, laid out for the most part in 20 dozens and 24 dozens, all marked with Her Royal Highness's name (12 dozen pocket-handkerchiefs had the Royal arms woven in them). In connexion with the travelling couch were 24 dozen day and night *chemises*, as many undress and night caps, and other incomprehensible and unmentionable articles in like profusion. The linen takes up three sides of the room, the fourth is occupied by the *chaussure*, consisting of 24 pairs of silk and leather shoes and 24 dozen pairs of stockings. In the second room were gloves, embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, scarfs, hats, bonnets, artificial flowers, &c., in bewildering profusion; to make all complete, there was a riding habit, 12 cloaks, in silk and velvet; and besides all these, the ball and court dresses, as well as the wedding robe, a diadem of brilliants, and too many more things for me to enumerate. According to old practice here, the body of the wedding dress of white satin was not with the skirt and train, but is kept in the jewel chamber, where it is decorated with the Crown jewels, and not brought out till the last moment."

A British Military Camp.—We lately gave an account of a French military encampment on a grand scale—a camp of instruction, as it is called in France—about to be established by the Emperor, for the improvement of his army in the arts of war. The English are about to take a similar method of disciplining their army. About 10,000 British soldiers are soon to be mustered in camp, at Cobham, near London, and to undergo one or two months of field service, as nearly the reality of military life as possible, including mimic seiges, sham fights, nocturnal surprises, the construction of pontoon bridges, the passage of the army over sheets of water, &c. The force in camp will consist of four regiments of cavalry, including Guardsmen, Dragoons, and Light Dragoons; three battalions of Foot Guards; five regiments of the Line; the Rifle Brigade; several batteries of Artillery, and a detachment of Engineers. After these troops have been exercised in the discipline and usages of the camp, they will be replaced by others, until the chief part of the home force has enjoyed the advantages of the practice.

The last encampment of this kind was in 1798, at Bagshot-heath, near the scene of the present display. That, however, came nearer to the realities of war than it is to be hoped the present one will. All England was then arming, in view of an anticipated invasion from France, which however did not take place. The encampment was continued for some time after fears of the invasion had subsided; and as the London Times remarks, "so nearly was its place identical with the scene of the present more peaceful display, that some of the huts of 1798 are actually included in the camp of 1853."—*Boston Traveller.*

From Australia.—By the El Dorado we have Panama papers containing advices from Australia to the 5th March. The yield of gold has somewhat decreased, and its price has fallen. The New South Wales parliament passed a law on the 1st of February, "to regulate the raising of a revenue from the gold mines," which had occasioned some disorder, particularly at the Turon, and had tended to cause the population to move off to Victoria. The law requires licenses from all persons at the mines, whether engaged in mining or not, and requires them to show proof that they are not absconders. Foreigners are subjected to double fees for licenses. The Victoria diggings are still more successful. More "nuggets" had been found. The state of the population as regards crime is not represented as very good.

The following were the shipments of gold, from Port Jackson to London, from 2d February to March 2d:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 2 | Ship Lydia | - - | 10,000 oz. |
| " " | " Vimeira, | - - | 44,423 " |
| " 8 | " Windsor | - - | 20,718 " |
| " 9 | " Cheapside | - | 11,603 " |
| " 28 | " Carnatic | - - | 19,688 " |
| March 2 | " Anglesey | - - | 27,785 " |
| Total | | | 134,217 oz. |

Lord Jeffery's opinion of O'Connell.—In the recent work published by Lord Cockburn, "The Life of Lord Jeffery, with a selection from his Correspondence," the following estimate of the eloquence of the Irish leader occurs, which, coming from the most eminent critic of his day, may be regarded as one of the greatest tributes paid to the genius of O'Connell:—"He is a great artist. In my opinion indisputably the greatest orator in the House—nervous, passionate, without art or ornament; concise, intrepid, terrible; far more in the style of old Demosthenic directness and vehemence than anything I have heard in this modern world; yet often coarse and sometimes tiresome, as Demosthenes was too, though venturing far less, and going over far less ground."—[Vol. I., p. 344.

### House of Commons.

Turkey.—The following explanation of the state of affairs at Constantinople, as far as the English Government were disposed to explain, was given in the House of Commons on the 27th, by Lord John Russell, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. D'Israeli, whether the English and French Ambassadors at Constantinople were acting in concert, and whether the Government were willing to communicate the general scope of the instructions under which those ambassadors were acting.

After stating what took place on the first arrival of the Russian Ambassador, and the application through Col. Rose for the presence of the British fleet at Constantinople, to the date of the return of the English Ambassador, who was then absent, Lord John Russell proceeded to state that—

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe arrived at Constantinople, and was enabled materially to assist in enabling Prince Menschikoff to obtain a declaration which was considered sufficient, and to which the French Ambassador offered no material objections.—It was hoped in London and in other Courts that the matter being settled, the mission of Prince Menschikoff would terminate; but it appeared that other proposals which Prince Menschikoff, acording to instructions, made to the Turkish Government—although in the opinion of the Russian Government they were no more than were necessary in order to secure the fulfilment of the declarations of the Porte with regard to the Holy Places—were, in the opinion of the Turkish Government, and of her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and of the Ambassador of France, of a nature which could not but be considered as dangerous to the independence of the Porte, and as infringing the stipulations to which all the great powers agreed in 1815.

The last despatches from Constantinople were to the 9th inst. He could, however, state that *there had been the most perfect concert and concurrence of views between Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople and the ambassador of the Emperor of France.* He should say further, that in the present state of the negociations, it would not be consistent with the good of the public service to produce the instructions under which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had acted, but it would be the policy of government to maintain inviolable the faith of treaties, *and the integrity and independence of the Porte.* In conclusion, he trusted that the Russian government would require no other securities from the Turkish government than was compatible with the maintenance of the full authority of the Sultan and the integrity of the Porte."

A letter dated Constantinople, May 9th, says:

"The Russian ports of the Black Sea are at this moment crowded with the munitions of war, and the hights above Odessa are covered with the tents of a large army. On the banks of the Pruth we are assured the pontoons are already made, and the vast army collected there wait but the signal to enter the principalities."

# The Observer.

**St. John, Tuesday, June 14, 1853.**

## Arrival of the "Pacific" at New York.

### Important Warlike Intelligence from Europe, India, &c.

*By Telegraph to the News Room, via Quebec*

New York, June 13.

The *Pacific*, from Liverpool, arrived here at 2 P. M., yesterday. She brings 123 passengers.

Cotton unchanged.

Breadstuffs advancing—Wheat advanced 1d., since Friday. Flour free at 3d. advance and slow at 6d.

Corn active. Some apprehension exists of the Turkish war shortening supplies.

Money in demand and Consols rather depressed, by the Turkish news.

Foreign securities down, especially Russian.

Government refused in both Houses of Parliament to explain whether the Mediterranean fleet had been ordered to assist Turkey.

The English, French, Prussian, and Austrian ex-ministers made attempts at reconciliation; but Menschikoff and the Divan equally inflexible. The former had left for Odessa.

Russian army, 100,000 strong, concentrating on Turkish frontier.

Ottoman fleet sent for. Part despatched to Egypt for troops. Couriers were sent to every Province calling out the warlike resources of the Empire.

Whereabouts of the French fleet not known.

Orders to British fleet kept a profound secret. The affair looks critical,

Switzerland has ordered a levy, *en masse*, to fight Austria, if required.

British fleet off Cuba is to be augmented.

British propects in Birmah very bad, they had met with a repulse and auffered severely in the skirmish.

Express steamer sent to India for more troops.

Advices from China to April 28th. Nankin invested by rebels. On 16th, Portuguese hired to relieve the city by water, but their boats wore captured by the rebels.

The American Commander Marshall attempted to place *Susquehanna* frigate between Nankin, with what result was not known.

Commodore Perry had arrived at Hong Kong, and despatched the *Plymouth* to Shanghai immediately.

A private letter dated one day later, says, Nankin has fallen, and that the British Commander had refused to permit British merchantmen to convey stores up the river to either party.

Americans supposed to have backed out.

The *Genova* arrived out on the evening of the 29th, making the passage in 14 days, from Quebec.

The new screw steamer is to leave Liverpool for Montreal on the 16th instant.

Australia.—The Melbourne steamer left Port Philip on the 6th of February, with 17,269 ounces.

The Sarah Sands steamer left on the 11th of February, with 40,092 ounces, and the famous nugget of 134 pounds 8 ounces.

The following sailing vessels had departed:—Admiral, February the 2d, with 15,211 ounces; the Northumberland, on the 6th, with 17,054 ounces; the John Taylor, with 11,084 ounces; and the Robert Sale, with 13,836 ounces.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria has selected the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the King of the Belgians, and grand-duaghter of Louis Philippe, as his future Empress. The proposed bride was thirteen on the 7th inst.

The coronation of the French emperor it is said is fixed for the 10th of September. The Emperor and Empress will in the mean time make a visit at the end of July to the Baths in the Pyrenees, where they will remain three weeks.

Our magnificent Railroad project is now in actual process of realization; and we may congratulate the Province on the positive commencement of energetic operations. Mr. Giles and his party are zealously labouring at the preliminary work for the line from Shediac to the Bend, for which men and materials are on their way from England; it being determined to complete that line this year; while the Surveying party under Mr. Goodwin are busily employed on the route from this City to the American boundary. A number of respectable young men of this City have been engaged by Mr. Goodwin, as assistants in various capacities; and we believe the party now consists of about twenty individuals. They were encamped, for their first station, at the junction of the Nerepis and St. Andrew's Roads; but we believe they have now removed to Spruce Lake, near the nine-mile house. It is the intention of this party thoroughly to survey the whole country from hence to the boundary, before determining the exact route to be adopted for the Railroad.

Suspension Bridge.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Officers of the Company for the ensuing year:—

Charles Brown, Joseph Fairweather, William J. Ritchie, James D. Lewin, and William K. Reynolds, *Directors.*

Richard Whiteside, Jun., *Secretary.*

The Bank of New Brunswick, *Treasurer.*

At a meeting of the Directors held on Wednesday, Charles Brown Esq., was chosen *President.*

A vote of thanks was also passed to the former Directors and officers, who had managed the affairs of the Company up to that period.

The report of the Company's affairs, submitted to the Stockholders, was highly gratifying; and we congratulate them and the public at large, on the successful completion of this magnificent enterprise. The beautiful Suspension Bridge is a truly elegant feature in the romantic scenery which it adorns; while its utility to the public and the Province at large will continually increase. The roads on either side are now being rapidly much improved, which will add to the general convenience.

This Province is blessed, the present season, with most favorable and genial weather. Ever since the close of winter, everything has conduced to favor the exertions and hopes of Agriculturists. From all quarters we learn, that the produce of the earth is in the highest degree flourishing; being much more forward than any ordinary season, and presenting in every respect the most encouraging appearance. Grass promises to yield an abundantly heavy produce; and crops of all kinds are proportionately thriving. Truly, we have much cause for gratitude to the Supreme Benefactor.

The attractive Panorama, or "*Seven Mile Mirror*," of Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Rivers Niagara, St. Lawrence and Saguenay, continues open this week, but we learn will finally close on Saturday evening. The truly picturesque and beautiful scenery depicted in this extensive painting, and the artistic excellence of its execution, strongly recommend it to every lover of Nature's beauties and of pictorial display; and we are quite sure, that none will visit this excellent Panorama, without experiencing entire gratification. We are pleased to learn that it draws full houses nightly; and we have no doubt that it will continue to do so, as long as it remains open; and as it will probably be a considerable time before such another fine picture will be presented to our view, all should visit it.

Godey's Lady's Book for June, has come to us from Mr. Godey, by mail. This number is embellished with a beautiful coloured Plate of Fashions, in addition to numerous other excellent engravings; and is replete with an abundance of interesting and useful literary matter. The enterprising publisher is entitled to the warmest, thanks of the fair sex, for whose information and amusement he so zealously caters; and we are sure that they will duly estimate the successful exertions he makes in their behalf every month.—It is for sale at all the Bookstores.

The Fishery Question.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The government has taken the precaution to order a vessel of war to proceed to Halifax, for the purpose of looking after our fishermen, and of reporting the actual state of things as it may exist. It may be doubted whether the British orders will be executed with as much leniency, this season, as at the last, when Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton were so successful in effecting a temporary suspension or modification of the stringent orders under which Admiral Seymour was to act. No particular forbearance on the part of the British and Colonial cruisers, is now to be expected. Wether the American fishermen intend again to face the danger of capture, detention, and condemnation, we do not know."

Our republican neighbours appear to indulge a very restless spirit of apprehension, with regard to the treatment their fishermen may receive, when poaching on our fishing grounds this season; and fidget themselves with the fear that they will not be treated, by our cruisers, with "as much leniency" as they were last year. This must entirely depend on the conduct of the fishermen themselves. If they wilfully trespass on their neighbor's property, they must naturally expect to be treated as trespassers and poachers should be treated; but if they keep their proper distance and confine themselves to lawful limits, they will assuredly meet with no molestation. The "leniency" which they experienced last year should be a warning to them; it was a *hint* that they were transgressing and were liable to punishment; but they were, therefore, gently told, "go about your business for this time, but don't attempt to do it again, lest a worst thing happen to you;" and if they willfully neglect the warning, on their own heads be the consequences. Our fisheries are our own private property; and we will naturally defend them against poachers and robbers, be they who they may.

For Liverpool.—The steamer Europa, Capt. Shannon, sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool with 162 prssengers. 16 of whom were for Halifax. She also took out $102,507 in gold ingots and $1449 in English silver.

A Washington despatch says:—"The report of the failure of negotiations for the adjustment of the Fishery question is premature. It is believed that the negotiations have not been pursued for a month past, but they will be resumed. The collection of materials for the purpose is now going on."

Mr. Buchanan, it is said, is daily engaged at the State Department in preparations for his mission to England. He will depart in a few weeks with full instructions as to the Fishery question.

*The Crops Westward.*—With a few local exceptions, the papers throughout the great West speak of the growing grain crops as being in the most promising condition, giving token of an abundant harvest.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that on Thursday evening last, a young man, named Thomas Kelso, about 23 years of age, residing a short distance beyond the Alms House, was drowned in Little River Creek, under the following lamentable circumstances: About 4 o'clock he left his work on the farm, with the intention of throwing some logs into the stream; doing which, he was last seen by a neighbour. Not returning at a late hour, some uneasiness was felt on the part of those with whom he had been living, who forthwith set out for the scene of his employment, where only his clothes were found upon the bank; after untiring efforts in searching for his body, it was found at 4 o'clock, Friday morning. It is supposed that the deceased was bathing and was taken with cramp.

Mr. Kelso was a young man of the highest moral integrity, and whose industry and perseverance were often the subject of praise. His melancholy death will be borne in sadness to the ears of his parents and relatives, who reside at the Milkish, and from whom he had been separated only a few weeks. We sympathize with them in their bereavement.—*Morning Times.*

We understand that the very promising young man, whose death, under such sorrowful circumstances, is recorded above, was the eldest son of Mr. James Kelso, of the Millstream (not Milkish) settlement, about 55 miles from this city.—His remains were removed thither for interment in the end of the past week.

Her Majesty's steamer *Argus*, 6, arrived at two o'clock this afternoon, from Digby, having on board Vice Admiral Sir Charles F. Seymour, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval forces on the North American station. A salute was fired from one of the Lower Cove Batteries on His Excellency's arrival. The Admiral is accompanied by Capt. Seymour. They have taken apartments at the St. John Hotel. We learn that they will proceed to Fredericton to-morrow morning. Admiral S. was received by a guard of honor of the 76th Regt. on his landing at Reed's Point.

A well built Brig, of 158 tons, new measure, called the *Marco Polo*, was towed down from St. Martins a few days ago, where she was built by Mr. David Bradshaw.

The barque *Jane Morrison*, with over 600 tons of Railroad Iron on board, for the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, arrived at St. Andrews on the 6th inst. The cargo was shipped at Cardiff in October last—eight months ago.

The St. Stephen's Patriot says that two lads, named James G. Taylor and Walter Sheffield, were drowned at Oak Bay on the 6th inst., while bathing in a mill pond.

A girl, six years of age, daughter of Mr. Francis Halliday, of Annapolis, has been missing since last Wednesday, and is supposed to be drowned in the river, as no trace of her can be found in the woods, although diligent search has been made.

Copper Coin.—During the great scarcity of Copper Coin, which for some time past has occasioned serious annoyance to the business community, our leading Storekeepers have agreed to take the Coin of Nova Scotia which, however, it is necessary to be understood does not include in it the spurious metal which formerly deluged us, but the legal current copper coin of Nova Scotia.—*Cour.*

The Ministers of the Wesleyan Church closed their district meeting here last evening. We understand that the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the whole of their deliberations; and that they have taken five young men into the ministry on trial. On Tuesday evening they held the Annual Missionary Meeting, and last night the Rev. Robert Temple was received into full connexion as a Minister, through the solemn rite of Ordination.

The pupils in the Baptist Seminary underwent the usual Semi-Annual Examination in the large school room of the Institution on Wednesday. There was a large audience in attendance during the forenoon, and the whole affair gave great satisfaction. The number of pupils is forty-one.—*Fred. Reporter.*

Riot at Quebec.—The Quebec Chronicle of Tuesday last, contains an account of a disgraceful riot which occurred in that city, on the preceding evening, on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture by Father Gavazzi, on the subject of "The ancient and modern Inquisition."

In the course of his lecture Gavazzi made an allusion to Ireland, which excited the anger of some person who exclaimed,—"it's a lie." This was the signal for a general outbreak, and for a few minutes the church was the scene of the greatest confusion. Sticks and bludgeons were put in requisition, and a volley of stones were thrown through the windows by the mob which had collected outside. Unsuccessful attempts were made by several persons to restore order, and Father Gavazzi was soon made the special object of attack. Several persons attempted to drag him from the pulpit, but he defended himself bravely for some time with a chair, knocking down his assailants as fast as they approached. He was finally, however, overpowered, and was thrown from the pulpit, a disiance of fifteen feet. Fortunately he fell upon the heads of the crowd beneath him, and was thus saved from sustaining serious injury.

The riot continued for some time longer, but was finally ended by the arrival of a division of the military, and a body of police. Gavazzi received no other injury than a few slight bruises on the face. His secretary received several severe blows on the head, and other gentlemen were seriously, though not dangerously, injured.

The Chronicle thinks, that by this mob, Quebec has lost that character for peaceableness and toleration which she has hitherto sustained.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The mob afterwards went to the Parliament House, and called for a member named Brown, who has made himself obnoxious to the Catholics, and after menacing him with their vengeance, left for the lower town.

Father Gavazzi left Quebec quietly next night.

Montreal, June 10.

*Assault and Bloodshed at Montreal.—Many Persons Killed.*

Father Gavazzi was attacked in Zion's Church last night. The assaulters were repulsed by the Police; several of the former were killed.—Subsequently troops were called out, and fired two running volleys among the peaceful citizens. The Montreal Herald terms it a wanton and uncalled for slaughter. Twenty were killed and many wounded. At the last accounts all was quiet. A strong guard of the 26th Regiment were in readiness at St. Lawrence Hall and M'Quire's residence. A strong patrol of mounted Artillerymen were on duty.

*From the Novascotian, June 9.*

A goodly number of Fishing vessels have put in here for supplies within the past week or two. Success to them say we!

Some of our Nova Scotia men have been making good voyages to the West Indies within the past month or two.

We are glad to see that Mr. Irons has at length taken the Grand Parade in hand, and under the judicious superintendence of that gentleman, we may yet hope to see that long neglected locality made an ornament to Halifax.

The Major General commanding the Forces in the Lower Provinces is about making his annual tour of inspection, and will leave this city in the Government schr. *Lady Vivian* forthwith.

The grass everywhere wears a most luxurious appearance. There will probably be a splendid hay crop, and early harvesting.

Salmon have been coming into market pretty freely within the past few days. Large shipments of this delicious fish have been made to Boston, where we are sorry to learn the market is glutted. We have seen some very fine salmon sold in this market, within a day or two, at the rate of five pence per lb.

Seat of Government in Canada.—Notwithstanding the resistance of Mr. Drummond and his very ludicrous advocacy of Bytown as the seat of government, the vote of £60,000 to build houses of parliament in Toronto, was carried yesterday by a large majority. The site, it is understood, will be the college lands at the head of the avenue. We believe it is proposed the present University building should be taken down, and the materials used in the new buildings; to carry on the plan as commenced would be far to expensive. —[Toronto Globe, June 4.

The population of Hamilton in 1833, as taken by the town assessor at that time, was 1,400.—It is now about 16,000!—*Toronto Patriot.*

Earthquake at Annapolis.—*Extract of a letter dated 4th June.*—"We were visited by two or three shocks of an earthquake during yesterday and last night. The first shock, which took place about four o'clock in the afternoon, was so severe as to cause the houses to shake, and the crockery-ware on our shelves to rattle. During the night a shock was felt and was accompanied by thunder and lightning and rain."—*B. N. Am.*

We are informed that equally severe shocks were felt at the same time in Windsor and Liverpool.—*Wesleyan.*

Mr. Crampton, it is understood, received a despatch by the last steamer, relative to the fisheries and reciprocity, urging the matter on the attention of our Government.—*American paper.*

Wonderful.—Something new in the history of Newspapers has occurred in Australia. The *Melbourne Argus* announces that its edition is as large as the means and appliances in the colony will supply, and until new steam presses arrive, no new subscribers are wanted! We shall next expect to hear that lawyers do not want clients, or doctors patients. What a happy man the editor of the *Argus* must be!

The editor of the Mountain Banner, a North Carolina paper, says, that during his absence his wife set the type for four columns of the paper, prepared the copy, read the proofs, and wrote some editorials

A delegation of forty-two Choctaw Indians arrived in Boston last week. They are on their way to the New York Crystal Palace.

The wits of London speak of Stafford House, where Mrs. Stowe had her levee, as "Aunt Harriet's Cabin." The Duchess' name is also "Harriet."

Death by a Rattlesnake Bite.—The Ancient City, published at St. Augustine, Fla., says: "On Saturday, May 14, a son of Mr. Futch, of this county, while picking whortle berries, was struck by a large rattlesnake—upon being struck he started to run, but found the snake had its fangs fastened to his pantaloons leg, and in stumbling and scuffling to get loose, the snake struck him six or seven times. The lad was about 14 or 15 years of age. He survived but a few hours."

From Jamaica.—Advices from Jamaica, via New York, are to the 1st inst. The singular contest between the government and assembly continues and grows more serious. The revenue acts expired April 30, no provision having been made for their renewal. The Governor therefore on the 13th of May informed the senior magistrate of St. Andrew that he should immediately liberate from the penitentiary all the female prisoners, and gradually the male convicts whose maintenance could not be provided for by their labor, on the ground that there was no appropriation for their support. This purpose was carried into effect, 32 female and two male prisoners being released.

The police also are unpaid, but they have signed a pledge to continue to serve and wait for their compensation.

The republic of Ecuador has settled its difficulty with the French republic. Its government saluted the French flag, and expressed its regret for the alleged insult to Count Montholon, and agreed to pay eight thousand dollars claimed for damages to the property of a French citizen.

Cape of Good Hope.— Formal proclamation was made March 2, of the close of the Kaffir war, Sandilli and the Gaika people receiving a royal pardon, which however did not extend to the Hottentots. Fears are entertained that the cessation of hostilities may not last long, and that the war will break out anew when the removal of the Kaffirs to their alloted grounds are attempted.

China.—We have received the Overland Friend of China of March 28th, accompanied by a supplement which is chiefly filled with various proclamations of the insurgent chiefs. These documents do not afford any very distinct information except so far as to show that the rebel forces are apparently everywhere triumphant, and they are carrying on a war of utter extermination against the existing authorities, professing to leave the common people in the enjoyment of all their rights and customs, if they interpose no resistance.

Great Lumps of Gold.—The statements respecting the 132 pound lump of gold, said to be on the way from Australia to England, in the steamer Sarah Sands, have been considered by some as fabulous. We find particular mention made of it in the details of Australia news, as given by the last London papers. It is said to weigh 134 lbs 8 oz, and to have been found in the Ballarat diggings, by four new-comers to the colony. They were offered $40,000 for the lump. Out of the same lucky hole they took another piece weighing 5lb. 5 oz., and small gold weighing 2lb. 4 oz.—making 142 lbs. 5 oz, out of one hole. Three other diggers at Ballarat had found, about 40 yards from the bed of the 134 lb. nugget, two lumps, one weighing 77 lb. 8 oz., and the other 69lb. 6 oz., the proportion of pure gold being more than eight-ninths. And there is another report of the finding of a 100 lb. nugget, in the same golden locality.—*Ib*

The Black Swan.—On Monday, May 23, a large assemblage of distinguished personages assembled by invitation at Stafford House, to decide upon the merits of Miss Elizabeth Greenfield, better known in America as the "Black Swan." Her debut may be pronounced in the highest degree successful. Sir George Smart presided at the piano.—*London paper, May 28.*

Messages from Constantinople, dated the 19th inst. announce that relations had ceased between the Turkish Government and Prince Menschikoff.

The Russian troops had been reinforced.

The situation appeared critical.

The visits and reception of the Kings of Prussia and Belgium at Vienna, are described in detail, and they show a most cordial state of feeling between the several Governments.

Money in the London market at the latest dates was in increased demand. The lowest rate of discount on loans out of the bank was 3 per cent.

The London Times says.

The telegraphic news from China of the combination on the part of the American, French, and English commanders to interfere in the internal affairs of that country caused great regret, although it exercised no influence on the funds. In the tea-market, also, it failed to produce any effect, quotations having been steady, and the amount of business limited.

Accounts from Malta state that Admiral Dundas had received despatches from London informing him that his fleet would be reinforced by the 25th.

The Dublin Exhibition continues to be highly successful, and is attracting great numbers of visitors. It is anticipated that it will have a beneficient effect in drawing attention to the natural resources of the country, and producing a renovating effect upon its industry. It is stated that the Queen after the close of the Session of Parliament in proceeding on her annual visit to Scotland, will take Dublin in her way, and make a visit of three or four days to the exhibition.

The arrival of the Overland mail from India at Marsailles, was reported in London by the Submarine telegraph May 27; and also advices from Constantinople to the 19th, which were somewhat contradictory. The purport of these has been given by telegraph. The contradiction in regard to the departure of Prince Menschikoff may perhaps be accounted for, by the hypothesis that he left Constantinople as reported on the 14th, and proceeded no fatther than Bujukdre, a distance of about 10 miles, where he gave notice that he should remain until the 20th.

The latest news from Constantinople was very important. The Sultan had rejected the demand of Russia for an Eastern protectorate, whereby the Czar could interfere between his majesty and his Greek subjects.

France and England had supported the action of the Porte, and the most alarming consequences were dreaded. However, Lord John Russell assured the House of Commons, upon the 27th May, that the English Ambassador at Constantinople had been instructed in a course of policy which would have the effect of producing an amicable arrangement of all difficulty.

A destructive fire has been raging in Canada, which laid waste a district of country 70 miles in length by 40 in breadth. It commenced in the woods on the Ottawa, in the vicinity of Bytown, and upwards of 500 families had to flee for their lives and were made houseless by the calamity, being obliged in many instances to take refuge in wells, cellars, and other places to secure their lives. Many took refuge in the river, and a small steamer which assisted some of them in making their escape had finally to be abandoned. The inhabitants are reduced to utter destitution, their provisions, seed for their Spring crop, and farming utensils having been consumed.—*Canada paper.*

Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour & Co.—A Glasgow paper of recent date says with reference to this "princely house," so well known throughout the length and breadth of the mercantile world:—

We learn that John and Arthur Pollok, Esqrs., Senior partners of the commercial house of Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour & Co., of this city, have just retired from the concern with which they have been connected for half a century. In addition to their vast mercantile transactions, Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour & Co. are owners of a greater amount of tonnage in shipping, and employ more men than any other single firm in the world. It is understood that Messrs. Pollok, after their long labours at the desk, withdraw into public life with princely fortunes.

## LITERATURE.

"Father Bright-hopes; or, *an Old Clergyman's vocation.*"—By Paul Creyton.—18 mo. pp. 274. —[Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Co. 1853.]

The little volume bearing the above title conveys, under the guise of a very pleasing, homely Tale, truths and counsels of the highest importance to all. The practical example of cheerful, genuine, consistent piety, influencing every action and sweetening every experience and vicissitude of life, are beautifully contrasted with the irregularities, troubles and perplexities caused by ill-disciplined passions and tempers; and the beneficial effects of active religion, as displayed in the daily life and conversation of a cheerful good man, among tempers and characters of the most conflicting variety, are conspicuously pourtrayed in this delightful work. We earnestly recommend its perusal to all, of every age and sex; and are certain that none can read it thoughtfully, without feeling that they have derived from it wisdom, encouragement, and consolation.—[The work is on sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan.]

B.

## BETHEL NOTICE.

☞ Bethel Services every Lord's day at 11 o'clock, on board a ship at, or near, the Custom House Wharf; also at 3 o'clock, at the spacious Temperance Hall, Portland. Seamen are especially invited to attend.

Edward N. Harris, *Chaplain.*

## MARRIED.

On Saturday morning, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Reuben V. Bradshaw, to Miss Margaret, third daughter of Mr. Daniel Brown, all of St. Martins.

At Carleton, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Frederick Coster, Rector, Capt. George H. Lovitt, of the ship *Jane*, of Yarmouth, N. S., to Margaret Jane, daughter of Isaac Olive, Esq.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Elder, Mr. Thomas Heans, of Portland, to Miss Eliza, second daughter of Mr. Walter McGee, of the same place.

On Wednesday morning last, the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Forsyth, of this city, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of W. Y. Foster, Esq., Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

At Woodstock, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, John R. Jacob, Esq., M. D., of the City of St. John, and son of the Rev Edwin Jacob, D. D., Principal of King's College, Fredericton, to Elizabeth R., youngest daughter of J. F. W. Winslow, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

On Wednesday last, at Belmont, the residence of Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Sur. General, by the Reverend W. Q. Ketchum, William Gilbert, Esq. of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, to Myra P., eldest daughter of David Mowatt, Esq., of the County of Charlotte.

On the 2d inst, by the Rev. W. A. Coleman, Mr. William Ward, of Sackville, to Miss Margaret Reid, of the same place.

At the Grand Lake, on the 18th May, by the Rev. Elias Keirstead, Mr. Duncan K. McLean, to Amy Ann, eldest daughter of John Ferris, Esq.

At Richibucto, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. Law, A. M., Mr. Alexander Reid, of Douglastown, Miramichi, to Miss Jane Lang, of Richibucto.

On the morning of the 18th May, at Grove Street Church, Jersey City, by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, Joseph H. Vondy, M. D., of Miramichi, to Miss Cornelia M. Gilbert, of the former place.

## DIED.

On Monday last, Eleanor Amelia, aged six months, second child of Mr. Robert Polley, of this City.

On Sunday last, Mary Jane, only daughter of James Bowes, aged 3 years and 10 months.

This morning, Otis, youngest son of Mr. William H. Fanjoy, aged one year and four months.—Funeral on Thursday, from Rodney-street, Carleton, at half-past 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On Thursday the 9th inst., at Sheffield, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Deshrisay, fourth daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, in the 19th year of her age, deeply regretted by her friends and acquaintances, to whom she was much endeared by her very amiable disposition.

At St. Andrews, on Monday evening, Miss Georgiana, daughter of Charles R. Hatheway, Esq., aged twenty-three years. This amiable young lady was much beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, and her loss will be bitterly regretted by those relatives and friends who had the best opportunity of discovering her worth.

Suddenly, on Monday evening last, at Hillsborough, Capt. William Bennett, in the 51st year of his age, deeply and deservedly lamented.

At Studholm, on the 22d ult., Thomas M., infant son of Isaiah Holmes.

At Norton, King's County on the 27th ult., Mr. Andrew McVey, aged 85 years, a native of Scotland. He emigrated to this country in 1803, and has always maintained the character of an upright and honest man.

At St. Andrews, on the 6th inst. after a long illness, Mr. John Pendlebury, aged 77 years. He was a resident of that town for 50wards of half a century, and for many years past filled the situation of Light House Keeper at Indian Island, and was universally respected.

At the Grand Lake, on the 8th May, Mr. William Fanjoy, aged 43 years, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

At Canaan, Q. C., on the 27th April, Mr. Ebenezer Rider, in the 83d year of his age. His end was perfect peace.

In the Village of Ancaster, Canada West, on the 18th ult mo, in the sixty-ninth year of his