RELEASE OF CECCHETTI

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

The Committee of the Protestant Alliance deserves the [illegible] of the Christian public on the success that has crowned its efforts for the liberation of Cecchetti. Lord Clarendon to whom the [illegible] answer to the memorial. His Lordship [illegible] notwithstanding the weight of care the Foreign Minister has to endure at this time, in spite of the perplexity and vexation that must continually result from correspondence with Vienna and Berlin [illegible] should prevent [illegible]. As it is well known that Lord Clarendon labors day and night in discharging duties that could only be sustained by a frame of iron strength, and a mind of equal buoyancy and vigor, we cannot refrain from paying our humble meed of admiration to the promptitude which increased the weight of his remonstrance, and produced the liberation of a poor artisan imprisoned, for Christ's sake, in a distant land. The French Government justly merits a similar acknowledgment. The union of the French and English representatives at the Court of Tuscany on behalf of Christian liberty, as well as the sublime Porte, on the same behalf, is one of the brightest signs of the times. It betokens the spread of right principles as well as the existence of a cordial understanding between the two greatest of European Powers, and almost gives encouragement to hope that the day is not far distant when, in France, religious liberty will become a reality, while in England the statute book will be freed from the faintest trace of intolerance.

As for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, we have less to say, because we are less able to appreciate his motives, and are utterly unable to realise in our own mind the infelicity of his position. He is neither more nor less than a secular arm of the Church of Rome. How far thanks are due for punishing Cecchetti all his days as a convict or a traitor, for tearing him from his children, and casting him out naked on the world, is a question that common humanity does not hesitate to answer. Abating nothing from the condemnation, it is our happiness to render the noble Earl who has done all that international custom allows, and rejoicing still that in any way, and to any extent, the influence of England is exerted for the honor of Christianity, we still maintain that it is both cruel and insolent for any Rome-ridden State, whether great or small, to banish its subjects because they choose to profess the religion of the Reformation. There is reason to apprehend that an understanding is growing up in Southern Europe, that Protestants must not be killed, ought not to be imprisoned, but may be banished. They are like stray cattle, caught in trespass. They are not to be knocked on the head, but only driven off the ground; or, perhaps, the exact arrangement will be—first to impound them, and give them up to any that are bold enough to come and claim them.

Here, again, comes a question as to what shall be done when there is no claimant. Another Italian, Eusebio Massei by name, has been impounded, so to speak for the last nine months, and the fact is only just now come to light. This we hear from an occasional correspondent. Nine months of the twelve have passed away, and so sternly has the inquisitorial secresy been enforced, that even his family have not dared to mutter abroad the facts of his arrest and condemnation. In the department of Pisa there is a functionary whom we must be allowed to call Commissary of the Inquisition, although he does duty as Prefect of Police. This person condemned Massei, last November, to the suffering he now undergoes, *but he did not try the man in open court, neither did he confront him with any witnesses.* England has a right to know under what instructions magistrates act in Tuscany, how far the code of Farinaccio remains in force beyond the borders of the Papal States, and to what degree the fundamental principles and the rules of inquisitorial jurisdiction enter into the administration of justice and police. It becomes necessary that Reformed Christendom should know as much as can be known concerning the legal power which the Church of Rome exerts over Protestants in Europe, and that, be it what it may, *all Protestant States throughout the world* should demand the abolition of all penalties on religion. The Turk or the Italian must be equally free to absent himself from the mosque or the masshouse, so far as the civil and ecclesiastical authorities are concerned, although entirely subject to the laws of his country as a member of civil society, and as fully amenable to the civil authority if he transgresses the law, as any of his fellow subjects. Meanwhile, there are sufferers languishing beyond the ken of those who befriended the Madiai, interposed their good offices for Miss Cunningham, and have now released Cecchetti from the Tuscan prison and the Tuscan State. The Protestants of Ponteders, an obscure community, of whom we have but this incidental information, deserve our sympathy. The tears and groans of Massei call to us from the cell where he has been tormented for the last nine months. France and England may yet have a mission to fulfil for mitigating the despotism of both Pontiffs, the Muscovite and the Italian, and they may profitably exercise their perseverance in favor of the sufferer of Ponteders and his afflicted family.

HUMAN LIFE.—The average of human life throughout the world is 33 years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years; one half before reaching seventeen. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches one hundred years; to every 100, only six reach the age of sixty five; and not more than one in 500 lives eighty years. There are on the earth, 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these 33,333,333 die every year. This loss is about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, tall men live longer than short ones.—Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age than men, but fewer afterwards. Children born in the spring are generally more robust than others, and births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

Such is the rigor of the blockade in the Baltic, that not a fisherman's boat can go into Cronstadt with its cargo, and the poor people along the coast, who are the victims of the policy of their Government are reduced to so pitiable a condition that even capture by the enemy is an alleviation of their misery. The Imperial Government avows its inability to preserve the property of its subjects [illegible] along the coast, [illegible] of the Allied cruisers alone [illegible] maritime towns and villages from [illegible].

BROTHER JONATHAN WANTING CANADA!

It is [illegible] to notice the increasing interest [illegible] by our American neighbors in this Canada [illegible] of the times, but the cool way they talk of appropriating us to their own uses is exceedingly amusing. One highly respectable journal—the Buffalo Express—commenting on international affairs the other day, cooly observed:—

"If our country would add to its greatness and wealth by substantial and valuable acquisitions it would negotiate for and obtain the Canadas by honorable purchase."

Exceedingly modest—buy us from Great Britain like a flock of sheep! On this the Albany Knickerbocker takes his Buffalo brother to task for ignorance of etiquette in the appropriation line.—There is a delightful harmony between the two on the main question,—obtain the Canadas; some slight difference as to the way of doing it, but that no doubt will be amicably and satisfactorily arranged.

The Knickerbocker thinks there might possibly be some little objections to the buying-up process on the part of the people of Canada; he goes for the striking down policy—the [illegible] plan, devour 'em first and then bolt 'em. Listen to Knickerbocker:

"Not by purchase but honorable negotiation.—The Canadians possess too much pride to allow their country to become a matter of sale. Negotiation would be complimentary, while a proposal to purchase would be looked upon as an insult.—We believe that the annexation of the Canadas would be a matter which would produce immense benefit to both nations."

The Buffalo annexationist does not take this rebuke meekly—he fancies he knows etiquette as well as another—he thinks "Knickerbocker" is striving to create a distinction without a difference. "The Canadas," Buffalo observes, "are British Colonies," and the mother must have an equivalent if she sells her child to Brother Johnathan.—How far the pride of the Canadians might be mortified by pending negotiations between the United States and Great Britain" for the proposed purchase and sale, Buffalo pretends not to know—but of this he is quite certain "such a proposition could involve no disrespect to the Colonies!"

We observe, too, that the New York Herald of Tuesday last contains an editorial article kindly with the people of Canada on the 'foreign control' exercised over them. The article is founded on some rumours that have reached New York that "Sir Edmund Head is not popular among his Colonial subjects" and is on the point of "being chased, and hurried, by the Canadian mobs, just as Lord Elgin was." All of which is entirely new to Canadian readers.

If the writers of these extracts really think that they correctly describe the feelings of the people of Canada, let them just come over here for a few weeks, and make inquiries for themselves, let them pass through a few of our splendid agricultural counties, and talk with our prosperous farmers; let them loiter through our stirring towns and gather the views of our thriving mechanics and traders; and our word for it they will go back with changed ideas. It is quite true that the people of Canada, as the Herald says, have imbibed a "democratic spirit," but they fancy that democratic influence can be far more certainly and speedily brought to bear on the administration of public affairs, through the democratic Constitution Canada now happily possesses, than by the complicated and corrupting political machinery of the American Republic. And a curious fact it is for the consideration of our contemporaries, that the Tory party in Canada actually urge the adoption into our constitution of a portion of the American system, for the very purpose of curbing democratic influence.

Let our American friends keep themselves cool this hot weather. The Canadians are right well satisfied, entirely satisfied, with their position; but should they ever become discontented, the last idea likely to cross their minds would be the suicidal move of the model republic. Why should they? A splendid soil, free institutions, little debt, light taxation, all the markets of the world open to them and no slavery—what could they gain by annexation, but increased taxes and "foreign rulers?"—Think you our people would like to pay forty per cent. of taxes, instead of ten, to be spent a thousand miles away, or to go hat in hand to Washington, sueing to those who had no sympathy with them, for that which they may now command from their own representatives? Brother Jonathan may rest assured that all his gibes about "foreign rulers" in regard to Great Britain, tell with tenfold effect against American annexation. Never did colony, since the beginning of the world, enjoy such high advantages as Canada possesses; never was colony, so generously treated by a Parent State; never was colony so prosperous and contented; and long may she remain so! But when the day comes, if come it must in the lapse of years, when Canada shall change her condition, assuredly she will hoist her flag as an independent nation, closely and warmly allied to old England.

FREEMASONS IN TURKEY.—Although freemasonry has for more than thirty years been generally supposed to exist among the Mahommedans, and traces of it were found in Turkey by the Russian officers after the campaign of 1828, yet they were too slight to prove the fact; and it was only within the last few years that it was satisfactorily demonstrated by a German freemason chancing to pass through Belgrade, where he discovered a masonic lodge, to which he was invited, and where he received a hospitable reception. It appears now beyond a doubt that the Turkish brothers who exercise their masonic duties, under the name of Dervishes, are to all intents and purposes the same as our own order of freemasons, but with very little difference in their customs and ceremonies, and making use of exactly the same signs, words, and grips, to recognise each other. The Turkish freemasons appear to be in a more elevated state of civilization than is usually among the Orientals generally; their views of religion are far higher than those imposed by Islamism; they reject polygamy, contenting themselves with one single wife, and at the masonic banquets the women appear unveiled—a striking proof of the mutual confidence the masonic brethren repose in each other. The Belgrade Lodge, Alikotsch is composed of about 70 members. The master of the lodge whose name is Djani Ismael Tahalak Mahamed Saade, is at the same time Grand Master of all lodges in European Turkey, and is directly connected with those of the whole Ottoman Empire Arabian and Persia, in which latter the freemasons amount to more than 50,000 members. In Constantinople there are no less than nine lodges, the most numerous and important of which is that of the dancing dervishes, called Sirkedshi Teckir. The Turkish freemasons wear as a symbol of the brotherhood, beside a small brown shawl embroidered with mystical figures, a flat polished twelve-cornered piece of white marble, with reddish brown spots, about two inches in diameter, suspended by a white silken cord round the neck. These spots represent the drops of blood, and are symbolic of the death of Ali, the founder of the order in Turkey, who was barbarously put to death by the then Sultan, for refusing to reveal the secrets. The above mentioned Djani Ismael, Grand Master of the Lodge of Belgrade, a venerable Turk of the old school is honorary member of the Lodge of "Baldwin under the Lime tree" at Leipsic, several member of which lodge have received diplomas from the Alikotsch at Belgrade.

THE QUEEN TO THE ARMY ON THE DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

General After Order.

Head Quarters before Sebastopol, 18th July, 1855.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to command me to express to the army her Majesty's deep and heartfelt grief at the loss of our gallant commander, Lord Raglan, which has cast a gloom over the whole service. Her Majesty further desires to assure her army of her earnest hope and confident trust that all will continue to do their duty as they have hitherto so nobly done, and that Her Majesty will ever be as proud of her army as she has been, though their brave chief, who has so often led them to victory and glory has been taken from them.

[Signed] J. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

In addition to the above General Order, a [illegible] and eulogium on the character of the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan, [illegible] by the Commander-in-chief, Lord Hardinge, has been published and read to the troops in the Crimea.

A late Paris paper announces a [illegible] discovery, a remedy for the cure of the Dropsy. [illegible] women had a compound Dropsy, was cured of it in a few days. The medicine is three handsful of [illegible] three quarts of water and reduced to one third, a glass of this liquor to be given three times a day. The account of this cure states that the woman had scarcely swallowed one glass of this liquor before an abundant perspiration took place, every pore was restored to its use, and a considerable quantity of water [illegible] so as to make it almost incredible that a human body could contain it.

The Chronicle.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1855.

VICTORY AGAIN SITS ON OUR [illegible].—By the Mail Steamer, which arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning at four o'clock, we received the gratifying intelligence, that the arms of the allies have again covered the cause of Freedom with glory, that the *Boa Constrictor* of the Western powers, is daily lightening its deadly coil around the doomed city, Sebastopol. A bloody battle was fought on the 16th August, and positions hitherto unattainable, *are now in the hands of the Allied Powers*, and that four or five thousand Russians sleep in their gore, while about 4,000 are made prisoners of war. Russia bleeds at every pour in the *Crimea*, in the Sea of *Azoff*, in the Black Sea, in the *Baltic*, and *North Sea*, and in the frozen coast of *Kamschatka*. In each and every of these positions has the Autocrat been taught, from the cannon's mouth, the potency of British power.—But we will not anticipate, but let the Intelligence received speak for itself.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS BY SEA AND LAND.—GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT ON THE TCHERNAYA.—BOMBARDMENT OF SWEABORG.

HALIFAX, August 29, 4 o'clock, A.M.

The Canada arrived on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock. Hermann sailed from Southampton on the 15th.

The French Admiral telegraps, per Herman, namely, "On Board the Louisville, Aug. 11th, bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadron has been attended with complete success; immense conflagration for forty-five hours, has destroyed nearly all the store houses and magazines of the arsenal, which are a complete ruin. Various magazines and stores of projectiles blew up, and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic.

(Signed) "PENAUD."

Admiral Dundas' is highly coloured namely:—"Off Sweaborg, August 11.—Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun-boats of the allied squadron on the morning of the 9th; the firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions, and very destructive fires, were produced; in a few hours nearly all the principal buildings in Vargoe, and many more in Sevartoe, including those of the dockyard and arsenal were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the allied fleet."

(Signed) "DUNDAS."

It will be observed that there is no mention respecting the Russian ships. Russian despatch St. Petersburgh, 11th, says, Allied fleet opened bombardment against Sweaborg 9th, and have kept it up with energy till noon.

LATEST.—Dantzic, 13th.—Allied squadron returned to Nargen from Sweaborg, on the 13th. No allied Ship damaged seriously. British casualties were—killed, none; wounded, 2 officers and 30 men. French loss equally trifling.

Advices from Konigsburg state that when attack on Sweaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Cronstadt, but Emperor refused.

Sweaborg seems not to be in allies' possession, and it is not a key to any important position, its destruction must be regard as a detached enterprise—not as a part of any comprehensive operation. It has however, revived the spirits of the fleet, and satisfied expectation at home.

Consols advanced only 1-4 per cent., and French funds 25 centimes, on receipt of news.

CRIMEA.—Important news from the Crimea.—Great battle fought on Tchernaya. The British Government has received the following dispatch.—Varna, August 16th.—The Russians attacked the position of Tchernaya this morning at day break in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians. Second dispatch (1 o'clock):—The Russian attack of this morning was under the command of General Liprandi, with from 50,000 to 60,000 men; their loss is estimated at 4000 to 5000—about 4000 taken prisoners. Loss on the side of the allies very small. Pelissier telegraphs, 16th—"Some days past, rumours of intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at day break they realised their intentions against our lines on the Tchernaya, but in spite of the movement of imposing masses which had been collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigour by the troops forming the division of General Herbillon, Canava, Fancheux, and Morris. The Sardinians placed on our right fought bravely. The Russians left numbers of dead on the field, and we made many prisoners. The Russians were in complete retreat on M'Kenzie's Hill, when our reserve came up, and with that of our brave allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow. Our losses although less numerous than those of the enemy are not yet known.

"PELISSIER."

SEBASTOPOL.—Affairs unchanged. Omer Pacha received hasty orders to return to the Crimea instead of Asia. General Simpson telegraphs 16th.—"General Pelissier, and I have decided to open fire from the English and French batteries to-morrow morning at day break." St. Petersburg letters say, Gortschakoff has orders to sink the Russian fleet if the Malakoff falls. The London Morning Post, ministerial paper, says editorially—"We have reason to believe that stirring and hitherto unexpected intelligence may be looked for from the Crimea within the next few days;"—is supposed to refer to the secret expedition or field movements. Azoff [illegible] that on July 25, a British gun-boat [illegible] near Taganrog, and was burned by the Cossacks.

ASIA MINOR.—[illegible] Turkey [illegible] reinforcements to Erzeroum.

Letters from the Crimean camp are to August 4th. A despatch from General Simpson, dated 4th, gives details of the Russian sortie on the [illegible] Woronzoff—was already known and unimportant. The Russian General Todleben, supposed to be dead, was recovering, and was recently carried to inspect a new battery.

General Canrobert is recalled, and has arrived in France. Gen. Espinasse obtains Canrobert's [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible] July 11. [illegible] landed at Tiger Island. Col. Kinney [illegible] arrived at Kingston, July 10th,—sailed [illegible] Port Royal for San Juan.

FRANCE.—Wednesday 15th, being [illegible] was holiday at the Bourse. The fete [illegible] full properties, but was celebrated by [illegible] theatres, spectacles, illuminations, distribution of charity, and commutation of sentences of 2000 prisoners. Immense festive preparations making in honor of Queen Victoria. Napoleon meets her to-day (18th) at Boulogne, and escorts her to Paris. The Empress will not be present. The *Moniteur* will take occasion to announce officially the condition of the Empress. There is again vague talk of a fusion among the Bonapartists, and a contemplated meeting of their heads at Vienna. Ex-president Fillmore was introduced to the Emperor on the 15th, by Mr. Mason. Bourse closed evening of 17th. 4 1-2's, 94,75; 3s, 67.45. Schoolmaster named French, while presenting a petition dropped dead in the Emperor's presence. An Italian named Fontana, apprehended for following the Emperor to Biaritz, is released.

ITALY.—Something is said of a congress of statesmen to settle the affairs of Italy, but it is not likely to be carried into effect at present. The Austrian Gazette contradicts the statement of a concordant between Austria and the Holy See.

The Roman Government interposes every obstacle to recruiting for the British Italian Legion.

Austria remonstrates against the selection of Novara as a recruiting depot.

It is stated that France and England have sent an energetic notice to the King of Naples that they are disatisfied with his Russian tendencies.

Denmark is perplexed about the Sound dues, and it is said has sent an envoy to Paris to ask the advice and assistance of France. Denmark appears to be afraid that the United States may commence hostilities, by taking possession of the Danish West India Islands.

RUSSIA.—The Russian paper Nord says,—"We may now look for great events and horrifying recitals." English correspondence says, the Commissariat of Southern Russia has declared it impossible to provision more men than are now in the Crimea.

INDIA.—The Overland mail from Calcutta, July 4th, mentions a rumour that the British Government intends to collect a reserve force from India at Cairo for the Crimea; also that Persia still intrigues with Russia, and that a British force from India will be sent to the Persian Gulf.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived. 15th, Inkerman, Liverpool; 14th, Jane, at Clyde; 15th, John and Mary at Shields.

THE GOVERNMENT.—The present Executive, from the time of its existence, up to this moment, has been a most prolific source of controversy for newspaper editors, and still continues to furnish column after column of matter for the *Freeman*, the *News*, and the *Courier*. The old saw has it that where there is much smoke there must be some fire, and where much blame has been attached, there must be some defalcation. The three papers above mentioned have labored faithfully in the avocation of *Horn blowers* to the Executive, and if ever a set of TOADIES earned the wages of adulation, they have certainly deserved theirs, and to say the truth have been awarded the full meed of their labors. The late *Courier's* Editor who stuck at *nothing*, said *nothing* that could be understood, and did *nothing* but bedaub his employers with the most fulsome and slavish adulation, has received his reward, in his government appointment, and has now retired from the press with all his blushing honors thick upon him, and handed over the seals of office to a "Brother Scot," more skilled in spavins than politics, while his coadjutors of the FREEMAN and NEWS, having been recompensed with a sop in the shape of Crown Lands, Post office, and other government advertisements, are bound to bolster up so far as in them lies, a now shattered and unpopular Government. But what admission does the *Courier* make in his *wind-broken* apology for political perfidy? "That the change of Government was made more rapidly than was anticipated." "Thrift, thrift, Horatio," with more than moderate haste. Such was their yearning for the empty seats. We had no desire to return again to the foul, scandelous and rotten system by which that *change* was produced, and under what organized treachery it was effected, but when we find those *Innocents*, those *Babies of Grace*, vending week after week their plausible excuses for their political jugglery, we deem it a duty incumbent on every honest conductor of a public Journal to strip the sheep's skin from off the wolf's carcass, and shew the *Beast* in all its native deformity. "More rapid, than was anticipated," says the editor, anticipated by whom? Does not the "*veterinary*" editor know, that, that band of apostates, the legislature, old and new members, were all canvassed, and bribed with promises of place and patronage, the latter even before they were elected, for the purpose of ousting the then existing Government? and does he not know that it was not for either sins of omission or sins of commission, of which they had been guilty, but because they stood betwixt the conspirators and their "vaulting ambition." This was the crime that had caused the demagogues to rally, and the goal of their desires was power.—Let those who wish to take an impartial view of the matter, read the speeches made at the Hustings at the last election, and compare them you cannot, but contrast them, with the events of the last month. "Oh! Hamlet what a falling off was there." Did the gentleman who by his skill in "ground and lofty" tumbling, has vaulted into the Judges' seat, and placed himself far above the waves of popular fury which now roll harmless at his feet. Did he not say *he sought no place, no position, there was not an office in the gift of the Government that he would accept?* And when the fact leaked out, that he was aiming at the dignity he has now secured, did not one of his colleagues one of his brother honorables, indignantly repel the "*slander*," and send it jinglingly across the wires; that no such arrangement was either contemplated, or would be effected? Our newly fledged Editor speaks vauntingly of the prowess of our Executive, boasting of its RETRENCHMENT, REFORM and PROGRESS. If the creation of offices for their friends be retrenchment, then have they to [illegible]

[illegible] Cathedral. For the sake of keeping up appearances this office was made political, but [illegible] Attorney General [illegible] arrange it, that the office should not be filled until a "convenient season" and that season has not yet arrived. Our Courier Editor being rather "*verdant*" in the affairs of this Western hemisphere, would do well to consult the fyles of the *Courier* for the last thirty years, before he asserts that it has never been a party paper. We, who have had better opportunities, and longer acquainted with the *Courier*, than the gentleman who at this time writes himself WE, happen to know, when the *Courier* said, "We are Tories, and we feel proud to acknowledge it." We also recollect when the same *Courier* published the letters of John Gape, as replete with Republican intolerance as it was possible for papers to be. We recollect when the *Courier*, a protestant paper, published the letters of the Priest of this City, and advocated the dark doctrines of Rome. We have seen him fierce for the Partelow administration and at another and a "*convenient*" season as deadly opposed. In short, the *Courier*, (while it is quite possible, sir, that they have kept you in the dark relative thereto,) has Cameleon like assumed invariably the hue of the thing it has *crawled* over. Indeed, it is proverbial, that until the *Courier* has been fully assured of receiving the "*quid pro quo*," its position has never failed to be noncommittal. We shall watch carefully, the assertions made from time to time by its present editor, and occasionally amend the inaccuracies of our brother of the broad sheet.

DEATH OF GEORGE WHEELER, ESQ.—We regret to learn that intelligence was received by the last mail from England, of the death of George Wheeler, Esquire, who has lately filled with great credit and efficiency many responsible offices in this city. He died at Liverpool, on the 14th ult.

On Thursday last, at 12 m., the Common Council elected John M. Robinson, Esquire, to fill this place. Mr. Robinson shortly afterwards took the oaths required by law, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The Messrs. Wright new ship, the *Morning Light*, the largest ever built in New Brunswick, being over 2,300 tons, N. M., was launched on Wednesday at noon.—*Freeman.*

Late California News.

The steamship George Law, bringing $1,600,000 in gold, arrived at New York on the 25th.—She brings two weeks later news.

George H. Wendell, late second mate of the Steamer Sierra Nevada, had been arrested at San Francisco charged with committing a robbery of $44,000 in gold dust on board the steamer last February, while on her passage down.

The British ship-of-war Monarch and President, and the French frigates Eurydice and La-Forte, from the Petropaulovski expedition, had arrived at San Francisco.

The banking house of Hamlet-Davis, of Nevada, had suspended. Liabilities large.

The mining news is flattering.

It is reported that new developements of a curious nature had turned up in the affairs of Adams & Co. in which Santa Anna, the Mexican President, was implicated. Santa Anna's complicity, it is said, has relation to the coining of Mexican ounces. An expose of the whole affair from one recently connected with the house, was to be made soon.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—By way of Callao, Sydney papers of the 5th June have been received.

The Legislative Council was to open on the 5th. Sir William Dennison, the new Governor General, appears to be very popular.

The Colony is disgraced lately by the commission of several very atrocious crimes. The crime of cattle stealing, from which the stockholder in the interior suffers so severe losses, has attracted attention lately by its increased frequency. There would seem to be a growing desire in the country districts for the adoption of vigorous measures for the protection both of life and property.

The harvest generally has been a defective one, owing to the partial drought which was some time ago experienced, and a considerable advance in the price of not only flour, but other necessary articles of consumption, has been consequence. Considerable cargoes of wheat and flour, however are known to be on their way to the Australian port.

Heavy rains had fallen in many parts of the colony lately.

A stream of navigation seems at length to have set in towards New South Wales.

MEXICO.—Intelligence from Acapulco states that Alvarez was making his way fast to the city of Mexico, with constantly increasing forces.

Dates to the 22d. state that Santa Anna left Mexico on the 9th of August, under an escort of 2500 men. On reaching Perote he signed his abdication, and embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz for Havana.

Two days after leaving Mexico, 7 or 800 of the escort revolted, killing one of two officers, and joined the insurgents. The Alvarez platform was adopted and General Caire appointed provisional President, and Gen. La Vega Commander in Chief.

All the State prisoners were liberated.

The mob had gutted several houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

The allied fleet, consisting of eight war vessels [illegible] for the Amoor river, [illegible] the Russian frigate Aurora, corvette Dwina and two merchant vessels. The escape of the garrison was a master stroke on the part of the Russians, who availed themselves of a dense fog which set in on the night of the 17th of April [illegible] Encounter (screw) of 14 guns, and the Barracouta (side wheel) of 6 guns, [illegible] the harbour, a detachment was sent on shore by the commander of the [illegible] Rear Admiral Bruce of the English, and Rear Admiral Fourichon (a newly appointed and exceedingly energetic man of only 45 years of age) of the French. They landed and found the town deserted, save by about one hundred [illegible]

[illegible] the Russians [illegible] them, they [illegible]

[illegible] harbour of New Archangel [illegible]

The President captured at Awotcha the Russian whale barque Aina [illegible] took from her a quantity of oil [illegible].

The port of Archangel has not been deserted by the Russians, [illegible] the garrison was [illegible] during the last visit of the allies to the coast of Sitka. The compact between the Russian and British Governments, whereby the Russian American Company, and the Hudson Bay Company, were mutually to be exempt from an assault on land from either of the two belligerent powers, was completely respected by the Allies. The object of their visit [illegible] to ascertain whether any naval force belonging to the Czar was to be found in that port, [illegible] point, the Admirals did not deem proper to exercise a right reserved in the compact—that of blockade.

On arriving off the harbor, the allied ships did not enter, but the English and French admirals, with their suites, embarked on board the English steamer Brisk, and entered the port.—They were waited upon by a boat from shore containing the Governor's Secretary, who communicated the information that in accordance with the spirit of the treaty between England and their Government, no preparations for defense had been deemed necessary and that none had been made. If the French admiral should think proper to assail the town no resistance should be offered, and they would only ask that they be taken on board the men-of-war as prisoners, for if they defenseless against the hostile Indians were destroyed, and the town burnt, the whole population—men, women, and children—would be the mercy of the savages, who surrounded the place in such numbers that their destruction would be inevitable.

We believe an understanding of the best nature has always existed between the Russians and the English Trading Companies, and that in case of emergency, arising from any difficulty with the Indians, either on the main land or the islands, the one company holds itself in readiness to aid the other. Hence the pacific treaty which we have already referred to.

CRUEL PUNISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER.—Louis Loup, a private soldier, [illegible] misbehaved in some manner [illegible] sergeant of the Guard, who knocked him down upon a platform and beat him [illegible] and then put him into the guard house [illegible] leaving a large pool of blood where Loup lay.

Shortly afterwards, Morrow, the sergeant of the guard, had Loup, who was already dreadfully lacerated, and presented a most horrid sight, and unable to stand, tied up to the [illegible].

On having his hands tied, poor Loup, cried out in most pitiful and heart-rending tones, "O, Shargent! O, Shargent! O, Morro! O, Morro! [illegible] O, Shargent! O, Morro! O, don't [illegible]" But his entreaties were of no avail. The anger of the cruel sergeant could not be softened. He seized quite a large stick of wood and placed it in Loup's mouth, to silence his cries. The poor soldier remained thus tied up and gagged until three o'clock this morning [illegible]

The unfortunate Loup is a [illegible] by birth, and about forty years of age—and has served seventeen years in the American army. He served throughout the Florida and the Mexican wars most faithfully.—*American Paper.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

August 25, 5 P. M.

FLOUR buoyant, sales 13,500 [illegible]
Common to straight State, $7 87 (34s. 3d.) to $8 25 (42s. 9d.)
Upper Lake, $8 55, (42s. 7 3-4d.) to $8 25 (43s. 4d.)
Common to good Ohio, ditto.
Southern easier; sales 1500 bbls.
Mixed to good brands, $8 75 (43s. 9d.) to $9 25
Fancy and Extra, 9 37 (46s. 10d.) to $10 (50s.)
GRAIN.—WHEAT lower, sales, 20,000 bush.
Southern White, $2 (10s.) to 2 10 (10s. 6d.)
Southern mixed, 1 90 (9s. 6d.) to 1 95 (9s. 9d.)
Southern red, 1 88 (9s. 5d.) to 1 91 1-4 (9s. 7 1-2d)
CORN better but closed dull; sales, 60,000 bushels.
Mixed, 80 (4s) to 90c. (4s. 6d.)
White, $1 to 1 4c. (5s. 2 1-2d.)
PROVISIONS—PORK decidedly better; sales 4,000 barrels.
Mess $21 25 (£5 6s. 3d.) to 21 50 (£5 7s. 6d) for new, and $21 for old.
Prime, $18 50 (£4 12s. 6d.) to $19.
Western prime mess, $17 87 (£4 9s. 4d) to 18 47 (£4 11s. 10d.)
BEEF better; sales 400 barrels.
Country mess, 11 75 (58s. 9d.) to $12; prime, $11; repacked Chicago 16 to 18 25; prime mess, $21 to $25.
SUGARS firm; sales 1500 hogsheads; Muscovado, 6 3-8 to 7c.
MOLASSES firm; sales 200 hogsheads; New Orleans 35c; Cuba clayed 30c.

A return recently issued, shows that the Yeomanry Corps of Great Britain consists of 958 officers, and 15,185 non-commissioned officers.

The French Minister of War, has sent 50,000f. to the Bavarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg to provide for the wants of the French prisoners in Russia.

The Queen's new Yacht, the Victoria and Albert, has sailed round the Isle of Wight, in three hours, which is at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The Queen is expected to make her annual visit to Balmoral about the middle of September, and remain until the 10th or 12th October.

The intended visit of the Empress Dowager of Russia to Berlin will not take place until the expiration of the twelve months of mourning.

The Steamship Asia [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] for Havre [illegible] Bremen [illegible] passengers, and [illegible] in Specie.

About twelve hundred gallons of liquor, were poured into the gutter [illegible] order of Judge [illegible]

[illegible]