Czar likewise reported to be sick and for that alleged reason did not meet King of Prussia. Has, however, ordered Prince Dolgoraki, Minister of War, to proceed immediately to Danubian Principalities and to draw up accurate report of position of affairs in a military point of view. This unusual mission produced profound sensation at St. Petersburgh.

The Russian army is in a most wretched plight. The men are downcast and utterly dispirited. All the chief commanders—Prince Paskiewitch, commander of the entire army of the Danube; Prince Gortschakoff, commander of the investing corps; and General Schilders, director of the siege works—are wounded and disabled. Five generals were either killed or wounded on the 13th, and on the same day the siege works on the right bank were destroyed by the Turks, with immense loss to the enemy.

General Schilders, who has lost a leg, lies in a dangerous state. He is advanced in years, and of a nervous temperament. Prince Gortschakoff's wound is severe. General Luders, who is also wounded, is said to be doing well. Marshal Paskiewitsch suffers considerably from his contusion. Count Orloff, jun., lingers without hope of recovery.

March of British Troops.—*Constantinople, June 15th.*—The Duke of Cambridge, with the first division of 7000 men, left Constantinople for Varna on the 13th instant. Lord Raglan, with the entire staff, goes to Varna to-night.

It is officially announced that the convention between Austria and Porte for Austrian occupation of Moldavo Wallacian Principalities was signed June 14th; and at a cabinet council at Vienna, on the 19th the Emperor presiding, it was resolved that if evasive answers come from Russia, Austria will forward a final ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within 8 days.

It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian government that France will interpose to crush any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy, while Austrian troops are engaged against Russians. Similar declarations is expected from England.

Russian loan is negotiating at Hamburg, sixteen million roubles, five per cent., at 87.

Greece.—Advices from Missolonghi, June 11th, say that the insurrection is totally extinct in Epirus, but Turkish troops are marching to Thessaly, where Haud Petros refuses to submit. The frigates Cumberland and Saranac were at the Pireus.

Asia.—Sifer Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and Adasia. The Circassians are commanded by Emir Mehemit.

Schamyl's lieutenant reports to have defeated the Russians at Dariel, near Karesch, with great loss to the enemy. Schamyl was in full march upon Tiflis, no date given.

France.—The conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor during his promised visit to the baths of Pyrene, &c., has been discovered in the Department of Loraine and Garonne. 150 arrests were made. The Prefect was dismissed, and is succeeded by M. Levasieur, the friend of Lafayette.

The crops are reported better from the South and very favourable from Algeria.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor during his promised visit to the bath of Pyren has been discovered. In the department of the Seine and Garonne 150 arrests were made. The prefect has been dismissed, and is succeeded by M. Ledeaseur, the friend of Lafayette.

Italy.—The French Agent having arrived at Naples to buy corn, the Napolitan Government forbade the export of breadstuffs. The King has returned to Gaeta, which he is fortifying.

Saturday, June 24.—Gen. Damenburg has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces in consequence of the wounds received by the Generals lately in command.

Gen Luders had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

The Baltic.—The reports of the English loss at Gamba Kaleny are confirmed. On the 21st all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt. A Stettin telegraph says the fleet of upwards of 40 vessels had been signalled from the western end of the island of Cronstadt.

Peninsular Mails.—Russian Agents were trying to infuse some new spirit into the Miguelite party. Vines of Maderia had been almost universally covered with blight.

St. Petersburgh, 12th.—Several ships had arrived with goods, and they were likely to find return cargoes.

The officers and crew of the Tiger it is said were to be exchanged for Russian prisoners.

Britain.—Government organs still advocate immediate attack on Sebastapol, of Crimea also. Recommend that part of Baltic fleet be sent to the Black Sea.

A difficulty occurred at Liverpool on board the ship Fidelia, between the offices and crew. John Lynagh was shot and the chief mate stabbed; thirteen of the crew were arrested, but afterwards liberated.

Brevet has taken place in British and Indian army.

Breadstuffs.—Holders at Liverpool are eager to realise at a decline of 1s. to 2s. on flour; 3d. to 6d. on Wheat, and one 1s. to 2s. on Indian Corn.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

Four Days Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Boston, July 8.

The Steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool, nine days and twelve hours, has arrived at New York.

Vienna despatch asserts positively that Russia, out of consideration for Austria, has consented to evacuate Principalities.

Lord John Russell officially anounced to Parliament, siege of Silistria raised.

Advanced guard of Allies had reached Prevandi. Omar Pacha's whole force advancing to Danube.

Nothing from Baltic, Black Sea, or Asia.

England has sent Sir John Bonham to negotiate commercial treaty with Japan.

Weather fine in England and France.

Consols 98 1-8; Breadstuffs dull, with further decline of 6d. on Flour and Indian Corn; 2d. on Wheat.

Latest.—Austrians take possession of Principalities when Russians withdraw.

The War in the East.—The details of the news from the seat of war, brought by the America, will be found highly interesting, confirming the position, as events shape themselves into realities, lately assumed by Lord John Russell in his speech to the electors of London. In the course of that speech he alluded to the war, its difficulties and dangers, and intimated very distinctly that it would not be brought to a close without some guarantee as to the future conduct of Russia. Indeed, he said that no insufficient peace ought to be made, that Great Britain ought not lay down her arms until she had obtained security for the future, and that they would be the most silly of mortals, if they were to sign an insecure peace, which would leave it to the Czar to bide his time, until by the dissensions of the other Powers, or by the weakness of some of those Powers, he should find a better opportunity of accomplishing his desire. That desire, he said, was, that Constantinople, like St. Petersburg and Warsaw, should be subject to Russian protection and to Russian influence.

Such a consummation, be affirmed, would be fatal to the liberties of Europe. This is a brief and sensible view of a truly important subject. Lord John Russell evidently understands the case. —*Boston D. Mail.*

Boston, July 6.—Reciprocity with the British Provinces.—There can, we suppose, be no doubt that a convention has been negociated between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the settlement of the Fishery question, and for Reciprocal Free Trade in certain articles between this country and the British Provinces. Although no public official announcement has been made of this fact, it has been reported with so much confidence and particularity, as to leave no doubt of its essential truth. The Convention, of course, awaits the confirmation of the Senate of the United States, in reference to which reports have been put in circulation upon which we think it is not worth while, in the present state of our information, to comment. It is also stated that the convention is to be submitted to the provincial governments for their approval or rejection. The supposed feature of the arrangement has been objected to, by some of our contemporaries, as derogatory to the United States, who ought, it is said, to know no party to the compact but the imperial government of Great Britain.

It seems, however, to us, that such a complaint is unreasonable. We do not suppose that either in form or substance the United States enter into negociation with any government but that of Great Britain. But if the British crown, having of late years granted to the colonies a large share of self government, think fit to enter into an agreement with the United States, on the condition that its provisions are approved by the Legislatures of the colonies having the main interest in those provisions, there is, we conceive, nothing derogatory to us in such a course.

It must, however, be admitted that it greatly increases the risk of the miscarriage of the measure. It makes its success depend upon the state of parties in the colonies and the colonial assemblies. Most of the difficulties which have attended the settlement of the question of the fisheries have resulted in this cource. Narrow views of local interest,—struggles for ascendancy on the part of individuals and parties—unkind feelings toward the United States, inherited from the period of the revolutionary war, have hitherto been among the causes, which have prevented the adjustment of this important, and at times, alarming controversy. It appears from Mr. Everett's despatch to Mr. Ingersoll, on the subject of the fisheries, communicated to the Senate in February, 1853, and lately republished, that the British Government had in 1845 made up their minds to pursue, in reference to the Bay of Chaleur and the other large bays on the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the same liberal policy which they adopted in that year, in reference to the Bay of Fundy; but they were prevented from doing so, by the remonstrances of the party in Nova Scotia opposed to the measure. It may be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will now prevail in the colonies; and that they will not be so blind to their own interests as not to perceive the mutually advantageous nature of the proposed arrangement.

There are two main objects of the Convention which has been negotiated, if we can rely upon the accuracy of the abstracts which have been given of it, and which wear the appearance of proceeding from an authentic source. The first of these objects is reciprocity in reference to the fisheries. The colonial fishing grounds are to be thrown open to the American fishermen: the American fishing grounds North of the 36th degree of latitude to be open to British fishermen. This last provision we suppose to be inserted merely to keep up a show of reciprocity in *pari materie*. The Nova Scotians can really care nothing for the nominal privilege of fishing in our waters. The real equivalent which we offer them for the use of their fishing grounds, is the repeal of the duty on colonial fish.—*Daily Advertiser.*

Lake Superior.—The Lake Superior Journal of a recent date, gives the annexed information relative to the position and prospects of the mining business in that region:

"So far as Lake Superior country is concerned, the past winter has been a season of unusual interest, and one of the most encouraging success in the copper and iron business. Every step in the progress of the mining business has been attended with the most satisfactory results; the old mines, for the most part, has been rapidly increasing the amount of their produce of copper as they have sunk deeper into their copper foundations of this region; and the new mines are every where bringing to light new veins and new developments. But notwithstanding this prosperity—notwithstanding the mines never looked more promising than at present, we regret to say that the prospect for a corresponding export of shipment of copper, is not so good as it was last fall. The expense of getting men to land copper from the mines, which has always been very high, is this year very much increased, and the facilities on Lake Superior for transportation have not increased in business.

This has become a serious drawback on carrying forward this business with anything like true or reasonable economy, and with the prospect of this difficulty being soon removed by the opening of this canal, we notice many disposed to rest on their oars for a time, or, at most, move carefully along, with as little outlay as possible. We have always contended that the expenses of transportation and of passage would not exceed one third of the present rates, so soon as this canal shall be completed. This truth is becoming more apparent every day, and it is a matter of so much importance to the mining interests, we do not look forward to any unusual exertions being made for the shipment of copper the present season."

THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

Foreign News.—All accounts agree in stating that the Russians have suffered most severely. All their principal Generals—Paskiewitch, Gortschakoff, and Schilders—have been wounded, and the number of troops slain is not estimated. The Turks have fully maintained their ancient character for bravery, and may congratulate themselves upon the victory achieved as it has been without the aid of the allies.

The following important statement was made in a debate in the House of Lords:—

"The Earl of Clarendon, after some complaint of the irregularity of the discussion, stated that Austria was now cordially acting with England and France, and would have a force of 300,000 men in operation against Russia. With regard to the terms upon which peace should be made, he could give no pledge whatever at present. The object of Europe however, must be to cripple the power and to check the policy of Russia, and the means for it were so great that if the opportunity were not now taken it might never occur again. Repression was the only means of avoiding the danger which would otherwise exist."

The death of Mussa Pacha, Governor of Silistria, is confirmed. He was killed on the 31st May, by a granade, after an assault, valiantly repulsed. Mussa Pacha has died poor; he had refused two million roubles, which Paskiewitsch had offered him to give up the place. Omer Pacha on the news of his death, sent Sierara Pacha with 30,000 men, who, having feigned to give battle to the Russian army, brought about a movement in that army which permited him to introduce 2000 men into Silistria.

The news of the retreat of the Russians across the Pruth, and the extraordinary reverses they have met with, caused an enormous rise in the English funds. Consols suddenly advanced to 93⅞, a rise of upwards of two per cent. All other stocks participated in the upward movement. Consols were last quoted 93¼ to 93. A Russian loan for £8,000,000 sterling has been brought out at Amsterdam, 92⅛ for a five per cent. stock, and a good amount has been subscribed.

A despatch from Dantzic states that Sir Chas. Napier was to advance towards Cronstadt on the 21st inst., with screw ships.

The London Times has an editorial expressing the greatest satisfaction with the Reciprocity treaty just concluded by Lord Elgin, but regretting that Great Britain has not secured a share in the coasting trade.

The Board of Ordnance have perchased, on the part of the government, a large number, amounting to upwards of 2,000 of revolving pistols, from Colonel Colt, for the use of the public service.

The two staple branches of the Kilmarnock trade, carpet-weaving and calico printing, are in a state of stagnation; some of the unemployed are already engaged in the rough task in stone-breaking to support their families.

Seventy-one iron steamers are now in progress of building on the river Clyde, between Gourock and Glasgow, a distance of three miles.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham was opened for the first time on the 19th ult., to one shilling visitors. On this occasion 11,659 persons entered the building.

The Australian steamer has brought gold valued at £508,000.

The latest accounts from Melbourne, Australia, represent that the cholera and dysentery prevail there to an alarming extent.

The Subterranean Line of Telegraph between London and Liverpool has been completed, and messages are now forwarded between the two points. Recently the French wires and the wires from Liverpool were joined together at London, and Liverpool and Manchester proceeded to hold direct communication with Paris and Brussels, a distance, respectively, of 535 and 520 miles. The Mayor and principal merchants of Manchester were present at the experiment, and messages were interchanged. It is said that this underground telegraph, which is laid by the side of the railroad track is less liable to the interruption from storms and other causes, so frequent in this country.

A resolution passed the Common Council last Wednesday for opening the Plugs at the corners of the streets, for public accommodation. This is a capital measure at the present dry and warm season of the year, and is a great prometer of purification.

New Surrogate.—We learn that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. William B. Kinnear to be Surrogate Judge of Probates for this City and County, in place of Alfred L. Street, Esq., resigned. This is a most excellent appointment, and cannot but give entire satisfaction to the public.

The alarm of fire this morning, was at the north-east end of Waterloo Road. A Barn was burned down.

A disastrous Fire occurred at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last. The National Theatre, where the fire originated, was wholly consumed. The fire next spread to the Chinese Museum, an extensive building in the rear of the Theatre, which was also destroyed, with some 30 or 40 large dwellings, stores, &c. The Girard House was several times on fire, and narrowly escaped destruction. A man named Shephard perished in the flames. Loss estimated at nearly half a million of dollars.

We learn from the St. Andrews Standard that the work of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad is at present proceeding with much energy.

Godey's Lady's Book for July, has been received from the Publisher. As usual, it abounds with beautiful engravings and excellent reading matter, and fully deserves the patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. For sale by all our Booksellers.

"Records of the Bubbleton Parish: *or, Papers from the Experience of an American Minister. With Illustrations by Billings.*" Published by A. Tompkins and B. B. Mussey & Co., Boston. 1854.—We have received from Mr. W. K. Crawford, bookseller, King-street, a copy of this interesting work, and which being of genuine excellence, will probably receive an extended sale and lasting popularity. The volume is embellished with several excellent engravings, is elegantly printed, and handsomely bound.—It is on sale by Mr. Crawford.

The cholera has broken out with great violence at Barbodoes, and the mortality is truly alarming—the deaths, it is stated, averaging about *four hundred* per day!

Halifax.—The City Fathers are about placing a suitable Clock, in the cupola of the new City Market House, and are also making arrangements to establish a Fountain at the West front of the building. Archbishop Walsh has ordered a chime of Bells, from Dublin, for St. Mary's Cathedral Church in that city, which are shortly expected to arrive.

The first fishing vessel ... 500 fish, from the Western banks of Newfoundland, arrived at Manchester, Mass., last Wednesday.

A fire in Lubec on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, consumed Fowler's Plaster Mills, Stores, six dwelling houses, and two vessels. Loss estimated at $100,000. A house containing 500 kegs powder saved with difficulty. Insurance supposed about 12,000, Etna $5,000.—*(By Telegraph to the News Room.)*

Matt. F. Ward, the murderer of Prof. Butler, has sought refuge from the public scorn by going to the hot springs of Arkansas, his health being very bad. It is said that the only steamer he could find to carry him down the river was the R. J. Ward, called after and in part owned by his father.

Rev. Dr. Duff, who recently visited the United Sts., delivered before the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotand, recently, a speech some five hours in length, which was listened to with close attention by a crowded audience, on the subject of what he had seen of America and the Americans. He gave a very favorable account of his visit, which will commend him still more to the affections of the American people.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—A Washington correspondent has the following:

"The story published in the N. Y. Express of Monday of the rejection of the Reciprocity Treaty is a pure fabrication; it has not been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I understand that the members of the Committee are equally divided, and it is expected that the treaty will be reported near the close of the session, with an amendment, striking out the privilege to British subjects of fishing on our coasts north of lat. 36, as unconstitutional. The treaty will doubtless lay over till next Session."

Globe Assurance Company.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

John Duncan, William Leavitt, Ths. Vaughan, Robert Robertson, George L. Lovtt, Edward Hippisley and Henry Chubb.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, John Duncan, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

The Scrutiny of the votes polled at the late election in this County, which has been in progress before William Wright, Esq., was brought to a close on Saturday 1st inst., in order that the return could be made in accordance with the time specified in the writ, 3rd July. The further prosecution of the scrutiny must take place before the House of Assembly. At the adjournment of the scrutiny, the candidates stood as follows:

	No. Votes Polled.	No. as Amended.
Partelow,	1107	1030
Wilmot,	945	867
Gray,	851	776
Ritchie,	804	731
McLean,	787	723
Godard,	803	726
Hawkes,	634	580

Cour.

Emigration.—The brig Jessie, from Youghal, brought 78 passengers, thus classified:—Adults, males, 36; females, 32; under 14, boys 6, girls, 3: male infant 1; total, 78 souls.

Among these passengers were eleven boys and ten girls, from the Foundling Hospital, Cork, sent out to the Emigration Officer here, to be apprenticed to trades. These have been nearly all taken up, but a few are yet open to applicants.

The immigration at this port for the quarter ending the 30th June, is 2178.—*N. Br.*

The two cases, that of William Shea for manslaughter, and of a woman for the exposure of her child, have been tried, and verdicts of guilty returned by the respective Juries. In both cases the final action of the Court has however been suspended, in consequence of some points reserved by the learned Counsel, which will be brought up and argued in the Supreme Court next October.

We learn from the Cape Breton News, that Edward B. Sutherland, Esq., Barrister at Law, was drowned in the Bay of Whycocomah on the 21st of June. He was in company with Judge de Barres and a Mr. Hume when the Schooner in which they had taken their passage sunk in 20 feet of water, and the Judge and Mr. Hume were saved by clinging to the mast of the vessel, which was exposed about 6 feet above the level of the water.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

Sad Accident at Miramichi.—As the steamer Colonel Fremont was towing Mr. Johnston's new vessel down the river on Wednesday last, the stewardess, Rosana Bell, aged 17, and the engineer, Alfred Bloucher, aged 22, while romping on deck, accidentally fell overboard and before any assistance could be extended to them they were both unfortunately drowned.—*Gleaner.*

We learn from the Boston Traveller, that Donald McKay, Esq., the well-known ship-builder at East Boston, is about to construct a beautiful yacht of about 90 tons, which he intends as a present to the Emperor of Japan. She will be named the *Queen of the Orient.*

A Huge Pile of Gold and Silver.—During the year 1853, the product of gold and silver throughout the world amounted to $294,796,093, of which $43,653,611 was in silver. In 1851, the amount obtained was $181,173,087.

The captured fugitive Slave Burns', ought to be worth something to somebody. It cost the Government, so say the Boston Papers, $40,000 to catch and carry him back to his "driver."

The Hotel keepers of Montreal have increased their rate of board to $3 per diem, for the summer. The high rates of marketing compel the movement.

The Kingston Herald states that a Soldier of the 26th Regt., was shot for *desertion*, on Monday the 18th ult., at the garrison of Fort Henry. It is added that the General commanding in chief signified to the troops in Canada his determination to carry out the articles of war in such cases most rigidly.

The wheat crops of Tennessee promise an abundant harvest.

Prof. Stowe has publicy announced that he will not shave till the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed.

The old church where Washington worshipped is still standing, the pew in which he sat still remains, and a Bible which belonged to him is preserved in the church.

Late intelligence from Texas indicates the commencement of a general Indian war along the frontier of that State.

The Turkish goverment has granted, at the request of General St. Arnaud, a piece of land for a Catholic cemetery. The consecration took place recently in the presence of the generals and their staffs, detachment of the troops and seamen, and the entire Catholic population of the place.

France is the largest producer of beet sugar in the world. A favorable soil and climate, and a rural and industrious population, contribute to the sucessful prosecution of the beet sugar manufacture. This manufacture originated during the reign of Napoleon Benaparte.

Disinfecting Agents.—It may not be generally known that coffee is an excellent disinfecting agent; when roasted and ground and exposed in an open vessel its effect is quite as powerful as chloride of lime, without its disagreeable smell.

Force of Terror.—In Cincinnati, last week, a lady refused to receive a box of prime cigars, for her husband, into her house, for fear that the box was an internal machine in disguise.

Sun Struck.—In the scalding heat of the 4th a lad apparently fourteen years of age, fell at noon in the street of Central Row. He was carried into the State House yard and laid senseless on the ground. Dr. Childs of East Hartford, being near, ordered a dash of cold water on the head.—This was done, and the boy immediately revived. It should be remembered that in such cases, cold water should be dashed upon the head, and a swallow of ardent spirits is of value.—*Hartford* [illegible]

In Baltimore a Hebrew woman who was supposed to be dead was dressed in her shroud, placed in her coffin and the lid was about to be screwed down, when it was discovered that life was not extinct. All present immediately gathered around the coffin, and the enshrouded corpse like form arose from her narrow bed, and embraced her children and relatives with all the fervor of renewed life. To all appearances she became convalescent, and subsequently partook of food. She remained in this condition until the approach of night, when she tottered to the bed and in a few moments breathed her last.

Dreadful Casualty.—One of those instances of criminal carelessness that shock every right-minded person, occurred at the town of New Boston, in Claremont county, on Sunday afternoon. Anderson Patterson, a young man 20 years of age out of wonton mischief, pointed a loaded shot gun at his widowed mother, not believing it to be loaded, pulled the trigger, and the contents lodged in the face of his mother, completely tearing away the whole of the lower jaw and a greater portion of the tongue. Skilful treatment has been applied, and by our last advices, she was alive, but the wound was one of the most dreadful character.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Uncle Sam's Strong Box.—According to the United States Treasurer's Statement, just published, there was in the treasury on the 26th June, subject to draft, $28,888,812. General Almonte received a check for $7,000,000, on Friday, as the first instalment to Mexico on account of the recent treaty with that republic, thus leaving in the strong box $21,888,812. No other Government in the world has so much exta funds on hand.—*Washington Sentinel.*

The Constitution of Buenos Ayres, just adopted, establishes the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the State, at the same time guarantees the right of every person to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience; so that it concedes an important point in favor of religious liberty.

The best way to make beef cheaper, especially at this season, is not to eat it.

Lady Franklin refuses to receive a widow's pension; she says Sir John is not dead.

The prospect in Ireland is, that potatoes will yield better than they have for 15 years.

There is little pleasure in the world that is true and sincere besides the pleasure of doing good.

"Fuss and Feathers" is the name given to a style of ladies' bonnets just introduced among the fashionable circles.

Sponge Fishing.—Sponge fishing is said to have become a very profitable business in the neighbourhood of Key West. One hundred thousand pounds are reported to have been gathered during last year, and the sales amounted to twenty-five thousand dollars. The article is mostly procured by the natives of the Bahamas. This is a new branch of business for Key West, and was formerly confined to the Mediterranean. We believe, however, that the finer quality of sponge is not found on our coasts, although the course description is abundant all about the coast of Florida and the Bahama Banks.

Collision at Sea.—Two American Ships Sunk.—We find in the New York Commercial the details of the terrible collison at sea, mentioned by the telegraph yesterday. The American ships Olympus and Trade Wind came in contact on the night of June 26th, at about 11 o'clock, the weather being cloudy and the night excessively dark, and the wind blowing fresh from Southwest by South, and squally, in latitude 41 50 and longitude 57 20. Both ships are said to have had lights burning, and the Trade Wind saw the light of the Olympus, and altered her course, but lost the light and did not discover it again until it was too late to avoid a collision. The Olympus was struck between her main and foremasts by the bows of the Trade Wind. The starboard bow of the Trade Wind was stove, the cutwater and stern were crushed, bowsprit and foremast were broken, and the wood ends from keel to deck were believed to be opened. The Olympus was made a complete wreck by the collision, her main and mizen masts were knocked out of her, and she was found at daylight in a sinking condition and soon went down. The Trade Wind was so much injured that she soon began to settle, but being loaded with cotton, she floated long enough to get out her boats and construct rafts, and make provision for the safety of both ships companies, the Captain and part of the Olympus's company having got on board the Trade Wind at the time the ships were in contact. At daylight the Olympus was in sight some five miles distant, and her captain and boats crew were allowed to take one of the boats belonging to the Trade Wind, to visit the wreck and endeavor to save any of her company who might be on board. Captain Wallace succeeded in reaching the Olympus, and rescuing every man from the wreck. In the meantime, the Trade Wind continued to settle, her decks burst up, and those who had not found places in the boats were compelled to take refuge in the mizzen top. One of the boats discovered a sail, immediately gave chase to her and succeeded in reaching her and turning her course towards the Trade Wind, which was reached, and most of her company saved, after an exposure to the terrors of death for ten hours. The rescuing vessel proved to be the Belgium barque Stadt Antwerpen, Capt. Wyterhoven. On mustering, it was found that of the two wrecked ships' companies, 96 out of 120 had been saved. The Belgian captain and his company did everything in their power to make this large accession to their number as comfortable as possible.

The captains of the two wrecked ships chartered a fishing boat off Block Island, on the 4th of July, and landed at Newport, and thence hastened to New York, to forward supplies by a steamer to the barque, which was becoming short of provisions.

The Trade Wind is said to have been one of the finest clippers built in New York. She was 2,018 tons burthen, about 3 years old, valued at $100,000, and is largely insured in Wall street. Her freight is valued at $50,000, and the cargo at about $250,000, the latter being principally insured in England. She was owned by W. Platt & Son of Philadelphia, and Booth & Edgar, and others of New York.

The Olympus, Captain Wilson, was owned by Messrs. Geo. Callender & Co., of Boston, and others. She was 744 tons register, valued at $40,000, and was freighted at about $8000. She was built in 1850, at Kennebunk, Me. She sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of May, and was bound for Boston, having forty passengers, and a crew numbering thirteen. She was freighted with nine hundred tons of iron and hardware.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Susquehannah Railroad Accident.—We had yesterday a telegraphic report of a sad accident on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad on the 4th inst. Further details received this morning show that the results of the accident were more disastrous than at first reported.

The accident occurred near the Relay House, about nine miles from Baltimore. A Native American party had been on an excursion. The train comprised fourteen cars and about 2000 persons. As they were returning she came in collision with a passenger train from Baltimore for York, Pa.—A dreadful crash followed, by which as many as thirty persons were almost instantly killed, and a large number wounded more or less severely.—Nearly all the killed belonged to Baltimore. No statement has yet appeared of the cause of the accident. It is pronounced in general terms to be the result of carelessness. Many of the wounded had limbs severely broken. A despatch from Baltimore dated at noon says:

"Several additional deaths have occurred this morning and a number of others wounded, have been brought to this city.

They were mostly of the poorer classes of society, and the scene that presented itself on their arrival was heart rending in the extreme—fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends weeping and wailing for those whom death had snatched away.

On the first rumour of the accident last evening thousands congregated about the depot to hear ... the most dreadful shrieks and cries rent the air."

The railroad company are greatly censured as the accident was no doubt caused by carelessness. —*Boston paper.*

A Funny Scene in Broadway.—On Saturday afternoon as a gentleman of portly form, who holds a minor judicial office (although he passed his minority full forty years ago,) was proceeding up Broadway with a large box of fire-crackers under his left arm and a package of torpedoes in his right hand, and his heart full of paternal affect on for his boys who were to be made happy on the "Fourth," he met a friend, and with constitutional earnestness began to expound. Presently in his ardor he brought his right hand (which for the moment forgot its cunning,) full of torpedoes forcibly upon the box under his left arm,—when crack! snap! fiz! bang! went the torpedoes. Ladies screamed, men sprang, horses jumped, boys rushed, and policemen gathered,—making our amiable and portly friend the centre of attraction. Some of the explosives had fallen upon the walk, and as the crowd gathered they went off under their feet, thereby confounding the confusion. Ultimately a throng gathered nearly as large as the late Policemen's meeting, from which our judicial but injudicious friend retired, with all his blushing honors thick upon him. He is now prepared to take the affirmative (and if necessary back it with a bet) of the question whether Torpedoes will explode.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

We observe that Lord Elgin has appointed Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, who recently accompanied him from England, Civil Secretary and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for Canada. Known heretofore only as a man of letters, Mr. Oliphant makes a fortunate beginning of official life.—*N. Y. Albion.*

Provincial Appointments.—The Honorable William B. Kinnear to be Surrogate Judge of Probates for the City and County of Saint John, in place of Alfred L. Street, Esquire, resigned.

Thomas Harrison, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sunbury.

William M. Smith to be Inspector of Steam Boats plying in all the waters of the Province, except the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, under the Act 17 Victoria, cap. 23.

George Calhoun and Nathan M. Bennett to be Commissioners for extending the Public Wharf at Ferry Point, County of Albert.

Francis Tibbitts to be Commissioner for selecting the site for, and erecting a Public Wharf for a Steam Boat Landing at Tobique.

Robert Ferguson, Esquire, to be a Commissioner to erect a Public Wharf at Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche.

H. M. G. Garden and Robert Ferguson, Esqs., to be Commissioners for exploring a line of Road from or near the mouth of the Tobique to the Settlements on that River, and across the country towards the Settlements on the River Restigouche.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 5th July, 1854.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an Excellent Remedy for Old Wounds, Sore Legs, and Scrofula.—Mr. Turner, of Penshurst, suffered for two years from a dreadful sore leg, the diseased part extending from the foot to the knee, and causing a severe scorbutic affection, which spread over the whole surface of the leg. He tried every available remedy without being able to heal or even to do the least good whatever to it. At length he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and to the astonishment of himself and others who had seen the dreadful state of his leg, these fine medicines effected a sound cure in about five weeks.

☞ Books Received.—From Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, we have just received copies of the following Works; which we will notice more particularly next week:—viz.,

I.—"The Poets and the Poetry of the Ancient Greeks."—By Abraham Mills, A. M."—1 vol. 8vo.

II.—"The Poetical Works of John Milton, with Notes &c., by John Mitford."—2 vols 12mo.

III.—"Poems, Plays and Essays, by Oliver Goldsmith, M. B.; edited by John Aikin, M. D."—1 vol. 12mo.

IV.—Nos. 4, 5, & 6 of "Martin Merivale, by Paul Creyton." B.

Passengers in the steamer "Canada," from Halifax for Liverpool—F. W. Daniel, Esq., W. G. Lawton, Esq., Lady and Son, Miss Robinson, and Messrs. Lockhart, Horsfall, and Northrap, of this City.

☞ Fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. Maria Jolly.
Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 3906.—Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by DuBarry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter.
Athol-street, Perth.

Cure No. 81.—Twenty years liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica. Andrew Fraser.
Haddington, East Lothian.

. More ample details may be seen in Messrs. Du Barry's advertisements.

THE HAPPY RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills,

☞ Are daily forcing themselves before the public. Our citizens will please read the following:

This is to certify that I have suffered with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and I am happy to state that I took them [illegible] the disease had entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complaint, or any disease arising from a derangement of the liver.
Mrs. Carnes, No. 5 Clinton street, New York.

P. S. The above valuable [illegible] Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

☞ Sold in St. John by Challoner & Hunt and T. Walker & Son.

Married.

On the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, M. A., Rector of St. Mark's, Mr. Charles Sproul, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Ansley Foster, all of this City.

On the 4th instant, by the same, in St. John Church, Mr. William Thompson, of the parish of Simonds, to Mary Anne, daughter of George Hornbrook, of the same place.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. Neil McLean, to Miss Susan Hale, both of this City.

On Sunday the 2nd inst., at the Wesleyan Mission House, by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Mr. John Potter, to Miss Mary Ann Stokes, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 4th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Mr. Henry Graham, Merchant, to Mrs. Mary Johnston, formerly a resident of New York.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Slede, to Miss Mary Ann Spinlow, both of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, by the same, Mr. Charles Hepburn, to Miss Lydia, only daughter of Mr. Adolphus Trafton, all of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Thursday evening, by Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Mr. Stephen McCormick, to Miss Mary Ann Whatt, all of this city.

At Simonds, on 6th inst., by Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. Joseph Ballentine, to Miss Jane White.

In the Parish of Upham, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Mr. James Hamilton Gordon, to Miss Ann Powers, both of Carleton, St. John.

At Grand Lake, Queen's County, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. William Tabb, of Cornwall, England, to Miss Mary Boyle, of Cambridge.

On the 1st inst., at the Manor of St. Fredericton, by the Rev. J. M. Brooke, Mr. Charles Stewart, to Miss Elizabeth Burpe, both of Fredericton.

At Christ Church, Fredericton, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, M. A., Mr. Charles M. Brown, of Portland, N. B., to Miss Julia E. Segee, of Fredericton.

On the 29th ult., by [illegible], in the Parish Church of [illegible], Joyce, to Miss Mary Scantling, both of the Parish of Botsford, County of Westmorland.

On the 5th ultimo, at St. James' Church, Granville (Nova Scotia), by the Rev. John Storrs, Charles Allison, Esquire, of Halifax, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of [illegible], Esq., of Elmsdale, Kentville.

At Windsor, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, A. M., Fowden Haliburton, Esq., of Whiteley, near Wigan, England, to Augusta Louisa Neville, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Clifton, near Windsor.

At Halifax, on the 28th ult., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Capt. Henry D. Smart, 76th Regt., and A. D. C. to Major General the Hon. C. Gore, to Louisa, daughter of John Wallace, Esq.

Died.

On Sunday morning 2d inst., after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, aged 70 years.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Tuesday morning last, Catherine, wife of Mr. James Flanigan, aged 55 years, a native of Carlingford, County of Louth, Ireland, and for the last thirty-four years a resident of this City, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday evening last, Johannah, wife of Mr. John Pryor, aged 60 years.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hugh Doherty, Butcher, aged 44 years, a native of Londonderry, Ireland.

On Wednesday morning, Margaret Jane, daughter of Mr. James McWilliams, aged 8 years.

Suddenly, on Friday evening, after a short illness, Mr. Charles Reynolds, aged 22 years, son of Mr. B. Reynolds, of this City.

In Portland, on Sunday morning, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, in the 59th year of his age, a native of the County of Tyrone, Ireland, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday, the 27th June, at Stockholm, King's County, Sarah, wife of Mr. David Keirstead, and daughter of the late Chalmers Blakeny, of Westmorland, in the 45th year of her age.

At Blissville on the first inst., Mr. James Seely, Junr., in the 32d year of his age.

At Cambridge, Queen's County, on the 25th ult., Mr. John McCaw, of Coleraine, Ireland, in the 44th year of his age.

At the Rolling Dam, St. Patrick, on the 22d June, after a protracted illness, [illegible], wife of Mr. Christian [illegible], aged 21 years and 3 months. [illegible]

On the 27th May last, after a short illness, Miss Hannah, daughter of John O'Leary, Esq., of Chipman, Q. C., aged 19 years. [illegible]

At Hill-Side, Norton, on the 7th instant, Joseph A. Sleywright, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Tuesday—Barque Trent, Collett, New-Bedford, 7—Crane & Co., ballast.

Schr. John Ross, Chisholm, Portland, 4—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., flour.

Hiram, Fitzpatrick, Portland, 2—Master ballast.

Wednesday—Ship Princeton, Russell, New-York, 5—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Barque Stentor, Stephenson, New-York, 10—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

R. H. Douglas, Johnston, Savannah, 10—J. Hamilton, pitch pine timber.

Brig Sutcliffe, Coffin, New-York, 8—C. McLauchlan, flour.

Brazilian, Bray, Savannah, 16—Cudlip & Snider, pitch pine timber.

Schr. Zealand, Ryder, Porto Rico—E. Allison, sugar.

Betsy, Barto, P. E. Island,—Master, oats.

Thursday—Barque Ann Harley, Swany, New-York, 7—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Nepenthe, Hatfield, Savannah, 12—C. McLauchlan, pitch pine timber.

Caesar, Stange, New-York—H. Garbutt, ballast.—(At Musquash.)

Brig Ellen, Chewell, Charente, via Halifax, 4—T. S. Sage, brandy.

[illegible], Covell, Savannah, 12—pitch pine timber.

[illegible], Pennant, Scott, Newark, 8—Wm. Thomson, [illegible] and plaster.