

The Turkish Question.

We mentioned before that the presence of three and a half millions of Turks in close vicinity to three times that number of Christians in Europe, their superiority in education and intelligence, gave rise to the same sort of uneasiness and vexation as the presence in this country of about the same number of slaves among a larger number of more intelligent and educated whites; and that the difficulties of dealing with the questions arising from such a state of things were similar in the two countries.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

We find the following speculations on this subject in a letter dated Vienna, June 22—

"When the difficulties which Russia has been at such great pains to raise have been removed, what is to be done with or in Europe? There are 3,500,000 Muscovites to be found in the place of honor, or will the tables be turned, and the 11,500,000 Christians become masters instead of bondsmen? Various are the plans which have been formed for the regeneration of European Turkey, but there is no great and general insurance of the realization of any one of them. It is rational to suppose that a great and partially civilized majority can longer be kept subservient to a barbarous minority? A short account of the present position of the Turkish Empire, and the population which enable the world to come to a just conclusion. The Mussulmans were rich and powerful, whereas they are now an impoverished and failing race. The army has always been recruited from the Mussulman population, and as a reward for military service it enjoyed great privileges, immunities, and revenues.

When, in 1826, Mahmoud II. abolished the Janissaries, the axe was laid to the root of Mahometan supremacy in European Turkey, the troops were Europeanized, and the revenues of the empire instead of the perquisites to which they had before been entitled. The demand for soldiers has been unusually great lately, and the mortality in a Turkish army is always far greater than in a host belonging to either of the great European Powers. The men are not so well drilled, and are less well tended when sick, as in the case of either of the latter. The population, as above said, has much decreased; still each district is obliged to send in its regular contingents, and in order to effect this very young men are draughted into the army. These lads seldom return, as they are either killed, or either die or are killed. Posterity they leave none. The greater part of the wealth of the inebriated Turks has already passed into the hands of the Greeks and Slavonians. The pashas still enrich themselves by extortion, and the lower classes are oppressed by the Christians; but their ill-gotten wealth rarely fails to slip through their fingers. Philanthropists in the west form plans for establishing a group of independent Christian principalities or federal States, in Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, where the people have no religious, and no national, interest, such as it is, the thing will do, but the idea of transferring Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Albania, &c., into Christian principalities, is mere nonsense, so long as the Mahometans are on this side of the Channel, and no doubt can be entertained. A forcible attempt to dislodge them could not fail to lead to fearful scenes. I know the Albanians and Bosnians well. The great powers can extirpate but not subdue them. If Abdul Medjid himself should condescend to semi-independent Albanian chiefs to quell their fastnesses in Europe, and follow the standard of the Prophet to the opposite coast they would laugh him to scorn. The Greek and Slavonian population is on the whole not only the more intellectual but the more civilized. A small minority can read and write, and the most illiterate hear the divine precepts inculcated by the gospel, which is an advantage denied to the Turks. In a material point of view, the unarmed Christian is still inferior to the Mussulman; morally, he is infinitely his superior. No one can say how the problem will be solved, there is every reason to fear that the solution will be a bloody one.

The London Times has the following interesting speculations on the same subject.

"Whatever, indeed, may be the termination of this diplomatic contest, or of this impending conflict, the demands of the Christian nations of Turkey have given a shock to the Ottoman Empire which will long feel, if indeed it ever recovers from the effects of them. The hopes and ambitions of the Christians, the forebodings and the fanaticism of the Mahometans, alike rooted in the soil, even if the balance of Europe were restored tomorrow by the adoption of some terms of compromise, the East would remain in a state of great disquietude and danger, because each respective party think itself all but within the reach of a revolution for its own emancipation. No doubt can be entertained, in the present emergency, that it is politic, as well as just, in the Sultan to confirm the privileges of his Christian subjects; but no concessions will stop the march of events, or prevent the Christian race in Turkey from Europe, inferior as it is in numbers to the Moslems, from being a Russian; and to those who look forward to the times when further changes may revivify this portion of Europe to Christianity and civilization, nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which the Turks themselves, and no impudent or invincible nation, are calling into existence and independence a race of men whose ambition it will one day become to reconstitute the Empire of the East. In advertising to the possibility of such an event, and to the existence of such hopes, we do not refer to their immediate antagonists, and which has already recovered its independence, and has made it, must be confessed, but an indolent use of it.

The condition of the kingdom of Greece is not that which may serve as a model for the future regeneration of the East; and we have no great regret that the Court of Athens has manifested a desire to employ the present crisis for purposes of its own, which are at variance with the views of the protecting Powers, and with the principles of its own constitution. The Greek republic is the key, by which we mean not only the Greeks by race, but the far more numerous body of members of the Greek, or Eastern Church, look with no special envy or respect on the dominions of King Thomy, and, if ever the change occurs, which some Arabian despots are so anxious to see, they may rely upon it that their country will not hold the reins of empire, or even retain the privileges of independence, and that Greece Proper will sink long into a province of a larger State. Such are the questions, with many more of equal perplexity, which Russia has called up by her most ill-judged mission; and though they may be dismissed here with the utmost coolness, they kindle in the half-civilized nations of the east, in close proximity to their immediate antagonists, and their secular enemies, all the passions of religion and of race. Settling this present dispute as you will, there lies that beyond it which time alone will unravel, which time alone will restore; and, while our attention is directed to the negotiations of the day, it must not be forgotten, that there is at the bottom of these discussions the greatest question which the statesmen of this age have yet to solve.

JAPAN.—A letter from Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, American Missionary, dated at Canton, April 20, and published in the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

"Commodore Perry is here, and from what I have seen of him, and heard of his plans, you may, I think, expect that permanent relations will before long be opened with Japan."

FROM CHINA.—We find in the English papers extracts from the Overland Editor of China of May 5th, which state that the rumor from the North, which has found its way overland to Canton, is to the effect that at the expected battle, the Tartar troops were defeated with great slaughter, and the commander in chief killed.—There had been a rising of the "Short Knife Society" at Seehow, near Swatow, (some 4000 to 5000 men) with the same object as is supposed to be the rebels at the North. The paper adds: "We greatly fear that before many months are over, we shall have to record hor-

rors and disasters in our own domain." The Friend of China is of opinion that the mass of the people are in favor of the "Fetters" or chief of the rebels.

THE SECOND GREENLAND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Expedition left St. Johns, N.F., for Disco and the Arctic Seas, on the evening of June 17. This is well known to our readers, is the second voyage of Dr. Kane, in search of the lost expedition of Capt. Franklin, undertaken at the pecuniary charge of Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, in conjunction, in the present instance, with Mr. George Fenwick, of London. Although a most praiseworthy undertaking on the part of the projectors, and chivalrous on the part of the adventurers, it must be regarded as almost hopeless in regard to the attainment of the humane object of the search. The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract from a letter written by Dr. Kane on the eve of his departure, to a friend in that city.

St. Johns, N. F., July 16.—Here we are, safe and sound, at St. Johns. I will delay at this place not one hour beyond absolute necessity. Inglefield will soon be at Disco, and I am most anxious to catch him. My stay, therefore, will only be until the oxen are slaughtered and the butcher promises their delivery at 4 o'clock, A. M., tomorrow.

The kindness of these good people surpasses conception. The Governor gave me an elegant dinner at his mansion, this afternoon, and our vessel has been overhauled.

Three o'clock, P. M.—I have taken in nearly twelve hundred pounds of prime, fresh beef, rubbed with salt and saltpetre, and then marled it down with twine, and hung it in the rigging, carefully shielded from the sun with canvas.

The Governor, Mr. Hamilton, is a brother of the Secretary of the Admiralty. He takes a great interest in the Expedition, and has presented me with a fine team of trained dogs, accompanied by four barrels of seal-flippers, used for their food. This present is very valuable. I have purchased for my crew a fine act of harness, made of seal-skin, per pound, and will, I think, be a very useful winter dress.

The Newfoundlanders are about to make a large contribution to your Industrial Exhibition. The seal leaves of Greenland, with its white water and Moore as Superintendant. The process of seal-fishing is illustrated by a model, and stuffed specimens of the seals accompany it.

The letter preceding this will tell you how well satisfied I am with the officers and men. Both work with a will, and I think, and hope, are beginning to get attached to me. I allow no swearing on deck, or to the crew, and no threats as to knocking down, &c., which I find to be rather a favorite performance in the merchant service. Neither is any liquor used on board.

[Mr. Fenwick, in his communication to us, comprising substantially the same facts as above, says: "Up to the present time, but one vessel has reported meeting Arctic ice between this port and Europe. The inference, therefore, is, that the Northern seas yet retain the ice formed during the last winter."—Editors Jour. Com.]

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, July 19, 1853.

The Cunard mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at New York at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday afternoon the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock. Time across the Atlantic, 10 days and 15 hours.

There is very little news of importance by this arrival. What little there is respecting the Turkish difficulty is far from definite. It would seem that by July 1st, the Russians had not entered Moldavia.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was irregular in prices, but on the whole tending to firmness. Broadstuffs were dearer, owing to the apprehended scarcity in France.

The reduced duties on sugars came into operation in Great Britain on the 6th, to continue to July 5, 1854, when the duties on sugar and molasses from all countries will be equalized. The duties were taken off soap on the same day.

The debate in the Imperial Parliament on India has terminated in favor of the Government. A much larger majority than was anticipated—322 against 140—in the proportion of more than two to one.

The steamer *Merbourne* arrived at Plymouth, on Friday March 6th, with 20,000 lbs. of gold. The clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, 18th June, was passed by the steamship *Arabia*, 21st inst., at 7 40 P. M. within two hours steaming of Liverpool, the *Arabia* having left that place at 5 o'clock. The *Sovereign of the Seas* thus has made the passage from New York to Liverpool in 14 days. This beautiful clipper continues adding to her fame on every trip.

Lord John Russell has notified the English House of Commons of his intention to move for a committee to inquire into the observance or non-observance of the various slave trade treaties upon the part of the governments of Spain and Portugal. The royal assent had been given to the Income Tax Bill, and the grievances of India engaged the attention of Queen Victoria's Cabinet.

France remained perfectly tranquil, and the Emperor had signified his intention of extending the liberty of the press.

After the final rejection of the Russian ultimatum by the Sultan, the Russian diplomat of the Czar had left Constantinople.

The accounts of the calamities said to have fallen on Persia are confirmed.

The Interoceanic of Austria had a most gratifying interview with the Sultan, and hopes of a pacific solution of the Eastern question were looked for as the result.

Ex-President Van Buren and son, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, of C. Canada, visited the Dublin exhibition on the 28th June.

The numerous tax cases coming into operation respectively from 5th April last, from which the incomes amounting to £500 per annum will be taxed 7d per pound, besides all other taxes.

There seems to be no decided opinion respecting the Eastern affair. The contradictory rumors that have influenced the markets for weeks past, are flying as thick as ever, and while every one hopes for peace no one would be astonished to hear of the commencement of hostilities at any moment.

Ex-President Van Buren and son had been visiting Birmingham.

In the North of Scotland, the young crops have suffered much for want of rain. Hay is very short in most districts, and in some, a failure. From Ireland accounts are cheering, the weather being altogether the finest that agriculturists could desire.

The Duke and Duchess of Alba have arrived in Paris from Madrid, on a visit to the Empress. The Duchess is sister to Her Majesty.

The French clergy are now showing difficulties in the way of mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics. Most of the priests refuse to pronounce the nuptial benediction on these unions unless where a formal engagement is taken to bring up the children in the Romanish faith. The church is no longer consistent with the common compromise, according to which boys are educated in the father's and girls in the mother's belief. The consequence is that several mixed marriages have lately been celebrated by the Protestant clergy.

A great quantity of brandy, 1200 pipes of wine, and 28 horses, were destroyed by a late fire at Beauvais, France.

Russia and Turkey.—The controversy between the Emperor Nicholas and the Sultan of Turkey is still unsettled, and is the engrossing topic of interest in European politics. The messenger sent with Count Nesselrode's dispatch, of the 31st of May to the Porte, had returned, as is

reported, with the Sultan's refusal. The messenger is said to have returned to St. Petersburg on the 25th of June; and orders were immediately issued by the Emperor for crossing the Pruth and taking possession of the Danubian Principalities.

The united naval forces at Besika Bay, Constantinople, are thus composed:—18 British vessels, 776 guns; 13 French vessels, 244 guns.

Admiral de La Suse has been succeeded by Vice Admiral Hanella in the command of the French squadron in the eastern waters. The latter is a younger man than the British Admiral Dundas, and the change is an act of courtesy which will allow the British Admiral to take precedence in the movements of the fleets.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Colony Gazette*, writing on the 16th inst., states that he sacred law of the Prophet was to be unfurled on the following day, and that no Turk capable of bearing arms would be exempted from military service.

Constantinople letters, mentioning that the Schah had sent an envoy offering to assist the Sultan, say that the Persian army is of considerable strength, comprising twenty regiments of regular infantry, with several light cavalry, organized and equipped by Europeans, mostly Italians who took part in the defence of Venice, and since 1810 have been in the Persian service. The army owes much of its efficiency to the genius of a young man, Hussein Khoulou, educated at the French military school of St. Cyr, and chief adjutant of the Schah.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens, 18th ult., states that the Greek government had concluded to fit out three ships of war to protect the Greek subjects in Turkey in the event of the affairs of the Levant becoming more complicated.

ROME.—The eighth anniversary of the Pope to the Papal throne was celebrated at Rome on the 16th inst. The Pope was celebrated with artillery from the Castle of St. Angelo, and solemn service was performed in the Sistine Chapel, in the presence of the Pope, cardinals, and other dignitaries. Cardinal Feretti performed mass. After a service of thanksgiving, the Pope received the congratulations of the cardinals.

PERMIA.—The following extraordinary news comes from Constantinople.—A letter from Erzerum, dated June 3d, mentions that four calamities had occurred in Persia,—inundations and cholera at Teheran, locusts at Isfahan, and a terrible earthquake at Shiraz. At the former place, 12,000 to 15,000 persons were said to have been killed by an earthquake during the night, and the pestilence arose from their unburied corpses. Last accounts from Teheran say the cholera was spreading. British mission had, as a measure of precaution, moved to the hills.

Extracts from the Circular of Edinburg & Mitchell, dated—

Gordon St. Glasgow, June 30, 1853.

The arrivals into Clyde from British North America, during the month, have been by 23 vessels, registering 6,585 tons, comprising 17 from St. John, N. B., and 5 from other ports. For the corresponding period last year, the tonnage was 6,400 tons.

The imports from 1st January to this date, compared with 1852, are—

PIKE TIDE HARDWOOD DEALS & BATTENS.	1852.	1853.
Do. 148,178	148,178	148,178
Do. 244,557	244,557	244,557
Do. 345,567	345,567	345,567
Do. 492,283	492,283	492,283

Wheat Price.—5 cargoes of St. John have been sold, by auction, during the month, at an average of 2s. 3d. per foot, for 104 inch; 1s. 11d. to 2s. for 9 inch; and 1s. 10½d. for 18 inch to Greenock; and part of a cargo of 17 inch brought in. A small parcel of Pictou averaged 1s. 4d. per foot, and 1s. 4d. per foot. Red Pine—Quebec, 40 feet average, brings 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per foot.

Oak.—Is in limited request at 1s. 7½d. per foot. Ash.—A small parcel of Quebec brought 1s. 3d. per foot, and 1s. 3d. per foot.

Heads of Pine.—One in Greenock at 1s. 3d. per foot, and one in Greenock at 1s. 3d. per foot. Heads of Pine.—240 logs Pictou brought 1s. 3½d. per foot.

Deal.—The sales in Glasgow of Spruce Deals, with Scantling, during the month, comprised 7 cargoes, averaging from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d. per cubic foot, according to quality; and 2 cargoes of Rofuse Deals averaged 10d. per cubic foot.

Yellow Pine Deals, 2d and 3d quality, brought 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per cubic foot.

Palings.—Bring 42s. to 43s. per 1000 pieces, of 4 feet. Lathwood.—Brings 25 per ton, of 4 feet. Lathwood.—Brings 25 per ton, of 4 feet. Lathwood.—Brings 25 per ton, of 4 feet. Lathwood.—Brings 25 per ton, of 4 feet.

Freights.—Have still further declined since our last Circular, and we fear our present quotations cannot long be maintained.

Fig. Iron.—Boston, from Glasgow, at 25s.; to New York, Sydney March 6th, with 20,000 lbs. of gold, Philadelphia, 25s. 2s.; to Baltimore, 25s. 2s.; to Quebec, 25s. 2s.; to Montreal, 25s.

We had hoped that the TWELFTH OF JULY would have passed over, in every part of the Province, with peace and tranquillity; and that no unnecessary details of parties, of any kind, would have served to remind us of the painful scenes of disorder and bloodshed which in former years so shamefully prevailed. Generally speaking, we believe, this desirable spirit of harmony and concord, in the absence of any epidemic disease, was everywhere maintained; and our deep regret, that the only occurrence of a contrary nature happened in our own immediate neighbourhood. The accounts of the affair are at present disagreeably conflicting, and that we cannot venture to present any details as authentic, or as the matter will become the subject of judicial investigation, it would be improper to prejudice the public mind by *ex parte* statements.

It appears that on the afternoon of the Twelfth, a party of young men and three young women, were quietly enjoying a walk together on the Carleton side, near the Suspension Bridge; and being met by two waggoners containing a number of young men, who it was supposed, were returning from an Orange celebration, and appeared to have a state of excitable hilarity, some collision between the two parties occurred. Each party throws the blame of originating the *fracas* on the other; and in the absence of evidence, it is impossible to decide the point; it is clear, however, that the pedestrian party, and being superior in number, while the latter were embarrassed by the presence of females, the pedestrians were overpowered in the melee; and the worst feature in the case is, that one of them, named Dennis McAvoy, was dangerously wounded by a stab in the side from some sharp instrument, inflicted by one of the wagon party. One of the girls was hit by a stone in the *fracas*, and the two others chased up the hill, but they escaped. The whole affair lasted only a few minutes; but mischief enough was done in that short time, to cause lasting regret. The wagon party drove rapidly off, after the stabbing, and escaped without being recognised; but upon the Portland Police Magistrate investigating the case, warrants were issued for the apprehension of three young men, named William Reed, sailmaker, George Clingham, and George Starke, also mechanics, and all quite young men, on suspicion, and they are now in gaol pending further investigation.

The wagoners, we learn, is doing well under the circumstances; and we hope that both the girl will be spared, and that whoever the guilty parties may be, they may be brought to condign punishment.

Mr. Crampton, British Minister at Washington, left Halifax for Boston, on Thursday last, in H. M. Steamer *Medea*, on his return to Washington. His Excellency would have visited this Province before returning to his post, had not our Lieut. Governor been at present absent from the seat of Government.

At the King's County Circuit Court, last week, Judge Street presiding, a man named B. Rutherford, who pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing

a pair of horses from Mr. John Hayes, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

The consecration of the Fredericton Cathedral is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 31st of August next. We have not learned by what Prelate the Sermon on the occasion will be preached; the Provisional Bishop of New York, who was at first expected to perform that important duty, being unable to attend, as the proceedings on the trial of Bishop Doane will commence on the following day, September 1st. Mr. Layton, Organist of Trinity Church, in Boston, has engaged to preside at the Organ on the occasion of the consecration.

A fatal accident occurred on the Lachine Railway, near Montreal, on the 7th inst. Mr. Hughes, the Indian Interpreter, was riding on horseback, his horse becoming restive unfortunately came in contact with the train approaching Montreal, and both he and his horse were instantly killed.

The clipper ship *Staffordshire* of Train's Boston and Liverpool line of packets, which sailed from this port on the 14th of June, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th of the same month, in 144 days; being, between the open ports, the quickest passage ever made by the clipper.

The clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, of Boston, which left New York on the 18th of June, was passed by the steamship *Arabia*, going into Liverpool on the 21st inst., after a passage of only 14 days and a few hours.

"SAM SLICK'S WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES; or, what he said, did or invented." We have received a copy of this amusing work. The reputation of Sam Slick is now so thoroughly established, as to require no critical recommendation; and we therefore need merely say, that those who enjoy his comical peculiarities, will here find a new and entertaining fund of them.

SHANESK CITY.—Among the latest novelties in this town, are the world-renowned Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, who arrived on Saturday in the *Admiral*, accompanied by two of their children. They will remain here only a few days. Their names will be given in our Thursday next. These remarkable persons are married, one having five children and the other six; and own a fine farm in North Carolina, and they have resided for several years past. After the present tour, these Provinces, we learn they intend to visit Europe, and then finally retire from public life.

The Diorama of the burning of Moscow, which was exhibited here two years ago, is again in operation at the Mechanics' Institute, in connection with the celebrated magician, Professor Taylor, whose deceptive performances are very surprising and amusing. He also entertains the audience with excellent musical performances on the Accordion.

The Montreal Gazette says that the 26th Regt. is to be replaced there by the 54th Regt, now stationed at Kingston, immediately after the Coroner's inquest has terminated, which had not occurred at our latest advices. The Jury had been sitting for three weeks.

VICTIMS OF THE MONTREAL RIOT.—Thomas O'Neil and James Lewis died in Montreal on Friday last, of cholera, in consequence of the riot. Mr. Lewis was an enterprising and esteemed merchant.

H. M. surveying steamer *Columbia*, Com. Shortland, arrived in our harbour on Sunday morning.

A young man named Brennan was drowned while bathing in the river opposite Fredericton last Thursday evening.

Accidents in coal mines in Great Britain are frequent and destructive to life, and the British Government has four inspectors employed, with particular districts assigned to each for the purpose of investigating the causes, etc., connected with them. One of the most disastrous occurring in the mines of Cornwall, was that of the 10th inst., when the total number of lives lost in the coal mines, between November, 1851, and January 1, 1853, was 1,339.

The Japanese merchants are said to be very remarkable for their fairness, and strict loyalty in all transactions. The Japanese entertain a high sense of honor, and observe toward each other the most ceremonious politeness. Their courtesies and ceremonies are infinite.

Mr. Able, grocer, who recently died in Lutterworth, Eng., aged eighty, stood nearly sixty-five years behind the same counter, and served four years in the army. He not only never travelled on a rail road, but never saw one!

The one hundred and fifty second anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the 10th inst.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The number of deaths in the city of New York last week was 538. On the preceding week 405. This is a very high rate of mortality, in proportion to the population of the city, in the absence of any epidemic disease, and it seems to be attributed by prevalent opinion, in the city, to the want of sufficient measures of purification in the crowded parts of the city occupied by the lower classes of population.

THE CHOLERA IN CUBA.—The accounts from the interior of Cuba are quite disheartening. On one plantation they have lost 280 negroes from cholera. The Chinese have also suffered terribly.

Grant Thurburn, Esq., of New York, a venerable Scotchman, well known as "Laurie Todd," aged 81 years, was married a few days ago.

STOCKS.—On Wednesday last a number of shares in several of our public institutions were put up for sale by J. V. Thayer, Esq., at prices which show a decided advance upon former sales.—Ten shares of New-Braswick Bank stock brought 24 per cent. premium; 45 shares of Gas Light Company, 10 per cent. premium; two shares New-Braswick Electric Telegraph stock, at ten per cent. premium; 22 shares of Boston Company stock, at par; two shares Mount Vernon Company stock, which sold at 62 per cent. premium; 20 shares of New-Braswick Bank stock, at 10 per cent. discount; and twenty shares of Rural Cemetery stock, upon which 21 1/2 per cent. share have been paid, sold for 2 1/2 per cent.

We understand that twelve shares of Commercial Bank stock were sold privately, on Thursday, by Mr. Thomas Handford, stock broker, at a premium of twelve per cent. The same stock was sold at 7 per cent. premium, with the dividend of 3d per cent, which was declared shortly afterwards.—Cont.

PORTLAND POLICE DISTRICT.—On the 1st instant, Mr. Justice Payne entered upon the discharge of his duties as Police Magistrate for Portland, and we understand he has since been closely engaged in investigating and adjudicating upon the petty crimes and misdemeanors which usually arise among a population of nine or ten thousand persons. The salary at Lancaster, and an assault committed by a young man on a police officer in the discharge of his duty, are the only privileged cases that have arisen in the latter, a penalty of £10 was inflicted, or six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with hard labour. The fine was paid.

We bear that Mr. Payne has extended the circuit of the police to the Strang street and St. Paul's Church by night, and on the Sabbath and occasionally in the vicinity of the "rotages on the hill" to prevent disturbances from negroes, those who may have occasion to pass that locality.—Cont.

The number of vessels cleared at this port for the United Kingdom for the quarter ending 30th June, amounted to 136 steamships and 70 foreign vessels, comprising a total of 206 vessels. Their cargoes consisted of 3,225 tons of Pine Timber; 23,712 tons of Birch; 61,309 tons of Deals and other wood; 1,161,000 lbs of Hops and Sealing—New Brn.

Under our ordinary head the reader will find the death of Major Brannen, long and well known in this community. Major Brannen's office letter states that he was a gentleman of the most unbounded integrity, benevolence, and benevolent feelings. In his intercourse with strangers, no man was more kind and sensitive; while to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, as a private member of society, his many virtues will not easily be forgotten. It was

in every case of the word "loyal" and will not do the service the title—Fred. Reporter.

The Dwelling House and Barns of Charles Simonds, Esq., in Dalhousie, with their valuable contents, were utterly destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst.

A two story store of the Hon. Wm. Hamilton, containing 1500 bushels of oats and 40 children of coals, was also burned.—Herd Quadders.

The Head Quarters contains a sensible article on the necessity for a Rural Cemetery in the vicinity of Fredericton.

The Roman Catholics have imported a very superior Bell for the use of their Church in this city.—Fredericton Reporter.

Mr. H. A. Manderson's Grist Mill, on Michiquaube Brook, Township of Hope, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22nd ult. The origin of the fire is wholly unaccounted for.—Miramichi Journal.

A fine lad, nine years old, eldest son of Mr. John Collins, of Victoria Hotel, was drowned at Windsor on Saturday week, in the Avon, near the Bridge. Whilst bathing, he attempted to save a drowning bird, and was whirled away with the tide. The body was found on Tuesday morning.—Halifax Br. N. American.

There was a fine fish Market on Saturday. Salt Cod, Halibut, Haddock, young Mackerel, fat Herrings, Pollock, and various other fish, were for sale.—B.

Lord and Lady Ellesmere, Ladies Blanche and Alice Egerton, Lady Seymour, and the two Misses Seymour and other distinguished personages arrived at Quebec, on the 1st inst. on a visit to Lord and Countess Eglin.

DEMOLITION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Rochester American of the 10th inst. says: "The celebrated land mark on Queenstown Heights, erected in memory of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, who fell on the field of October 13, 1812, was on the 9th inst. filled to the ground. An ineffectual attempt had been made to blow it up the day before. It was found necessary to use a second blast, which shivered the monument into atoms. It was not done by hostile hands, but by direction of the British Government, who will erect a new and beautiful monument in its place. The remains of General Brock were first interred at Port George, with those of his Aid-de-Camp, Capt. McDonald, October 16th, 1812, and placed in the vault of the Hamilton family at Queenstown, and will be removed to the new monument when ready."

PORTLAND AND MONTREAL.—The direct line of Railroad communication between Portland and Montreal by means of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence and St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroads, will be opened on Monday the 18th inst. This is a direct line of Railroad, built upon a broader gauge than is usual, 29 1/2 inches in length, from Portland to Montreal, and the distance will be regularly travelled in twelve hours. There will be two daily trains, the first each way running through, and the second stopping over night at Sherbrooke, in Canada, which is 98 miles from Montreal and 104 from Portland. Passengers can leave Boston by the steambark for Portland in the evening and arrive at Montreal the next evening; or leave Boston by cars for Portland in the morning and arrive at Montreal at 10 1/2 the next morning. The fare between Boston and Montreal by this route is \$7, between Portland and Montreal \$6. Passengers having tickets are allowed to stop over at the White Mountains on this line. The route to the White Mountains by this way is one of the most interesting.—Boston D. Adv.

OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILROAD IN AFRICA.—Accounts from Alexandria, Egypt, of June 21, state that the Cairo and Alexandria Railway had been partially opened. A letter, dated the 21st inst., says: "The first railway ever constructed in Africa has been, for twenty-five miles from Alexandria, traversed this day by locomotives, and in the land of the Pyramids one more monument has been added to the abiding splendor of the past. There is to be a more formal opening in a few months, when the first section to the Nile is completed."

New York, July 14.—Reception of the President in New York.—The inauguration ceremonies at the White House, on the 4th inst., were witnessed by the Rev. A. A. Phelps, D. D., President of the United States and suite landed at Castle Garden, where an immense concourse was awaiting his arrival. Here he was welcomed to New York by Mayor Westervelt, to which he responded in a speech complimentary to the commercial and moral progress of the city.

Gen. Channing, afterwards, in response, replied to repeated calls, and said a few words, when the ceremonies closed. The President subsequently reviewed the troops on the Battery.

At half past 11 the procession took up the line of march up Broadway, &c., and arrived at the Palace at half past 2 o'clock, having been delayed by the shower that fell about 12 o'clock. The scene inside was magnificent.

After the Opening Prayer by Right Reverend Bishop Wainwright, Choral service was sung by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society.

President Pierce's address was very brief.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., Chairman of the Crystal Palace Committee, also made a speech, in the course of which he paid a compliment to Daniel Webster, who he said, among the first to lend his influence and name to the enterprise. About 8000 persons were present. Among the distinguished persons who were present, were Gen. George Seymour, Senators Brodhead and Chase, Generals Scott, and Wool, and Major General Henderson, Com. Sloat, General Quitman, Governor Seymour, &c.

Lord Ellesmere and suite were also present.

No other speeches were made at the Crystal Palace, than Mr. Sedgwick's and the President's.

The ceremonies closed with the following musical performances—Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's Messiah; Triumphal March by Ferd Riez; Chorus from Haydn's Creation.

The President quietly retired to his quarters at the Astor House.

Nine Pottawattomie Indian Warriors have arrived at the Crystal Palace, New York.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer *Illinois*, from the Isthmus, with \$1,855,714, gold from California, arrived at New York on the 11th inst.

The San Francisco Times says: "We are informed that the amount of money paid for freights to this port, during the last five months, has averaged five hundred thousand dollars monthly. Fifty thousand dollars freight to New York is paid monthly on shipments of gold from this port.

Several of the largest clipper ships at this port have freight lists of from \$75,000 to \$90,000. The *Sovereign of the Seas* went several thousands beyond the limit.

The Sonora Herald of Saturday last contains some very interesting letters from persons who left California and are now in Australia. They advise people now here not to follow them, for though some are making their pounds of gold, many find it very difficult to make a living.

Laborers are in active demand at Stockton, particularly harvest hands. Mowers are advertised for at \$100 per month.

A scaffold is being erected in order to fell the tree that stands on the Stanislaus. A section of it will be got out if possible to send to the World's Fair at New York.

Lola Montez has closed her engagement at San Francisco. Her engagement of nearly three weeks has been unproductive in the amount of receipts, reaching on some nights from three to four thousand dollars.

SACRAMENTO, June 10.—Farmers are now actively at work gathering their crops of hay. Barley and oats are ready for reaping, wheat nearly so, potatoes abundant and of superior quality.

A discovery which may prove of some commercial importance appears to have been made by a British resident in Russia, namely, that the seed of the tobacco plant contains about fifteen per cent of an oil possessing peculiar drying properties, calculated to render it a superior medium, especially for paints and varnishes.

Getting out spars for the Navy is a profitable business in Alabama, and the pine forests furnish the finest kind. They are principally obtained for the French Navy. The lumber trade generally has become a very important one, and the exportation of it from Mobile is quite extensive. Steam sawmills are found all along the two rivers and elsewhere.

An association of medical men has been organized in the south-western part of Philadelphia for the treatment of diseases among the indigent but worthy poor. Each physician—and there are eight medical gentlemen associated together—takes a distinct branch of medicine, and devotes his time and talents for one hour every other day to prescribing for those persons who present themselves, laboring under any form of that particular class of diseases to which he has devoted special attention and study.

The collection of coins at the Mint of Paris has just received a considerable number of Chinese pieces of money, which are being classified according to their dates.

DIED WHILE DRESSING FOR A BALL.—Miss Laura Shields, who resided on Liberty street, went up to her room on the evening of July 4, to dress for a ball, to be given at Union Hall, on Broadway. When she was in the act of putting on a new dress, she had not come down stairs. Her mother called her, but she did not come down, though nearly an hour passed in waiting for her. At length her mother went to the door and rapped, but no answer was returned, and she had locked the door. They then became alarmed, and finally opened the door, when Laura was found lying upon the floor, nearly dressed for the ball, and dead. She appeared to be in perfect health in the evening at that time. She was buried in the dress they found her in on the floor.—Cincinnati Gazette, July 9.

TERRIBLE STROKE OF LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that a brother of Warren Cooley of this city, was instantly killed by lightning, on Tuesday morning last, at Peoria, Wm. Cooley. The deceased Francis Cooley, was standing in his store, filling a can when the lightning struck him near the head and passed out through the eye, nearly stripping him of his clothes, and causing instant death. The canpene was also inflated, and when Mrs. Cooley entered the room, hardly a moment having elapsed, the deceased was standing upright against the wall, enveloped in a sheet of flame.

The part of the building where the lightning entered, was used as a store room for scythes and other agricultural implements, which were thrown in all directions. Mrs. Cooley and her sister were sitting at the table, about the table, in a room over the store; and the top of the table was separated from its legs in an instant. Two persons were in the store at the time; one a young man, standing near the door, was tossed into the street, a distance of nearly twenty feet; the other, who was seated at the table, was rendered senseless; but neither was seriously injured. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and married, but without children.—Utica Herald.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCEMIA.—The Annual Sermon before the University was preached in the Cathedral on Sunday, June 26th, by the venerable the Archbishop.

On Tuesday, June 25th, the Examination for Degrees was held, the Rev. Messrs. Coates and Kebleham being the Examiners.

On Thursday, June 29th, the Public Academic Act was held in full convocation, the Chief Justice presiding as Chancellor. The Commencement Oration was delivered by Professor Jack. Mr. H. J. M. Law read his Essay on "Alcohol: its career, and its results," and received from the hands of the Chancellor the two Volumes of Francis "Methuenian University," in honor of the University in testimony of the merits of his composition.

On Wednesday, July 6, being the last day of Trinity Term, and of the Academic Year, the Annual Examination was held, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton presiding on the occasion.

The Chancellor has proposed as the subject of the Essay for the Douglas Gold Medal of the ensuing year, "The relations which exist between Natural and Revealed Religion."

Michaelmas Term and the Academic Year commenced on Thursday, September 1st, when all Students, including the Term, are to attend the usual Exercises in the College Chapel at 11 A. M.

E. JACOBS, P.

Married.

On Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. John Anderson, by the Rev. A. Melrose, Minister of St. John's Church, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and Miss Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. George McCulloch, St. John's, were united in Holy Matrimony.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector of Portland, Mr. James Simpson, and Miss Mary Anne, daughter of the County of Quebec, on the same day, by the same, Mr. William Wilson, of Peterborough, to Miss Elizabeth M. of Fredericton. On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. James F. McLean, to Miss Sarah Campbell, both of Worcester, Queen's County.

On Sunday the 10th inst., in St. John's Church, Georgetown, N. B., by the Rev. Wm. Devor, Esq., to Miss Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. N. A. Coster.

At half past 11 the procession took up the line of march up Broadway, &c.,