GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

As to Turkey itself, we are told that the old Moslem spirit has been fairly roused in every province of the country, and that the population, headed by their local chiefs, are eagerly coming forward to defend the Sultan from the indignity and wrong which the Russian despot would put upon him. The Sultan, in putting his signature to the answer rejecting the propositions of Prince Menschikoff, is reported to have said, "I really cannot understand what it is attempted to exact from me. I desire only the happiness of all my subjects, without distinction of religious creed, and have shown this desire with more ardour than any of my predecessors, and yet the more I display this feeling the less gratitude do I find on the part of the Christian princes who are my neighbours." The Sultan then signed in a bold hand. His language has since spread everywhere through his dominions, and is said to have produced an electrical effect. His conduct, indeed, throughout the whole of the trying circumstances in which the arrogant demands of Russia have recently placed him, has been such as to secure to him the unbounded admiration and love of the whole of his subjects. The enthusiasm of the Turks is represented as being at its height; and, in the estimation of some by no means incompetent judges, it is exceedingly doubtful whether, in the conflict which impends, Turkey alone would not be found to be more than a match, in the field, for the Northern hordes which the Czar could oppose to her. This may, probably, be too sanguine an opinion; but it is certain that the Turkish spirit is completely up, and that the number and character of the troops which the Sultan can oppose to the march of an invader are by no means to be despised.

It is to be hoped, however, that the Czar will not allow the ruffled feelings, consequent upon the defeat of insidious doings at Constantinople. Should he do so, he may rest assured that the humiliation he has already sustained in the defeat of his policy will be as nothing compared with the utter rack and ruin which will befall his arms.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

On the 16th of March most urgent despatches from the Governor of Nankin were received by the Chinese Governor of Shanghai, requiring him to implore the foreign Consuls to send immediate assistance to Nankin, and stating that unless foreign aid were afforded, and that immediately, the city must fall into the hands of the rebels, by whom it was closely invested both by land and water. A fleet of Imperial junks, assisted by hired Portuguese armed lorchas, which had been sent up the river to oppose the progress of the insurgents had been overpowered by the rebel flotilla; and the latter, sailing down the Yangtsekiang, had anchored without opposition immediately opposite Nankin. The division of the 'revolutionary army' investing the place by land is stated to be 30,000 strong, and increasing. Several days before this, the Chinese Government had also applied for assistance to Sir C. Bonham, the British Commissioner at Hongkong. Sir Chas. accordingly departed in Her Majesty's steamship Hermes on the 13th of March for Shanghai, but had not arrived there when the mail left. Her Majesty's steamship Salamander had also gone to Shanghai, and Her Majesty's ship Lily was already there. The French war steamer Cassini and the United States' leviathan Susquehanna have both proceeded up the Yangtsekiang, and [illegible]

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in the boat, for water, and that eight armed Moors having come down from the mountains, they took one of the men a prisoner, and carried him away to the interior. The second case, which is more properly a case of piracy, is given as follows in the *Correo de Andalucia*, (Malaga paper,) of the 22nd ultimo. The scene of this occurrence is Alhucemas, on the Riff coast:—"The 'land' Santo Christo had sailed from that settlement in the forenoon, but continued in sight the rest of the day, and was completely becalmed in the evening. At about half-past ten two vessels were seen to approach her, one of which hoisted a lantern, which led the Spanish crew and passengers to infer that assistance was sent them from Alhucemas. They were, however, soon undeceived by the language of their supposed friends, and scarcely time to get into the boat of the 'land,' making up their mind to abandon her in the hope of at least saving their lives. In this they succeeded, and reached the settlement. On their arrival they found that a musket, which had been fired by the pirates, had alarmed the garrison, and that three boats, with a sufficient number of troops in them were already on the point of starting, when the fugitives landed. By the information communicated by them they were enabled to proceed, accompanied by the boat of the 'land,' in the proper direction, and would no doubt have recovered her, had not the Moors, who had taken possession of her, run her ashore. Thither it would have been useless to follow her, Upwards of 500 Riffians were on the beach, and the whole coast was lighted; which proved that the piratical attempt had been planned by the Carique of the neighbouring camp, with whom negotiations had been carried on but a short time before, and to whose deceitful promises a degree of credit seems to have been given. And that this was really the case is proved by his having next presumed to send five Moors and a Jew to confer with the officer commanding the settlement, and to impose humiliating conditions for the restitution of the 'land.' His envoys were arrested; he was told that if he did not restore her in four hours' time, his house would be bombarded and the district laid waste: and as he paid no attention to this intimation, the batteries of the place threw so maney hollow projectiles into his camp, that he gave up the vessel, but none of the effects which the pirates had plundered."

ENGLAND.

THE NUNNERY MOVEMENT.—Some excitement has been caused in Great Britain and Ireland, by a Bill having been introduced into Parliament to enable Commissioners appointed by the Government to visit and enquire into the state of Nunneries. The following is a summary of the new proposed Bill.

The Bill is entituled, "A Bill to Facilitate the Recovery of Personal Liberty in certain cases," brought in and read a first time by Mr. Thomas Chambers and Sir R. Harry Inglis, Bart. The preamble recites the difficulty which exists in certain cases in which females are supposed to be detained in houses, in ascertaining whether or not they are so detained against their will, or without the knowledge of their parents or relations, and the necessity of removing this difficulty. The enacting part requires the Lord Chancellors of Great Britain and of Ireland to appoint one or more Commissioners, for whom an oath of office is prescribed. Each Commissioner is empowered, in case he has good reason to suppose that any female is detained in any house or building against her will, to visit such place, between certain hours, and enter by force, if necessary, but with a justice, and see every part of the house, and have a list of all inmates, and of all who slept there on the preceding night, and see every one, and examine each, if needful, apart from the rest, and ascertain whether any female is detained there against her will. The Commissioner is then enabled to make complaint to the Court on behalf of the female. Penalties are attached to any interference with the Commissioners or misrepresentation of facts. He is required to make a report to Parliament of all he does, &c., and he is privileged like other justices.

Mr. John O'Connell, after a retirement of some years from public political life, has come out with a pungent epistle to the "People of Ireland" in behalf of the nuns. He admits that "Repeal" is dead, and that "Sharman Crawford's Bill" is a sham; consequently there is, in his opinion, no use in agitating for either at present. The great cry should be "The nuns, the nuns, the nuns."

Mr. John O'Connell, in a letter to the *Times*, denies that his father desired the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church, and enters his protest against the assertion that the Irish Catholics are "not loyal."

The Killarney Junction Railway forty-one [illegible]

[illegible]

AUSTRALIA.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

Divisions as early as practicable, and it is the general belief that this really chaste and imposing ceremonial will revive a new and enlarged interest throughout the Order. It was voted that the installation of officers might be performed in public where Divisions desired it.

NEXT SESSION.—The Eleventh Session will be held at St. John, British Province of New Brunswick, on the third Wednesday in June next, June 19 being the tenth anniversary of the organization of the National Division.

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION AND A SPECIAL SESSION.—The National Division strongly approved of the world's Convention to be held in New-York in September, and a Special Session of the National Division at that time was agreed to, for the purpose of heartily cooperating in that great movement.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.—W. P. Thomas B. Wolfe, an Indian of Cherokee Division, No. 1, was admitted for the purpose of reporting the state of the Order among his tribe. He stated that four Divisions are in successful operation and effecting good among his brethren. As the white man had given the Indian the fire water, he urged that he would now give him the remedy, which he considered a thorough organization of the Sons of Temperance. He concluded by presenting an application for the Cherokee nation and the adjoining tribes. The charter was granted. There is also one Division doing good service among the Choctaws.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, June 29, 1853.

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of hearing the political sentiments of all classes. The extended circle of society presented and the well known hospitality of the Colonists to military men likewise rendered—him—familiar with their social state," preface; p. VIII. In travelling a second time "over a large extent of country, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Canadas as well as in the United States," I served—he says—as a field officer of Militia!—as a Lieutenant Colonel commanding a regiment!! and as a justice of the Peace!!!—the notes of admiration are our own, and Prince Edward Island readers, at least, will not think them misplaced. He does not hesitate to allude to the speculation of purchasing the Worrell Estate, nor to that of the Albatross steamer, though he omits to state that he had to give up both for want of means to complete the purchases, though not until compelled by a residence of some time in the County Jail, at Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

Were it not that Lieutenant Colonel Sleigh, as he has the assurance still to term himself—though his commission has been long since cancelled—is an unprincipled adventurer in every sense of the word, and were it not that the work itself is such a mixture of truth and fable, and even where true so exaggerated and heightened into carricature, we might have recommended it not only as well calculated to amuse an idle hour, but one from which much information may be derived. The language is good and some of the descriptions of the manners of the people, and scenes he has gone through, so racy and vivid, that one is obliged both to smile and admire, although persuaded that the writer is but an accomplished scoundrel after all, and is at a loss when to believe and when to withhold be lief.

He lands at Halifax, having arrived from England in one of Cunard's Steamers, and ventures to predict of Nova Scotia, from its proximity to the mother Country, with the aid of steam and Electric Telegraph, that "her future will be brilliant" and that where there are now 30,000 inhabitants in the town of Halifax, there will be 300,000. He travels through Windsor, on his route to Annapolis, during which the "tale of a musical box" is introduced with what purpose we are at a loss to guess, unless indeed for the purpose of swelling the book. Chapter 3d, is devoted to life in Cape Breton, having been ordered there with his detachment, and is a highly coloured sketch of the country and people of Sydney, the quondam seat of government, previous to the re-annexation of that Island to Nova Scotia. Chapter 4th treats of New Brunswick; but there being nothing original in it, and the author having drawn largely from Dr. Gesner and others—we pass it over. We doubt whether he has ever been in New Brunswick, except, perhaps, in the City of St. John, for a few hours. Chapter 5th, however, has great attractions, and here it is that we lament our want of entire faith in the assertions of the writer. We shall however, give in our next, his description of the passage of the Straits of Northumberland, in the spring of 1852, and in so doing, we would call upon those who have made the same journey to say whether it is correct or not. Is is well written, and if at all true, and the dangers of the passage be but one third as great as they are stated, the wonder is not that Messrs. Irving accept the paltry remuneration of £5 Currency, per trip; but that they can be induced to venture at all.

Chap. 7, treats of the Island; but this will require a more lengthened notice than we can offer in our present No. We shall therefore give a review of that and the remainder of the book next week. One quotation however seems so applicable to the present times that we cannot forbear to insert it.

"In the British Provinces that purity of government commonly attributed to "simple and happy people," as surface travellers are prone to designate the Colonists, is not to be found. Political influence is exercised in a most corrupt manner. An election, to be successful, must have its drinking-bouts for the respective candidates.

"On one occasion last winter, on proceeding from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the frontiers of New Brunswick, we had booked a seat in the six-horse stage for Amherst. On taking our place inside, we found our companions to consist of two large kegs on the opposite seat, and one substantial barrel on the foot-rug. Behind the coach were lashed four barrels of like proportions, while the roof was heavily laden with casks. On making inquiry, we were informed that the barrels in question contained "liquor" for the Honourable Provincial Secretary who was candidate for the County of Cumberland, and whose election was to come off on the following day; the spirits, thus conveyed in the "Royal Mail," were destined by that "liberal" gentleman, to "elevate" his constituency, and to act as a powerful argument upon the senses of the electors, touching the benefit to be derived from voting for so hospitable a candidate. Alcohol had its triumph, and the "free and independant" yeomen of Cumberland returned their favourite.

"The electors are further rewarded by a species of after pecuniary compensation,—or, in other words, "bribery after the act,"—in the shape of "road compensation," which consists of an annual vote of money for the "repair" of the public roads. In a favourite district, inhabited by the constituents of a government candidate, a new road is projected, and into the electors' pockets flows money which they would otherwise not have received. As far as the roads themselves are concerned, they receive but little attention, and one fourth of the sum annually voted would be sufficient amply to remunerate a contractor for keeping them in a perfect state of repair. That they are not now in a state so greatly to be wished, our shaken bones can attest."

There are other places it seems than Prince Edward Island where "Bribery after the act is committed in Electioneering matters."

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conferred, will exhibit the sense of right and wrong, as it is understood and carried out by that "simple community." In one case, a farmer, who was short of funds, thought that the firing of his homestead—which was well insured in an English office, with an agency at Halifax—would be a desirable mode of raising the needful. He accordingly arranged a room in the lower story of his premises to commence operations, in which a fair supply of pine-bark, shavings, etc., was deposited; he ignited the mass, mounted his horse, and departed for the Capital, from whence he crossed over to Pictou and went to Halifax, to arrange business matters. He deemed it an advisable step to kill two birds with one stone; and he went therefore to the agent of the Insurance-office, duly reported the loss by fire of his farm-house, and demanded the payment of his insurance-money.

"The agent forwarded directions for the usual inquiries to be made on the spot, when, to the consternation of the simple farmer, and to the surprise of the agent and all concerned, it was found that the fire in the lower room, from some cause or another, had been accidently extinguished, while the tenement, reported to have been burnt to the ground, still stood unscathed. A hearty laugh followed this discovery, and there the matter ended.

"Money was still required by the enterprising yeoman, and a fire was absolutely necessary to improve his fortunes. On the second occasion, therefore, he built up a glorious pyre, and, determining not to be baffled, he left a servant-girl with directions to see that the fire burnt freely; at length, the devoted farm-house was consumed. The insurance-money was again applied for but, on inquiry, the facts of the case being too palpable, as a matter of course compensation was refused, and the simple man was warned to be more cautious in future. No prosecution ever took place.

"We have known of houses, erected by "highly respectable people," on a moderate scale, being burnt down on the eve of completion, *accidentally, of course*; the insurance-money has been received, and a more substantial and commodious edifice erected therewith. If a ship is launched, and turns out an unprofitable spec., the community will commiserate the "enterprising owner," and the common result of their sympathy and consideration is to hint that, to save himself, she must be "beached," which means, run on Sable Island or some other safe, snug spot for defrauding the Insurance-offices in this way.

"In Prince Edward Island, we were paying a drover for superintending a flock of sheep. He gave his receipt in full, when, telling us a long story about his "starving children," he ended by requesting we would let him have a barrel of flour, which lay in our agent's store, and was rather musty. We said he might have it. He then requested a written order on the store-keeper, for its delivery; this we gave him. Some days after, it turned out that the musty barrel had been disposed of before the receipt of our order. The man to whom, out of charity, we had given the order, then demanded the amount, in cash, lost by his non-receipt of the barrel of flour. This we resisted as a scandulous imposition: we had however, after some legal expense, to pay the demand of this simple Islander. I could enumerate dozens of cases of a like nature; and I have related these anecdotes; as they more forcibly exemplify the moral and social state of the lower classes of the Provinces, than any lengthened dissertation unsupported by facts."

The following we give as the opinion of the author on the subject of uniting the North American Provinces into one powerful government. We shall comment upon it, at better leisure.

"In the change which must shortly take place, by the entire re-modelling of the system of Colonial Government for the British North American Colonies, and the Legislative union of those disjointed Provinces, not one of the least benefits to be derived will be the suppression of those wretched cliques, the Houses of Assembly, and the ridiculous and contemptible petty Governments for such places as Prince Edward Island. When that question shall be mooted, 2,500,000 British North Americans will laugh to scorn the idea of 70,000 people being permitted to retain the expensive and useless Executives now kept up. The little huckster and small farmer, relieved from their senatorial duties, will be more profitably employed in sweeping their shops and driving the plough, than in attempting improvements upon the magnificent system of British Jurisprudence. The members to be returned to represent the Province in an Imperial Parliament House, in Canada, will be men of standing, education, and property, to whom payment for their services will form the least inducement for seeking the honour of representing their province in an august and dignified Senate. Poor ignorant men will have to stay at home and mind their family concerns, while more educated, independent, and consequently competent gentlemen will take much better are for them of their political interests.

"This will not prove acceptable to the office-hunters, but that is of small importance. The isolated situation of the Island is a sufficient guarantee against rebellion. They are too far off from the States to join that Republic, and if refractory, a couple of regiments would soon bring the Islanders to a sense of their own impotence. They require a lesson (though we wish them not so harsh a one as we have indicated); for, removed as they are from all intercourse with the world, these narrow-minded Provincials really fancy themselves par [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.

June 27th, 1853.

The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court was this day opened with the usual formalities. [illegible]

Port of Charlottetown.

[illegible]

Passengers.

[illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]