

at the first shot from them, and it be the signal for commencing the bombardment. They therefore withdrew, and the above named eight vessels, together with the others, were surrendered. These last mentioned were left behind, as being not worth the trouble of landing home. The crews of the English vessels gave a salute of 100 shots to mark the occasion, and the next place to be honored with a visit would be Riga.

**THE FRENCH NORTH-EAST FRONT,** by its inexorable delay in advancing to join Sir Charles Napier, is completely paralysing his measures in the Baltic.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Count Schouvaloff has been insured by the people of that capital.

On passing through the streets in his carriage he was hissed, hooted, and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend. He was accused of being the cause of the war, of not having taken sufficient care to provide against its casualties, and of having shown indifference and negligence. Whatever be the cause, the symptoms of popular agitation were not to be mistaken.

**SWEDEN AND THE WESTERN POWER.**—An able article has appeared in the Swedish *Aftonblad*, which is one of the most popular journals of the north of Europe, the most powerful organ of public opinion in the country, and a firm partizan of the Western power. It is seen from this declaration of the principal Swedish Journal that the free and intelligent people of that country are watching, not merely as spectators, the events now occurring almost within sight of their coasts. It was but the other day that Admiral Napier was received with enthusiasm at Stockholm, and his very first act of war in the Baltic has been the capture of a fortress on the south-western extremity of the island, which was once an out-post of the Swedish power. Every Englishman must feel that, if there is a State in Europe whose independence it is desirable for us to support, and whose power we may reasonably wish to increase, Sweden is that State.

Eighty pieces of artillery, of large calibre and of enormous power, have been embarked at Toulon and Marseilles. They are intended for Sebastopol. It now seems certain that the plan of a combined attack by sea and land on that celebrated fortress of the Crimea has been decided upon, and that, in the event of success, at a short interval from the other, news of something very important taking place in the Baltic and Black Sea. The plan of campaign, as drawn up by Marshal St. Arnaud at Constantinople, has been received this day by the Ministry at War.

The Swedish squadron, stationed lately at Carlscrona, and destined to go to Ljungsbyen, under the command of Rear Admiral Krusenstjerna, consists of the following vessels:—The *Prinze* of battle ships Charles XIII, flagship of Prince Oscar, and the *Prinze* of battle ships, the frigates *Desiree* and *Eugenie*, the steam frigates *Thor* and *Gesle*, and the schooner *Nordenfjeld*. This squadron will before long be reinforced by the *Prinze* of battle ship *Gustaf the Great*, and the steam frigates *Orad*. The Norwegian squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Hesselberg, consists of the frigates *Desideria* and *Freja*, the corvette *Nordstjernen* (North Star), and the corvette *Nidaros*.

It is said that Gustafsweren, a fortress of the first order, occupying a promontory at the extreme south-west of Finland, just at the entrance of that gulf to which Finland gives its name, has fallen beneath the power of Admiral Napier's assault. No particulars of his first engagement on the part of the Baltic fleet have as yet reached us. There is, however, good reason to believe that the destruction of the fortress was complete; and that as many as 1,500 Russians were made prisoners. This, if true, is a good beginning, and augurs well for the success of the Admiral in his operations against places of superior strength. The position of Gustafsweren is important. It may be said to command, like the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, and to be admirably calculated to form the base of any operations that the Admiral may choose to undertake either towards Abo in the north, or towards the south, or towards Cronstadt in the east.

**A CRITICAL POSITION.**—Admiral Cracow has positively that a corps of 20,000 Russians, with artillery and provisions, is on its march towards the Austrian Gallician frontier. On the Austrian side there are stated to be 100,000 men already concentrated in Galicia, together with 150,000 men in Southern Hungary, part of whom are directed on Transylvania. It is to be hoped that they will not advance too far, and so threaten the rear of the Russian forces in the Dobrukscha to such an extent as to compel their retreat before the expedition of the combined forces had time to take up such a position as will insure the entire Russian forces being surrounded by

Austrians, Turks, French, and English. The whole Russian force on the Danube must be taken prisoners either by surrender or by defeat. It is only a coup, such as this that will open the eyes of the Russian nation.

It is very currently reported in Paris that M. Thouvenel is nominated ambassador at Constantinople in place of General Baragney d'Hilliers.

The Diario do Governo publishes the declaration of neutrality on the part of Portugal during the present contest with Russia.

**ATHENS, MAY 12.**—The approach of a French army corps was announced here on the 11th by the officers of the 20th Light Infantry, who landed here from the Euphrate, and entered the Piræus the same day. Everybody here was discussing this intelligence, which, it is said, has made a profound impression on the minds of the Greek population.

#### OVERLAND MAIL.

Russia has concluded treaties with Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva. The articles of the treaty between Russia and Khiva are as follows:—The friend and enemies of the one State are to be the friends and enemies of the other. Russia will not interfere with the dominions or laws of Khiva. A Russian ambassador is to reside at Khiva. A subsidiary force of 10,000 horsemen is to be kept at Khiva, officered and paid by Russia. Russian, Persian, Bokharan, and Afghan slaves, now in Khiva, are to be released, on payment of all their value. Russia will have the right to build cantonments, and to establish a force for twenty years, on the Khivan frontier. The Russian force will retire from the neighbourhood of Khiva.

Dost Mahomed demands, as the price of his alliance, 5,000 Russian troops, and the necessary funds, to recover Peshawar.

The patriot army is advancing towards Peking. The Americans have established a friendly feeling with Japan.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

We understand that it has been determined to discontinue the collection at the Treasury of the One per Cent. (loan) duty on manufactured articles, and that all the duties collected on that account since the loan was paid off will be refunded.—*Courier*, June 3.

Wednesday last was held as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the Province, and in this City it was very generally observed. We think the feeling of the people is entirely at one with the Mother Country in the most religious and necessary war which she has undertaken, and the collections taken up by various congregations for the wives and children of the soldiers and sailors, show what our sympathy amounted to. In the Church of Scotland, the collection was upwards of £75, in Trinity Church about £50; St. John's, £35; St. James', £10.—*Ibid*.

THE FURST is now rapidly falling and we are glad to learn that the damage done will not be so great as was anticipated. No doubt the quantity of Timber lost will fall heavily on individuals, but the quantity which the high fret has enabled parties to get out, far exceeds on the aggregate the partial losses which have been sustained. The quantity coming to market this year must be enormous, and as there is every prospect of the present high price being sustained, business will, we hope, be generally remunerative.—*Ibid*.

We are glad to learn that notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, vegetation has made such rapid progress within the last three weeks, that every thing is nearly as forward now as in the most favourable seasons. Grass presents an unusually luxurious appearance, and if nothing unforeseen occurs, hay will be very abundant.—*Ibid*.

We were mistaken in supposing that Mr. Giles had arrived last week. We hope nothing will prevent his getting here next week, as the season for the profitable employment of labour is passing speedily over. We are glad to learn, however, that the forty-five miles of the Railroad from the Bend towards Shediac and St. John, let to American contractors, will no doubt be pushed on vigorously.—*Ibid*.

H. M. Cutter *Nelley*, Lieut. Burgess, arrived on Monday last from Halifax, for the protection of the Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.—*Ibid*.

The construction of the tubular iron bridge across the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, has commenced. One of the immense coffer-dams, made of timber in which the piers are to be built, was launched on Friday and towed to its place, and others are in progress. Some 1500 men will, it is said, be employed on the bridge the coming summer.—*Ibid*.

**JAMAICA.**—His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica left the Island on the 11th May for England. His Lordship had just completed a tour of inspection of his diocese, which occupied on the whole a period of six months.

**SYDNEY, C. B. June 3.**—The June Term of the Supreme Court to be held in this County, will commence in this place on Tuesday next.—His Honor Mr. Justice De Barros will preside.—The Trial of Nicholas Henry Martin, Esq., for shooting Archibald Otto Doid, Esq., we understand will probably occupy the larger portion of the week. M. I. Wilkins, L. O'Connor Doyle, and — Wallace, Esquires, are engaged on the part of the defence. The prosecuting Officer will be the Hon. W. A. Henry, Solicitor General. There are over 50 witnesses reported to be subpoenaed to give testimony, either on behalf of the Crown or of the accused, at this Trial.—*News*.

The Steamer *Do Is*, Capt. Davidson, of Quebec, 60 horse power, arrived here on Wednesday last, and having taken on board a supply of Coal, sailed on Thursday for the Straits of Belleisle, whither she proceeds for the purpose of landing a number of persons sent by the Canadian Government to superintend the erection of Light Houses there.—*Ibid*.

#### Editorial Miscellany.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived from Boston yesterday morning, having been detained several hours outside the harbour by the fog. The United States papers by this arrival contain more than the usual quantity of riots and murders.

A very serious riot took place in Brooklyn, on Sunday last, occasioned by a street preacher holding forth against Roman Catholicism. A number of persons were wounded and numerous arrests made, chiefly as the names indicate, of Irishmen.

The capture of a fugitive slave in Boston has been the occasion of rioting and great excitement in that city. An attempt to rescue the slave from the officers resulted in the death of one of them, who was shot in the abdomen and soon after expired. A judicial process subsequently gave the slave over to his captors—the law has triumphed, but it has been by using all the power of the government for its vindication. The slave Burns had to be escorted to the place of embarkation by 145 United States troops, under command of Major Ridgely, including a detachment of United States artillery, with a nine-pounder cannon loaded with grape shot, and the men provided with twenty-four rounds of ball cartridges. The State troops, under Major General Edmunds, embraced the lancers and light dragoons, with a regiment of infantry, and another of artillery—altogether one thousand men.—The entire police force of the city was also engaged, and rendered efficient service.

It was with much difficulty that this imposing force prevented a rescue.

We are glad to find from the following paragraph, and the intelligence to which it alludes, that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest:—

"We publish elsewhere, extracts from journals in various parts of the country relative to the grain crops."

It is estimated that in the Western States the yield will be twenty to twenty-five per cent. greater than last year. In New England generally the crops are very promising, and in New York, Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest."

During the absence of the Rev. Mr. Cochran, the responsibility of the Editorial department of this Paper will rest with its Proprietor.

Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that the Honble. J. B. Uniacke, late Attorney General, and the Honble. Joseph Howe, late Provincial Secretary, of Nova Scotia, shall retain the titles and precedence given them by their respective warrants.

#### KING'S COLLEGE—ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

W. Sawers Stirling,	£2 10 0
D. McPherson,	0 10 0
D. Gallagher, 2d don.	1 0 0
Mr. Walford,	1 0 0

#### PAST-DAY COLLECTIONS.

New Dublin,	£0 7 6
Shelburne,	4 5 10
Guysborough,	1 5 6
Manchester,	1 1 0
Dalhousie Sett.	0 10 0
Aricbat, 2nd	0 5 0
Sydney, C. B.	8 0 0
Parrsboro',	3 12 6
Granville,	2 15 0
Co. Harbour, E. Shore.	0 17 0
Falmouth,	1 3 6

Clergymen who have not already sent in their Past Day collections, may forward them at once, to the Archdeacon, or to the Halifax Bank, where the money is deposited.

**THE RAILWAY.**—The tenders for grading the first 6½ miles of the Provincial Railroad were opened yesterday, and that of Messrs. Cameron, Fraser, Cameron & Turnbull, of Pictou, accepted. They engage to do all the work and deliver it over to the Commissioners on the 8th day of October next, for £22,925, being £3,527 per mile. The work commences at the Governor's North Farm, at Richmond, and terminates near the Nine Mile River, at Pictou Mill.