

ed that, to strengthen the hands of the peace party, the minister of war will be dismissed, and that the fleets will be invited to make a demonstration in the sea of Marmora." If, therefore, in asking for the presence of English and French ships at Constantinople, the Porte has chosen to assign the protection of Europeans as a reason for his request, it is fair to remember that, while negotiations of any kind are pending, policy dictates that any appeal to material aid should be made in the form least offensive to the opposite side.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—Convicted by the arguments of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Ulemas have revoked their late declarations. The procession of the Hoiram, which was to give occasion to a popular demonstration, went off in perfect tranquillity. Extensive measures of precaution had been taken, and the garrison and the police were reinforced by strong detachments of troops and peace officers. The crews of the vessels in the harbour were confined on board their ships. From 15,000 to 20,000 muskets have been taken from the arsenal at Irene and shipped off to Yarna. Another despatch, of the same date, states that the excitement caused by the step taken by the Ulemas threatened the most serious consequences, and that on the 14th inst. the Ambassadors of France and Great Britain resolved to order three French and three British steam-frigates from the fleets in Besika Bay to proceed to Constantinople. The French Ambassador was the first to take this measure. The greatest consternation prevails among the Christian population of the Turkish capital. On the 15th inst. the refusal of Russia to accede to the Turkish modifications of the Vienna Note had not yet become publicly known at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.—On the evening of the 10th inst. the French Ambassador sent his Chief Secretary of Legation to Besika, to ask the two Admirals to send some large vessels to Constantinople. On the 13th and 14th the British frigates Niger and Tiger and the French frigates Mogador and Gomer arrived, these vessels being under the command of Rear-Admiral Le Barbier du Tinen. Besides the four frigates, that officer has under his command the British vessels Retribution, Fairy, and Cavalot, and the French vessels Sane, Chaptel, Ajaccio, and Friedland. The news of the rejection on the part of Russia of the modifications of the Vienna Note has just arrived. It has produced a profound sensation, but there is no danger of a popular rising. After the Beiram a special Cabinet Council was convened, under the Presidency of the Sultan. None were present but the Grand Vizier, Redschid Pasha, Mehemet Ali, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Nothing has transpired of the deliberations of the Council.

The London Daily News of Thursday says, Admiral Dandas has received orders from the Admiralty to move with the English fleet from Besika Bay to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—The rejection of the amended note by Russia is known. The expected crisis has not occurred, and the cabinet remains without modification. No announcement respecting the course to be next adopted by the government has been made. On the 16th the Sultan presided over a cabinet council, attended exclusively by the Grand Vizier, Redschid Pasha, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 14.—It appears that hitherto Prince Gortschakoff has received no orders to concentrate his troops for the much talked of evacuation of this territory. On the contrary, for the last few days fresh troops have been pouring in from Braila, and are hence marched on to Krajova. Measures are taken which leave no doubt that our northern guests mean to winter with us. On the 11th inst. the fete of the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia was celebrated with much pomp in the Serikdar Church. Prince Stirbey and a great number of Boyars were present. Prince Stirbey has imprisoned two young Boyars in a monastery of Snareov for quarrelling with a Russian officer. The Russian soldiers are deserting in great numbers, but most of the fugitives are captured, as the line of the Danube is strongly guarded. Most of them expiate the offence by death. Some of the officers have been shot as a measure of discipline, and the intercessions of the most influential persons prove of no avail.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The march of fresh troops into the principalities is to go on until the addition reaches 40,000. The troops lately encamped at Bucharest are ordered to ascend the Danube as far as Kalarfat.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 13.—Fresh troops from Southern Russia are continually pouring in. The camp near Fokchany is about to be broken up and moved to Giurgevo, opposite Ruscuk.

EGYPT.

Abbas Pasha had issued an order prohibiting the exportation of grain from Egypt, from the 28th of September; but, on the representation of the consuls, the prohibition may be delayed until the 30th of November.

A letter from Alexandria of the 20th instant furnishes particulars respecting the late prohibition to export wheat, maize, barley, and beans from that port. The step was communicated to the European Consuls at Alexandria by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who came from Cairo for the purpose on the 16th, and was to take effect on the 28th; the scantiness of the crops being alleged as its ground.

Mr. J. Green, Consul and acting Consul-General of Great Britain, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence convened a meeting of the British merchants to advise as to the best steps to be taken under the cir-

cumstances, and the next day at a meeting of the Consuls it was determined to address the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a request to defer the prohibition until the 30th of November at least, in order that they may have some time to prepare to meet their engagements. The Minister gave them to understand that they might consider this request as granted, although the Viceroy had left Cairo, and he could not just now communicate with him.

RUSSIA.

ODESSA, Sept. 13.—Owing to the incessant arrivals of wheat, in immense quantities, from the interior, prices have gone down very considerably. The magazines do not suffice to contain the supplies.—Prince Menschikoff held a grand review of the fleet, a few days ago. It numbered fifty vessels, reckoning all above the size of a gun-boat. A number of Greek sailors have been enrolled.—The army corps of General Luders has received considerable reinforcements. Very many regiments are cantoned on the Dniester, and Bessarabia swarms with troops.—The cholera has broken out in a very decided manner, and makes numerous victims. A five days' quarantine has been established.—Several armed schooners and gun-boats are coming from Sebastopol to take up a position on the Danube.—A new levy of the Don Cossacks is announced.

BRODY, Sept. 18.—The recruitment which is in course of execution in the neighbouring (southern) provinces of Russia was never carried out so vigorously as at present. Instead of seven, the rate is now ten men in a thousand. Parents are held responsible for the flight of their sons.

Editorial Miscellany.

REV. MR. STANNAGE.—We have received a letter from this absent Brother, dated London, 24th Sept., from which we are glad to find that his health is much improved, and that he was busily engaged in endeavouring to carry out his plans, for such an endowment for St. Margaret's Bay as will secure the services of a second Missionary. As previously announced, he has obtained £400 currency towards this important object, and he mentions prospective engagements for preaching on that behalf for months to come. We heartily wish him all success. The Mission of Mr. S. is quite large enough to be divided, and to give ample employment to two active Missionaries. He mentions an account of the Mission, as published, together with a map, in one of the Quarterly papers of the Society P. G. F., which however we have not seen. Indeed it is only now and then that we get a sight of those papers.

☞ The General Convention of the P. E. Church of the U. States will commence its triennial Session to-day in the City of New York.

We observed lately in the papers of that City, that arrangements were being made for the entertainment of all the Clerical members, during their stay, among the Churchmen of the place. It would be well if such were the case here when the Clergy come to town to attend the D. C. Society, or a Visitation. We are persuaded that the members of the Church would esteem it a privilege thus to entertain their Ministering Brethren.

☞ The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland has recently returned from an extensive visitation of the N. E. coast of that Island, and of Labrador, of which an account is published in the Times, a part of which we shall transfer to our next number.

☞ John Spry Morris, Esqr. II. M. Surveyor General for this Province, and Lady, sailed for England in the Steamer yesterday morning. The Rev. Mr. Bliss (son of the Judge) was also among the Passengers.

A PROFITABLE STRANGER.—We hear that a Whale was lately cast on shore at Cross Island, near Lunenburg, which yielded the captors about £120. We hope our friend Smith who is there "the monarch of all he surveys", and sheds a "LIGHT" on the surrounding seas, will not forget his own good old Church, and also the young shoot at TURN'S BAY. We will be satisfied with a *tittle*.

☞ The Meeting of the Colonial Church and School Society for opening the training School at St. Andrew's Hall, 150 Gottingen street, was postponed on account of the weather until Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

The Bishop of Fredericton arrived in this city on Monday afternoon, *en route* for Canada, and thence for New York. The Bishop of Quebec returned here from Nova Scotia on Thursday last, and left again the following morning for his Diocese, by way of Portland. Bishop Spencer, some time Bishop of Madras, is travelling through Canada. He preached at Montreal last week.—*St. John's N. B. Church Witness.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

From the Royal Gazette Extraordinary, Oct. 14
RAILWAYS.

We are authorised to state that a Letter was received by the Lieutenant-Governor last week, from William Jackson, Esq., suggesting that if Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would grant £20,000 sterling, each, per annum, Canada £30,000, and the Imperial Government an equal sum, making in all £100,000, sterling, per annum, for a period long enough to enable him to purchase 3½ terminable annuities, that he and his friends would undertake to complete a Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to the St. Lawrence; the British Government, in addition to its own contribution, securing by its guarantee the sums to be given by the Provinces.

No reference is made, in this communication, to the Act of Incorporation, past last Session, or to the Branch Lines, east or west.

We understand that a Despatch was received by the last mail, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in which His Excellency is informed, that though the Queen's assent to the Railway Bills of last Session has been delayed by communications which passed during the last Spring and Summer, between the department and various gentlemen concerned in North American Railways, no sufficient cause exists for prolonging that delay, and that the Acts will consequently be submitted to Her Majesty for the assent required to bring them into operation.

☞ The Steamer *Canada* arrived at 2 a. m. on Thursday. Items of the principal news will be found in previous columns. It will be seen that the political sky in the East is daily more lowering, and as far as human eye can see an outburst is at hand. We have long been taught to pray "Give peace in our time O Lord!" and surely at present it behoves us to utter that petition with increasing fervour. Apart from the innumerable calamities which war brings in its train in the more immediate scenes of its raging, we in this country have cause to deprecate such a disturbance of general peace, inasmuch as it would no doubt check those great improvements to which we have so long been hopefully turning our eyes. We are sorry to find flour still on the rise, it having advanced 2s. 6d. a bbl. during the week. It is difficult to account for this on the ground of any real scarcity either in Europe or America. We hope it will turn out to be caused by the cupidity of speculators, who deserve to burn their fingers for meddling in such a way with the great necessary of life.

THE SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT.—This is the title of a very remarkable and well written book, from which we have made extracts in this and preceding numbers, but which we have not seen noticed by any of the City Press. The author is William Arthur, A. M., who under the above title professes to give sketches of the life of Mr. Samuel Budgett, late of Kingswood Hill, near Bristol. The Preface thus gives the design of this volume. "It is to furnish a work wherein an actual and a remarkable life is traced in relation to Commerce. It was never meant to enlarge the knowledge of the scholar, to mature the graces of the holy, or to hallow the retirement of the contemplative; but to be a friendly familiar book for the busy, to which men from the counting house and the shop might turn, feeling that it concerned them and for which they might possibly be the better here and hereafter." May God grant, that by the instrumentality of this humble book, some youths may be led to habits which may be profitable to all things, "some men lifted above the trammels of commercial selfishness, and some preachers or authors moved to labour to bring religion and business into closer union." We would cordially recommend this book as a valuable substitute for one half the trash imported into Halifax, and as one which will be found improving not only to the "young men of Commerce," to whom it is inscribed, but to all of both sexes who are beginning their course, and even farther, as profitable reading for those who are more advanced in the journey of life.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Johnston has received a letter from Mr. Jackson explaining the necessity of the immediate return of Mr. Betts and himself to England, in consequence of the state of European politics, and the condition of the London money market, and his consequent inability to spend any time in this Province, the necessity and advantage of his visit to Halifax being less pressing and important, so long as the bills remain in abeyance, and the survey we not been fully matured. It is gratifying, however, to learn that Mr. Jackson exhibits unabated interest in the Railroad works through this Province, and we are convinced that unless the malign influence of war preclude, we shall as early as is practicable, see Nova Scotia as fully embarked in the great work of Railroad progress as her sister Colonies.—*Colonist.*