Lord Ellesmere in Boston.

[Erom the Daily Advertiser.]

Lord Ellesmere was here during the annual Exhibitions of the Schools yesterday. No "Industrial Exhibition" could display results more important than do these,—and we may congratulate ourselves that the Royal Commissioner happened to arrive at the town which established the Free School system before every other government in the world, on the morning of its annual school festivity.

The presence of Lord Ellesmere in this country, as Commissioner to the Exhibition of Industry of all nations, recalls very agreeably the memory of the great services, which, as Lord Francis Egerton, he rendered to Scholars in both hemispheres, who use the English language. Partly with his own hand, and wholly at his own cost, he prepared the English translation of "Bopp's Comparative Grammar," and under his auspices was it published. This elaborate book—of the first importance in studying the ancient and modern languages of Europe—is a master work. It exhibits the connection between all the languages which have descended from that ancient tongue, of which Sanskrit is now the best representative. The relations, for instance, between the original Irish, the Saxon of our ancestors, the old German, the Lithuanian, the Latin and its descendants, the Greek, and some of the languages of the West of Asia, are here made out,—and that, not in a speculative way only, but for practical use in the handling and studying of these various tongues.

To Lord Ellesmere are the scholars of England and America thus indebted for the chief work which displays the bearings and the ties, the strong connections, nice dependencies of these languages, apparently so widely different from each other. He is, more than any other Englishman or any American—the scholar who has shown that the nations which use them are of one origin,—are cousins, though somewhat widely removed,—that they had one ancestry,—and used one tongue.

At such a peaceful congress of the civilization of the world, the presence of Lord Ellesmere, the exponent and master of the language of the race which sends all the delegates, was singularly fortunate. He did not see, on his visit to the Palace, one work of art, but he knew something of the language of the giver, and its kindred to his own. And if he contributed nothing else at the Congress of all Industry, he had the agreeable reflection, that in his younger days he had contributed his share to show, that these nations thus peacefully contending are of one blood and one origin.

The School Festival at Faneuil Hall.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, the medal scholars, with the teachers of the schools, the members of the school committee and of the city government, with invited guests, forming in all a large company, collected at Faneuil Hall.

The festival, always interesting, was rendered much more than ordinarily so yesterday, by the presence of three distinguished representatives of England, the Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Gilbert Grosvenor, and Honorable Captain A. Egerton.

Lord Ellesmere arrived in the city in the morning, from New York. He was waited upon soon after his arrival by Nathan Bishop, Esq., the Superintendent of Schools, who was introduced to him by Honorable Abbott Lawrence. Mr. Bishop invited him to be present at the festival in the afternoon, and Lord Ellesmere kindly accepted the invitation.

The English gentlemen were escorted into the hall by His Honor Mayor Seaver, and were provided with seats upon the platform.

His Honor the Mayor addressed the company. He styled the day the most glorious in the whole year for the City of Boston, and said he wished he could impress a due sense of its importance upon everybody who pays a tax. Business might well be suspended on the occasion; and the citizens might well pause to see the results obtained from the money which they so lavishly spend for the support of schools. The Mayor proceeded to speak further in this strain with much force. He said that it was highly important that parents should take an interest in the progress of their children at school, and encourage the teachers in their efforts. "No profession on earth," he said, "is so honorable as that of a teacher of the young; none requires higher talents, and none should be more respected." He then, as the chief magistrate of the city, renewed the welcome to the company, and turning to Lord Ellesmere he said, "I welcome you to Boston and to this consecrated hall—although your country is separated from ours by an ocean three thousand miles wide, they are bound so closely together by stronger bonds of amity that we cannot feel that you are a stranger. We acknowledge our indebtedness to England; to her we owe some of our most cherished and most glorious institutions; and we shall never forget the debt, until that time comes when we forget everything that has made us a happy and a prosperous people." [This cordial welcome was received with enthusiastic applause by the company.]

Lord Ellesmere's Speech.

Lord Ellesmere rose to respond, and was greeted with long continued applause. He spoke as follows:—

"I accept the honor, for such as a stranger and sojourner within your gates I esteem it, of addressing you, with every feeling of satisfaction but that of any confidence in my ability to do justice to the occasion or to my own feelings. They are in every other respect feelings of unmingled gratification, not the less intense because totally unexpected, for I reached Boston after a nights journey from New York this morning, unconscious of the pleasure or the duty which awaited me. I have not wasted or misused the short time which my engagements have permitted me to bestow on a visit to this country. I have accumulated and shall carry away with me a store of recollections, but I can truly say that among these memories of scenes of natural beauty, or evidences of human progress, none will be more grateful to me than that of the scene I am now witnessing and of the occasion at which I now assist. I have, indeed, one regret in the absence of certain companions of my journey, from whom for a few hours only, I am to-day separated. When, gentlemen, I resolved, at the bidding of my sovereign, to undertake this journey, I did, what I recommend every American gentleman who visits my country to do, I took the precaution to take my wife and daughters with me. I had heard that in virtue of the social usages of these States, a character which in the pages of a popular periodical of my country has drawn tears, though not of grief, from many readers, that of an *unprotected female* was absolutely unknown in America. I felt that if I, as was too probable, should be incapaciated by infirmity for prosecuting my own researches, I could send such female emissaries even to the further west if need were to observe and to report. I the more regret on this special occasion, the absence of one whose time, I may say whose life, in her country residence at home is unceasingly devoted to the task of popular education. Lady Ellesmere, like myself, would have been pleased to see in the attendance here, so many fair and living proofs of the interest which her own sex take in that subject. A poet of my country has said that Paradise itself was but a poor abode till made perfect by the presence of woman.

"The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled."

I know not how this may have been, but of this I am certain, that when and where woman abstains from, or is excluded from, a large share in the education of the youth of a community, education will bear bad fruit and cease to be worthy of the name.

I have heard since I came into this room from the Mayor that formerly this time-honored ceremony, was more restricted than now, that it ended at least in a banquet at which gentlemen only assisted. I congratulate yon on the change of practice, of which I see the evidense. I hear with pleasure, also, from the Mayor, that the growing facilities of intercourse between our two countries, are daily attracting more and more of your citizens as visitors to my own, I am, then, probably addressing many who have made that not difficult, and I hope present experiment. If so, I am wrong in supposing that you have visited with something of a filial interest, the haunts of your ancestors near or remote, that in contemplating the relics of antiquity there preserved, you have experienced something of the respectful interest with which the younger members of a noble house may be supposed to contemplate the gray hairs and seemly wrinkles of a father of the race. I do not mean legacy hunters or needly relatives gathering round to watch the symtoms of decay, courting favor and eager to screw down the coffin and open the will, but in the pride of their own asserted independence, and of affluence, won by their own industry. If I may suppose such to be the character of an American visitor to England, may I not claim to myself something of a patriarchal pride and joy, as from the decks of your gorgeous steamers or the windows of your cars I obtain but too rapid a glimpse of the evidences of your prosperity, and of the flourishing adolescence of the scions of our common stock? It is not for me to acknowledge, nor do I in my conscience recognise, the symptoms of cureless canker or irremediable decay in my own dear country. We have our evils to remedy, our errors to repair, and our difficulties to struggle with, many of them unknown to you. I have seen great changes, and may see more, but those I have seen I think on the whole for the better. I trust that the time is yet distant when some Layard from this or any other country, shall explore the mounds of our houses of Parliament, or seek in the ruins of St. Paul to identify the crypt where the ashes of our greatest seamen repose by those of our greatest soldier. Still, the designs of Providence are inscrutable. I bow by anticipation to His will, but as an Englishman looking to this country, I feel and I say, come where or how it will, our chastening "*non omnis moriar*." The history, the language, the intellectual feats of my country shall survive beyond the Atlantic. As I look round this room I am reminded of some lines which one of our minor poets has put into the mouth of a young husband addressing his bride yet in the bloom of her charms, when, not shrinking from the future, he tells her,

"And when with envy time transported
Shall think to rob us of our joys,
You'll in your girls again be counted
And I'll go wooing in my boys."

Yes, gentlemen, "I'll go wooing in my boys," and the bride will be fame and empire, and the dower will be the waste reclaimed from savage beasts or man more savage, and the issue will be freedom and civilization, freedom tempered by a willing submission to legally constituted authority, and civilization founded on the great text book of true civilization, the revealed word of God to man."

Lord Ellesmere was frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his remarks the band played "God save the Queen."

LADY ELLESMERE AND THE SCHOOLS.—We are informed that Lord Ellesmere more than once expressed in conversation the regret which in his speech he said publicly that he felt, that Lady Ellesmere was not in Boston at the time of the School Festival; and remarked that she would be eager, upon her arrival to embrace any opportunity of seeing something of the schools.

The vacations of all having begun on Wednesday, there unfortunately was but little to show; but when Lady Ellesmere learned that there was to be an examination of candidates for admission to the City Normal School, yesterday, she at once expressed her readiness and desire to attend it. Accordingly she went to the school-house in Mason street, at about 11 o'clock, in company with Nathan Bishop, Esq., the Superintendent of Schools. The visit afforded an opportunity of seeing one of the school-houses, the school furniture, &c., and, among the candidates, many of the graduated scholars of the Grammer Schools. She made a number of inquiries, which indicated her deep interest in the subject of free popular education, and her thourough knowledge and intelligent appreciation of its features of encouragement and difficulty. She remained at the school rather more than half an hour.—*D. Adv.*

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1853.

The American steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Saturday evening 23d, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, and 149 passengers, among whom was Mrs. T. F. Meagher. The *Asia* arrived out on the 10th.

The London papers have the following rumor: That M. Bruck, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Linigen's mission.

PARLIAMENT—THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, said that the new circular, purporting to be Count Nesselrode's, was an authentic document, but the Ruasian government could not substantiate the assertion it made, that the entry of the Russian troops into the Danube provinces was caused by the appearance of the English fleet in Turkish waters.—Next evening, Lord Lyndhurst asked the Earl of Clarendon if he concurred in these views? The Earl replied that he considered there was a wide difference between the situation of the fleets in Besika Bay and that of the Russian army in the provinces of the Danube; for while one was neutral ground, the other was not, and the presence of the fleet in the Turkish waters could be no offence to Russia.

The Morning Chronicle, of the 11th inst., has an editorial narrating the singular fact, if true, that Russian emissaries are spread throughout the Northern dependencies of China endeavoring to convert the allegiance of the Budhists to the sovereignty of Nicholas. This information is derived through French missionaries.

Captain Haug's proposed expedition to explore the interior of Australia had been favorably reported on by a committee of the Royal Geographical Society.

FRANCE.—The plot against Louis Napoleon's life at the opera was more serious than at first supposed. The conspiracy is unravelled, and the prisoners are on trial.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Count Nesselrode had issued a new circular, more impudent than the last, claiming that Russia occupies principalities because French and English fleets oecupy Turkish waters, and hints most clearly that Russia will refuse conciliation until the fleets are withdrawn, expressing, however, Russia's willingness to evacuate principalities, when demands are fully granted. This note had partially opened the eyes of the European public, who see necessity for bringing matters to a settlement one way or the other. Russia's object being merely to gain time and render its position impregnable, scarcely admitting the possibility of war. Opinions begin to press for something decisive, and the public are continually amused by despatches of a pacific tendency, the latest implying that France and England had, last week, forwarded to St. Petersburg a moderate note of concession on both sides, to end the matter. An answer was expected a week from July 11th; till received, all is mere guesswork. Bourses are pretty firm, a good sign.

The new Manifesto of Count Nesselrode was published in the Journal of St. Petersburgh, of June 20th, old style. It is an important document. The following is a synopsis:—The note is entitled, "Russian Notification to the European powers' Circular," and is addressed to M.——, Diplomatic Agent, &c. It commences by reminding them that his (Nesselrode's) circular of May 30th notified them of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Ottoman government; that Russia had narrowed its demand to the simple signature of a note, which, except in what particularly concerns the holy places, did not contain in respect of the general guarantee claimed in favor of the church, anything more than a simple confirmation of what Russia had long possessed; that if this demand were not complied with in eight days by the Porte, measures more decisive than simple rupture of relations would be taken, and in making this ultimatum, Russia has given particular explanations to the great powers, had especially requested France and England not to complicate the difficulties of the situation by their attitude. This two-fold request was unheeded, Turkey having refused the ultimatum, and the two maritime powers not having thought fit to defer the considerations recommended to their serious consideration.

They had sent their fleets into the waters of Constantinople. By that advanced attitude the two powers have placed Russia under the weight of a thereatening demonstration, which, as they were forewarned, has added new complications to to the crisis. Consequent on this refusal, and this demonstration, the Russian troops, stationed in Bassarabia, had entered the principalities, not to make an offensive war upon the Porte, but to substitute for moral guarantee and to re-establish the equilibrium of the reciprocal situations, by taking a military position; inasmuch as Russia regards the presence of the fleets in Turkish waters as a maritime occupation. But further than this Russia has no intention to hold the position longer than her honor and security require, and so soon as Turkey shall have accorded satisfaction, and the two powers shall cease, the Russian troops shall return within their own confines; but Russia does not in the least conceal how full of meaning is the attitude which she takes, and what consequence may follow from it, should the Turkish government compel her to come out of the limited and narrow circle in which she desires to remain; but the position into which Turkey thrusts us, (Russia) by pushing things to an extreme, leaves no other course open.

TROUBLE AT SMYRNA.—Anvices from Smyrna, June 29, state that the captain of the American frigate has laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig in which the Hungarian Col. Costa is imprisoned. The American captain declared he would oppose the removal of the prisoner to Trieste. The United States minister claims Costa on the plea that he is an American citizen.

LATER.

The royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool, 16th, arrived at New York at 11 o'clock P. M., 28th inst.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £290,000.

The news may be briefly summoned up as follows:

The Eastern question remains in *statu quo*. Nothing authentic has been received, to change it in the least respect. Lord John Russell stated in Parliament, that it was by no means at a dead lock, but that negotiations were going on.

Captain Ingraham's energy in reclaiming Costa, had prevented his being carried to Trieste, he having placed the Austrian brig under the guns of the St. Louis.

Interviews had taken place between Mr. Marsh and Baron Bruck, and as far as imperfect accounts indicate, matters will await orders from Vienna and Washington.

Two more Austrian ships of war have been sent to Smyrna, to watch the St. Louis.

The India mail had been telegraphed.

The Burmese refuse to sign away their territory to the British.

Trade throughout India was dull.

No news from China.

At the west coast of Africa all was quiet, and the palm oil trade was active.

Letters from Florence revive the rumour that the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany was about to abdicate in favor of his son.

The latest, from the London Times of the 16th, is dated Paris, Friday evening. Exchange was firm till near the close, when a panic arose, in consequence of a rumour that Admiral Brua's squadron had been ordered to the Baltic. Threes closed at 70f. 80c. for the end of the month; and 4½'s at 1000f. 50c. The income from indirect taxes and revenue, during the first half of 1853, exceeding that at the same period last year by 22,000,000 francs.

RUSSIA.—The news from the Principalities and Odessa is disheartening. The stagnation of trade was daily increasing.

A letter from a Russian officer in the Principalities, stated that as the army will pass the winter in the Principalities, officers were sending for their families.

Mercantile advices from Vienna, state that a general conviction prevailed that the Turkish question might be settled.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.—A. C. Morton, Esq., the gentleman selected by the Provincial Government as their consulting engineer, arrived in town on Wednesday morning by the Steamer *Admiral*, from the United States, and soon afterwards proceeded to the Bend and Shediac, in company with the European and North American Railway Company, for the purpose of inspecting the line surveyed and located by Mr. Giles. We learn that the location has been approved of, and that the work of construction, under the superintendence of Mr. Henderson, will be at once proceeded with. The terminus at Shediac has been fixed at Cape Brule, where twenty-five feet depth of water can be obtained, and the terminus at the Bend will be in Mr. Oliver Jones' field at the western extremity of the village. The line, we understand, will be nearly as straight as possible.

Mr. Goodwin, C. E., who has charge of the survey between this City and the American frontier, also returned in the *Admiral*; and we learn that the work will now be carried on by two parties, one tracing the line by the way of the Nerepis and Douglas Valley, the other by a more Southern route, passing to the Northward of Spruce Lake.—*Courier.*

Mr. Morton examined the line, the plans, &c., and found nothing to object to, and no alteration or amendment to suggest. As a proof of the determination of the Contractors to build a really first-rate line it is stated that though the country is naturally very level, yet owing to the determination to procure as short and as level a line as possible there will be some very heavy cuttings, in some places over 40 feet deep. Nine miles of this short road will be perfectly straight and perfectly level.

The Directors went over the line, saw the various situations spoken of as termini, and heard the reasons advanced by the Engineers for rejecting several and fixing on that at Cape Brule as the Eastern, and Jones' field as Western terminus. At a meeting held sudsequently they fully approved of the selection that had been made.

The work will now be proceeded with at once. A sufficient number of men can be had in the neighbourhood to do the grubbing, &c., and two vessels are daily expected bringing the plant, &c., and we believe some labourers.

Parties of Engineers are now engaged on the survey of the Miramichi Line and have already advanced some ten miles from the Bend. Another party started from the Bend towards Saint John and these have also advanced some twelve of fifteen miles already. All these proofs of activity and progress are very gratifying.—*Freeman.*

Messrs. Jackson and Brassey, accompanied by the eminent Engineer, Mr. Stephenson, arrived at New York in the Asia, last week. It is supposed they will reach Portland this day, and from thence proceed to Canada. We may therefore expect, that immediately after arranging their affairs in that Province, they will make their appearance in this City.

The Circuit Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Nisi Prius, for this City and County, opened here this morning; His Honor the Chief Justice presiding.

There are 43 Civil Causes entered for trial; and the Criminal Calendar contains seven or eight cases; among which are one charge of Murder, one of Burglary, one of obtaining goods under false pretences, one of uttering forged Bank Notes, and one of assault and stabbing; the last mentioned being the case of the four young men concerned in the affray of July 12th.

A Company of the 76th Regt. under command of Capt. Cator, arrived here from Halifax on Sunday morning. Capt. Smyth, of the Royal Artillery, also arrived, and has assumed the command of that corps in this Province.

We have received the first number of a new paper called "*The State of Maine*," published in Portland. It is a large sheet, well filled with interesting matter, and handsomely printed. It is published by Messrs. May, Marble, and Edwards.

The *Courier*, of Saturday last, contains an able address to the inhabitants of Carleton, from their Aldermen and Councillors, relative to a project for supplying that neighborhood with water. It appears that even at present, the supply of water for the inhabitants of Carleton is defective and insufficient; and that in case of *fire* occurring when the tide is out, it is almost impossible to obtain sufficient water to extinguish it; and as the population will no doubt rapidly increase, while it is pretty certain that steam-mills will also become gradually more numerous, an adequate supply of water is of the highest importance. It is proposed to procure this supply from Spruce Lake, which has been ascertained by Mr. Goodwin's surveying party to be 94 feet above the highest ground in Carleton, and 182 feet above high water mark, while it is only 5½ miles distant from the Lunatic Asylum. It is computed by Mr. Murdoch, the Superintendent of the St. John Water Works, that the sum of £15,000 will cover the whole expense of the necessary pipes, hydrants and other materials requisite for conveying the water from the Lake to and through the streets of Carleton; and allowing a consumption of fifteen gallons of water per day to each individual, the quantity required daily for the present population of Carleton, (3052 souls,) would be 45,780 gallons; while a twelve-inch main pipe, such as Mr. Murdoch proposes to lay down, would be capable of discharging 1,226,000 gallons in every 24 hours; so that 26-27ths of that large quantity would be always available for manufacturing purposes, for extinguishing fires, and for supplying an increasing population. The project appears to us to be a very feasible and desirable one; and as the address succinctly points out a reasonable mode of raising the necessary funds in the first instance, and demonstrates the manner in which the scheme would eventually not only defray all expenses, but add to the public revenues, we should imagine that the inhabitants of Carleton will lose no time and spare no energy, in carrying the project into practical operation.

HONOURABLE MUNIFICENCE.—When the erection of the Suspension Bridge was first proposed, its enterprising projector, Mr. Reynolds, in the course of his peregrinations for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions for stock, requested the Hon. Charles Simonds, among others, to subscribe. Mr. S., however, not seeing at that time any great probability of the successful fulfilment of the undertaking, and remembering the unfortunate issue of previous attempts at Bridging the neighbourhood of the Falls, declined becoming a stockholder, but verbally promised to present Mr. Reynolds with One hundred pounds, whenever he should bring his project to a successful completion. This munificent pledge has been honourably redeemed within the last few days; the beautiful Suspension Bridge at the Falls having been for some time fully completed and in satisfactory operation, Mr. Simonds, though under no legal obligation, yet actuated by that respect for the inviolability of his word, which is a principal characteristic of a Gentleman, has transmitted the promised £100 to Mr. Reynolds; and we have great pleasure in recording so honourable a liberality.

☞ The improvement of the magnificent harbour of this City ought at the present time to be one of the first objects of its inhabitants. That a great increase of its already flourishing trade will be consequent on the opening of even a small section of the contemplated railroads, admits of no doubt; but irrespective of this source, the growth of the whole Province has been so rapid of late years as to hold out the most encouraging hopes of its future prosperity. Among the various improvements that have been suggested none are more necessary than those which affect the navigation of the coasts and the safe entry of the rivers. And yet how sadly have these been neglected? Does this arise from apathy or ignorance?—The Light House Commissioners seem disposed to do their duty, but ought they not to suggest or originate measures?—The question should be fully considered and some steps taken before the long dark nights, frequent fogs and snow storms occasion a repetition of the destruction of property and loss of valuable lives we have so often had to deplore.—*Com.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Lady Head, arrived in Chatham, Miramichi, on Tuesday evening last, from his tour in the Northern Counties, and purposed leaving for Fredericton on Wednesday afternoon.

We have received a copy of Part IV, (concluding Volume I.) of the "*Journal of the New-Brunswick Society*," which contains 144 pages of very interesting matter, well worthy of general perusal. Among other things, the Journal includes a very detailed account of the PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, which took place at Fredericton last Autumn, with lists of all the prizes and honorary awards; as well as a variety of articles of much interest and utility to Agriculturists and others.

FATHER GAVAZZI.—Mr. B. O'Brien has furnished us with a copy of "FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES in New York," recently published by Messrs. DeWitt & Davenport of that City. The Volume includes also Reports of the Father's Addresses to his Countrymen in NewYo k, and a copious memoir of his adventurous Life, corrected and authorized by himself. As a faithful, fearless and eloquent exposition of the errors and superstitions of Popery, we cordially commend this admirable book to the careful attention of all classes and creeds. [For sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, King Street.]

The Miramichi *Gleaner* is now issued semi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and makes a very respectable appearance.

The steamer *Maid of Erin*, which left here for Windsor last evening, returned back to this port during the night, with her machinery disabled.—The steamer *Forest Queen*, will proceed to Windsor this evening.

A small new ferry steamer, called the Forty-Second, built at Fredericion by Mr. Yerxa, left here on Friday last for Annapolis, and is to run between that place and Bridgetown. She will be a great convenience to the people ol that section of Nova Scotia.—*N.Br.*

Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, and member of the British commission to the Crystal Palace, sailed from New York on Wednesday, in the steamship Arabia, for Liverpool.

DEATH OF REV. DR. EDWARDS.—A telegraphic despatch announces the death, at the Virginia Springs, of Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., of Andover, Mass., aged about 66. He has filled many responsible stations, and is widely known as the author of the able documents and manuals on Temperance and the Sabbath,—and the Tract Society's comment on the Old Testament to the ninetieth Psalm, on which the last words he wrote were, "men must die, and leave many things unfinished; but God lives. His cause will extend, and by such instrumentalities as He shall raise up, will ultimately triumph."—*N. Y. Cour. & En.*

[Dr. Edwards visited St. John in the year 1830, and we believe assisted at the formation of the first Temperance Society in this city, in that year.]

John B. Gough, the well known lecturer, has sailed for England, by invitation of the London Temperance League.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec has presented a complimentary address to Lord Ellesmere, to which his Lordship returned a suitable reply.

The father and wife of Thomas Francis Meagher, were among the passengers who arrived at N. Y. last week, from Liverpool. The former, Thomas Meagher, Esq., was a member of parliament from Waterford, and a highly esteemed citizen.

It is rather a singular fact that the oldest Admiral and the youngest Rear Admiral in the English service, are, father and son.

A Bandsman belonging to H. M. 72d Highlanders recently received permission from his Colonel to proceed to New York, to witness the opening of the Crystal Palace, on which occasion he would appear in the splendid costume worn by the Musicians of that gallant corps.—We learn that this fine fellow has served nineteen years in the 72d.—[Novascotian.

Hon. Neal Dow, of Me., is to lecture on Temperance at Montreal, E. C., in September, during the Provincial Exhibition.

J. H. Hitchings, Esq., who recently visited this Province for the purpose of exploring the Great Copper Mine at Indian Point, has been presented with a splendid silver candelabrum, weighing 1400 ounces, by his friends in London, as a testimonial of his ability, integrity, and energetic support of mining enterprise. Adam Murray, Esq. was present at the presentation.—*N.Scotian.*

FIRE NEAR THE "BEND."—Fire has been raging for the last two or three days near the Bend, in the forest towards Shediac, to an alarming extent; much valuable timber and other property has already been destroyed, and the work of destruction is still going on. On Friday afternoon, 22d inst., a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, with a considerable quantity of lumber and timber belonging to Mr. M. S. Harris, near the Bend, were totally consumed, being a loss of property to Mr. H. of not less than £1500.—*News.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The *Islander* of the 21st instant gives a return of the recently elected House of Assembly, showing thirteen to be liberals or members favorable to the present government, nine torys, and two doubtful. The correctness of this return is doubted by some of the Island papers, and it would appear by *Hazzard's Gazette* of the 26th instant., that the Hon. Mr. Coles, a leading member of the government, has been unseated by Mr. Beer, in a scrutiny, demanded by the latter. The Sheriff, however, stated that he would refer the whole matter to the Assembly for its decision.

The Attorney-General of the Island has lost his election.

Another victim of the Montreal riot, the lad Clendimen, who was wounded by the firing of the military on the 9th June last, died last week, he having been attacked by small pox, before his wounds healed. This is the 13th victim of the riot.

DEPUTATION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Venerable John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, has been appointed by the English Bishobs to return the recent visit of the American Episcopalian Clergymen to England. Archdeacon S. is the brother of Miss Caterine Sinclair, (the authoress,) the Dowager Countess of Glasgow, and Sir George Sinclair, of Thurso, Scotland. He sails for America on the 5th of August.—*N. Y. Express.*

RUSSIAN PRINCESSES IN ENGLAND.—The grand Duchess Marie of Russia, widow of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by a numerous suite, arrived at Dover on the 9th inst. from the continent in the British government steamer Vivid, which was sent thither to receive her on board. She was received by the Russian ambassador, and conducted to a hotel where apartments had been engaged for her. She was to proceed immediately to Torquay, a retired watering place on the south coast of England, near Exeter, 190 miles from London, where she is to establish her residence for the benefit of the health of her young family, of six children. A house has been taken for the season for the Grand Duchess and her family at Torquay.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, and niece of the Emperor Nicholas, having resided at Shanklin in the Isle of Wight last year, is on her way to England for the purpose of establishing her residence at Ryde, in the same vicinity, where a fine mansion has been taken for her accommodation. She will be accompanied by her husband the Duke George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS.—The officers of the combined fleet in Besika bay appear to be having a jovial time while waiting the result of the "ultimatums" of the Czar. An English paper says that at the latest dates the two fleets remained at that anchorage, exchanging visits, salutes, dinners and toasts. The utmost cordiality prevailed, from the highest grade to the lowest. No less than six admiral's flags were flying at one and the same time. On the 20th June, in honor of the Queen of England's accesion to the throne, Admiral Dundas entertained at dinner the three French admirals, with their respective staffs, and the whole of the captains, as well of the French as of the British fleets.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—The mammoth steamship Great Britain has been fitted with new rigging and sails of increased capacity, and her owners now think she is as fine a clipper sailing ship as she is a steamer, and that it is now indifferent whether she is placed under canvass or steam, She is to make another trip from Great Britain to Australia.

It is said that Lord John Russell, at the close of the present session of Parliament, will be elevated to the peerage, under the title of Lord Bloomsbury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE ENGLISH CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—While the English troops at the camp at Chobham were engaged in some rapid movements, the horse of Col. Bentinck, commander of the Brigade of Guards, while going at a sharp pace stumbled into one of the narrow holes which abound on the common, and the rider pulling him up sharply, he fell back upon him. Col. Bentinck was taken up unconscious, having received severe internal injuries, including the breaking of several of his ribs. He was removed on a stretcher to the residence of Lord Seaton, the commander of the division, which happened to be in the neighbourhood, where he had immediate surgical attendance, and at the last accounts he was doing well.

STRIKE OF WOMEN LABORERS.—A late English paper says that "the women of Stokesley, Yorkshire, who go out to field work (weeding, spreading manure, pulling turnips, &c.) recently struck for an increase of wages. They sent a crier round to announce that instead of receiving 8d. a day they should require 10d." And we trust that they will get it. There would be some sense in getting up a Convention of the Women of England in behalf of "Women's Rights."

QUICK WORK.—The following paragraph is taken from an English paper, the *Morning Advertiser*, and contains an announcement which will carry gladness to the hearts of the numerous "fast men" of the day:

"We are enabled to announce that by a new and much improved construction of vessels, it will be perfectly practicable to accomplish the voyage between the United States and the United Kingdom in considerably less than four days; in fact, in about three and a half—the ports connecting the old and new world being Halifax and Galway. This is no speculative statement. It is grounded on experiments which have already been made to test the sailing capabilities of vessels constructed on the new principle. With the submarine telegraph which is about to be laid down between Halifax and Galway, and the passage of vessels in three days and a half across the Atlantic, America and Great Britain will virtually become one colossal country, inhabited and governed by the Saxon race."

Fatal Explosion of Fire Damp on board Ship.—An explosion of fire-damp aboard ship, which ended in loss of life, serious injury to several others, and much damage to the vessel, formed the subject of a lengthened investigation at Cardiff, before Mr. L. Reece, the coroner. The proceedings were more than usually important, from the circumstance of so many ships, laden with Welsh coal, exploding of late. It appeared that the barque Independent was lying in the Bute docks, and had taken in 250 tons of Aberdare coal for the West Indies, when a quantity of gas which had generated in her hold suddenly exploded with fearful violence. The deck beams were snapped asunder, the entire deck was blown up between the fore and main mast, and the long boat, which was stowed near the hatches, was thrown up a considerable distance. Deceased, one of the seamen, was standing on the deck at the time, and the poor fellow received the full force of the concussion. He was dreadfully burnt, as were other of the crew. They were forthwith removed to the infirmary, where the deceased died on the follows ing day. The other sufferers continue in a sad way. The cause of the accident could not be learned, but it was stated that the explosion could not have happened without a light being introduced into the hold. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, with a hope that every care would be exercised in shipping cargoes of coal from the port.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Sailing of the Squadron for the Fishing Grounds.—The U. S. steamers Princeton, Commodore Shubrick; Fulton, Commander Watson, and sloop of war Decatur, Commander Whittle, went to sea from Portsmouth on Sunday, at five o'clock, P. M., bound to the fishing grounds. In taking the Decatur in tow, the Fulton got in contact with her, and carried away the flying jibboom of the D., but no delay was occasioned. The vessels reached Portland the next day.—*Boston paper.*

The U. S. Frigate Savannah, at Norfolk, has been ordered to the fishing grounds.

LIEUTENANT MAURY.—We hear with great pleasure that shortly before this distinguished gentleman left us for Europe, he received a package from certain leading gentlemen of New York, ship owners for the most part, which on being examined was found to contain five thousand gold dollars and a handsome service of plate, presented as a testimonial of their sense of the value of his scientific researches to the shipping interest of the United States. This compliment was delicately paid, and well deserved indeed.—*National Intelligencer.*

SPANISH MINISTERS.—The Queen of Spain has appointed as her Minister to this country, Don Bravo Gonzales. He is, as we are informed, a man of intelligence and character, has been a member of the Queen's Cabinet, and is about forty years of age. He is eminently a conservative, and devoted to the support of the Spanish dominion as it is, and will be the last man of all the Queen's subjects to agree to the cession of Cuba either to the United States or to any other power.

The selection of such a man, as the minister to the United States at this time, is no doubt designed to counteract the policy attributed by Spain to this Government in regard to Cuba. It is a set off against our appointment of Mr. Soule, who, though he does not approve of acquiring Cuba, by purchase, would be willing to promote its acquisition in some other way, and is probably to be so instructed.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

First arrival of Flour over the Atlantic Road.—Messrs. Noys & Weston, Commission Merchants on Commetcial street, received a lot of Flour from Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, via Welland Canal and Montreal, and thence over the Railroad from that city to Portland. This was the first arrival of flour from the West by this new route. It was landed on the Railroad wharf at Montreal from a vessel direct from Cleveland and brought by the cars from thence over the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Road to the very doors of heir storte on Commercial street, at a much cheaper rate than it could be brought via New York, and avoiding the various transhipments, truckage, wharfages and exposure to the weather to which it would be subjected by the latter route.—*Portland Adv.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Six more deaths from yellow fever occurred yesterday, in the vicinity of the South wharves. Some excitement is existing; many people have closed their houses and stores.

Mr. Wise, the aeronet, thinks that with an expenditure of $25,000 he can construct a balloon with which he can cross the Atlantic in forty-eight hours.

REFUGEES FROM MADERIA.—On Saturday 23d, seventy more Protestant refugees from Maderia arrived at N. Y., and are anxious to join their brethren in Illinois.

The citizens of New Haven, by a vote of 1261 to 760, have decided in favor of introducing a supply of "pure and wholesome water" into that city, at the expense of some $250,000.

THE MEASELS.—The ship Constitution, which arrived at N. Y. last week with 819 passengers, had during the voyage over *ninety* cases of measles at one time on board.

Eight-four cars, loaded with cattle and merchandise, passed over the Hudson River Railroad on the evening of the 23d inst.

There are seven persons confined in the St. Louis county jail for murder.

The farm of the late Henry Clay is advertised in the *Lexington Observer* for sale. It contains three hundred and thirty acres of the best land in Fayette county, Kentucky.

A slave belonging to H. France, of Pettis Co., Missouri, was publicly burnt on the 13th inst., for murdering the wife of John Rains, under the most aggravated circumstances; and his master was ordered out of the State, for conniving at the crime.

A MELANCHOLY TALE.—The Chicago Tribune informs us that five unknown persons, who were buried as such, killed by the collision last April at the junction of Illinois Central and Northern Indiana roads, were a family by the name of Kellogg, moving from the State of New York to Minesota. They were a man his wife and three lads. An infant unhurt, taken from among the ruins, it has been ascertained, belonged to the same family. The two elder sons with a grown up daughter are living in Minesota. They have been on to Illinois, have visited the graves of the family that were killed when on their way to meet them, and have taken their little sister away with them. This is a sad tale.—*Boston Atlas.*

HARBOR THIEF ARRESTED.—A man who gives his name as Charles Johnson, was arrested yesterday afternoon. He had a large spy-glass in his possession, and is supposed to be one of the rascals who have been robbing vessels in the harbor, of late.—*Ib.*

Married.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr Benjamin Anderson, to Miss Margaret White, both of Portland, Saint John.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Moore, to Miss Elizibeth Collins, both of this City.

On the 14th inst., at the Parsonage House, Springfield, by the Rev. R. D. Palmer, A. B., Mr. Micheal R. Lunn, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of Mr Matthew Stephenson, all of the English Settlement, Parish of Johnston.

At St George, on Thursday the 28th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Thompson A. M., Mr. John B. Murphy, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. William Gallagher, of said place.

At Galveston, Texas, on the 15th of June last, Mr. James Drury, of Sussex Vale, King's County, to Miss Emma Pepperall, of Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

Died.

On Wednesday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mr Henry McLauchlan, in the 25th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, Grace Ann, infant daughter of Mr. John Anderson, aged eleven months.

On Thursday morning, of scarlet fever, Mary, second daughter of Captain Alexander Elder, aged eight years and five months.

On Sunday evening, William Ashbreck, aged 6 years and 5 months, son of Mr. J. S. Jarvis.

At Carleton, on Tuesday last, Anna Gilmour, only daughter of Mr. John V. Dykeman, aged two years and three months.

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