

GLANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The writers from Havana, by the steamship Cher... the Havana-trade. A correspondent of one of the... the following have been landed at Havana during the last few months...

In January 640 were landed at Colón, consigned to Don Joseph Gomez, of whom 200 were sold in Amaleba... in February 500 were landed off Cayo Melano, and 303 at Rio Zurra, in March 680 were landed at Cayo Verde, 1,300 at Cayo Piedra...

Under the administration of the late Captain General Concha, it is said that this infamous trade was near put to an end; but as soon as the present Captain General, Canales, came into power, it was revived...

It is told of the Lady Suffist that she sailed from Africa with 1500 negroes on board many of whom had been bought as they were running at large through the country, and confined to the holds of the vessel...

Of the same number in which this trade is carried on, it is asserted that early in the present month of June a large ship having African colours at the mast-head, arrived at Cayo Melano, a small bay situated on the Fort of San Juan de los Remedios...

From it under the most solemn obligations to arrest the slave trade which it is possible for a nation to impose upon herself; and yet her agents are allowed not merely to watch it, but to participate in it in the most slavish manner...

TURKEY.—Four hundred years elapsed on the 29th of May last, since the day on which the Crescent took the place of the Cross on the mosque of St. Stephen's in Constantinople; for on that day, Anno 1453, Mahmoud's hosts entered the Golden Gate as conquerors, and the waning star of the Caliphdom was utterly eclipsed by the meridian sun of Ottoman ascendancy...

AMERICAN MARBLE.—The marble quarries of Vermont are gaining a reputation abroad as well as at home. Two blocks of Vermont marble, weighing one ton each, have been ordered from Rome for the purpose of making a bust. This order is from an Italian artist, who prefers the West Rutland marble to that of his own country...

CALIFORNIA CROPS.—The wheat crop promises abundantly. It is said there will be some 40,000 bushels on the Stanislaus river. In California the wheat crop is said to be over seven feet high, with heads six and a half inches long.

Mr. G. S. Fisher has announced, from history and prophecy, that for the next twelve years there will be a war in Europe such as the world has never known. Louis Napoleon and the Pope are about to perish, and by a dignified "taking off" only means of resistance!

THREE MEN LOST AT NIAGARA.—A fearful accident occurred on the 13th inst. at Niagara Falls. Three men, belonging to a steam boat which came down the river on Monday night, fell asleep in a small boat, which presently became loosened from her moorings, and two of the men were hurled over the Falls. Of course they were instantly killed. The other lingered in the Rapids for several hours, and all efforts for his relief proved abortive...

THE LATER BURIAL.—Soon after the death of our late lamented Bishop, a few of his friends residing in this city set on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in the Church of St. John, which he had been the Rector before his consecration. They found no difficulty in procuring funds, but were delayed for some time, because there was no suitable place for it in the church without disturbing some other monument and they were unwilling to place it in an obscure corner. The object, however, was never lost sight of...

THE DANIEL SHIP-CANAL.—The following extract of a letter from Baron Hemmingway to Dr. C. L. Oakes of London, dated Potsdam, June 4, 1853, shows the importance which the Baron attaches to the undertaking. "After having laboured in vain during half a century, to prove the possibility of an oceanic canal, and to point out the Gulf of St. Miguel and Cupira, as the points most worthy of attention—after having regretted almost with bitterness, the non-employment of the means which the present state of our knowledge affords for obtaining precise measures has been so long delayed, I ought, more than any one else, to be satisfied to see, at last, my hopes for no noble enterprise revived. By your publications, and that of Mr. Gibbons, will be originated the work which changing an important part of the commerce of nations, and of rendering more accessible the rich countries of Eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. The undertaking is by no means above the intellectual and material power which civilized nations have attained to. The work should be one to last forever; it should not commence with a canal—it must be a really oceanic canal without locks—a free passage from sea to sea, across which the speed of the navigation will be modified, but not interrupted, by the difference in height and non-coincidence of the tides. Receive the expression of my highest consideration. Yours, &c., ALEXANDER VON HEMMINGWAY."

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Colonel Fremont has published an article in the Washington National Intelligencer, on the great question of the day, the Pacific Railroad. He progresses, without hesitation in fact, to enable that Intelligencer, in the edition of my "Aspects of Nature," that the employment of the means which the present state of our knowledge affords for obtaining precise measures has been so long delayed, I ought, more than any one else, to be satisfied to see, at last, my hopes for no noble enterprise revived. By your publications, and that of Mr. Gibbons, will be originated the work which changing an important part of the commerce of nations, and of rendering more accessible the rich countries of Eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. The undertaking is by no means above the intellectual and material power which civilized nations have attained to. The work should be one to last forever; it should not commence with a canal—it must be a really oceanic canal without locks—a free passage from sea to sea, across which the speed of the navigation will be modified, but not interrupted, by the difference in height and non-coincidence of the tides. Receive the expression of my highest consideration. Yours, &c., ALEXANDER VON HEMMINGWAY."

THE REMINISCENCES OF USEFUL MEN.—Samuel Appleton, who died at Boston last week, was one of the most eminent and wealthy merchants of that city. Sixty years ago, he was a country school-teacher at New Ipswich, from which place he went forth with a certificate from the schoolmaster of the village, that he was "a person who supported a good moral character, and was possessed of abilities sufficient to instruct a school in reading, writing, orthography, English grammar, and arithmetic." At the centennial celebration of the settlement of New Ipswich, in 1850, Mr. Appleton sent \$5000 to the literary institutions of New Hampshire, the Academy of Ipswich in particular, to enable that institution to assume its former standing, and extend its future usefulness. The Boston Transcript says:—"Although he leaves an estate valued at a million of dollars, yet, had he been disposed to devote all his powers to the acquisition of wealth, he could easily have trebled his fortune; but those who know him best, will agree in opinion that he took his greatest pleasure in dispensing his bounty, than in the did in the accumulation of his fortune. He leaves to his widow specific bequests, amounting in value to \$200,000. He makes forty-two other bequests in all to \$320,000 more; among which may be mentioned \$5000 to his friend and pastor, the Rev. Edmund Peabody; and \$5000 to his friends living in his family at his decease, to be distributed among them in the manner and according to proportion, to be fixed upon by his widow. His ten bequests to his executors amounting to the value of \$500,000, to be by them applied, disposed of, and distributed for scientific, literary, religious, or charitable purposes. For many years before his death, it is said that he expended in charitable donations in Boston twenty-five thousand dollars per annum."

AMERICAN MARBLE.—The marble quarries of Vermont are gaining a reputation abroad as well as at home. Two blocks of Vermont marble, weighing one ton each, have been ordered from Rome for the purpose of making a bust. This order is from an Italian artist, who prefers the West Rutland marble to that of his own country.

THE NEW WHEAT.—It is a subject of general remark, says the New York Courier, that the quality of new white wheat which has thus far been brought to market, is exceedingly fine. The grain is richer, fuller, and better ripened than has been known for many years. The quality of flour manufactured from it must, therefore, be very fine.

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It is an amusing as well as instructive study, to note how men allow the ruling passion of the mind to escape, both in speaking and writing; and that at times when they are least aware of so doing. The Editor of the Royal Gazette keeps continually harping upon the anxiety of the party opposed to the Government to "just walk into the public offices, and quietly pocket the emoluments attached to them." As this is all that any of the Government party look for, they seem to think that every one else is imbued with the same sentiments. That the acquisition of money is the only ambition worthy of man; the only end of striving for offices is to pocket the fees and perquisites with which they may be accompanied. There is no doubt that this is the only aim of such men, and they manifest it by attributing the same low and degrading motives to their political opponents. "Go into the Assembly," says Mr. Whelan, "get office; get it without the sacrifice of principle and honor, if you can, but get office." It was said of Longinus—"He was himself the great evil he drove."

It may be said of Mr. Whelan that he is himself an exemplification of his own advice. He has got office, and without the sacrifice of principle or honor—for not being possessed of either, it was impossible for him to sacrifice either. When men lose their temper and begin to call names, it is one of the clearest proofs in the world that they have the weakest side of the argument. It is not our business to defend Mr. Lawson, nor do we think he stands in need of our aid. Thus much we will say, however, that we think Mr. Lawson had any reasonable doubts of his qualification, he acted rationally enough in asking the opinion of those who were equally qualified to judge, and who had no prejudices to contend with, and were not likely to be biased either way. He probably coincided with the old legal proverb—"He who is counsel in his own case has a fool for his client." At all events, it was no proof of his want of principle, that he declined the risk of committing perjury by swearing to what he was not positive of. The Editor of the Gazette may think it moral cowardice, but all are not endowed with the same lofty courage and high contempt for the obligations that bind the vulgar herd among whom we live, and in this respect at least, reckon Mr. Lawson.

We perceive that Mr. Rice has been appointed Treasurer in the place of Mr. Pope, what constituency does Mr. Rice represent? The Proprietory? (For Hazard's Gazette.) Mr. Koron? Perhaps at the present time when so much is said about the beauties of Responsible Government and its applicability to the condition of these Provinces the annexed extract the testimony of the Noble Earl who granted it to us will be read with interest. It is his speech in the House of Lords on the subject of the Colony of Jamaica and is published in the London Times of 1st July.

Yours, A. STURMUN. 29th July 1853. "Earl Grey concurred in what had fallen from the noble earl opposite upon the subject of what was called "responsible government." He could not help feeling from various indications which he had seen, that there was too great a readiness on the part of many persons to believe that representative government in a colony necessarily implied what was called "responsible government." He should remind those who entertained that opinion that responsible government, in the sense in which it was now understood in Canada, and other places, was the noble earl had just stated, neither more nor less than party government. Party government, such as we had in England, was upon the whole, in a great country like this, with a large and enlightened population, the most perfect system of government that had yet been attained; but he could not help remarking that in no other country in the world had the system of Parliamentary government to which we were accustomed succeeded for any number of years. It had been tried in France, and after a few years had led to a catastrophe, while, so far as our own colonies were concerned, it was utterly unknown there until 1840. Representative constitutions of a different kind had succeeded in those flourishing provinces which now constituted the United States. Without anything at all of the nature of what was called responsible government, they did enjoy all the substantial advantages of representative institutions. He believed it was perfectly possible to continue such a system, but he was persuaded that if they endeavored to establish the system which was called responsible government prematurely in a colony where the state of society was not suited for it, they would inflict a considerable mischief. (Hear, hear.) As compared, however, with the present anomalous state of government which existed in Jamaica, even the establishment of a party government would be an infinite gain, for his own convicte, scarcely any change that would not be for the benefit of the colony. Still, he must say, when he looked at what that colony was, and what it was likely to be for some years to come, that, in his opinion, he would be a bold man who ventured to recommend a responsible government for Jamaica, without any check or control."

Temperance Lecture and Demonstration. This was the third Annual Festival of the Murray Harbor Total Abstinence, and Beneficial Society, which was celebrated at the White Sands, on the 20th inst. We are free to confess that we are totally incapable of doing justice to this interesting Meeting. There are some scenes, assemblages, and influences, that we may behold, or mix with, or participate in, which convey a distinct and powerful impression, consisting of various pleasant sensations, and joyous feelings. But try to embody these in words; make an effort to convey what was seen and felt, and the result, from the nature of the case, will be a failure. Suffice it to say, that the day was fine; the sun shone; the ladies smiled; the men looked happy; and the boys and girls laughed and played in cheerful and innocent gaiety. After tea and all being in readiness the Vice President James Richards, Esquire, was called to the Chair. Mr. Richards said he had great pleasure in introducing Mr. John Arbuckle, Temperance Lecturer, to the Meeting. Mr. Arbuckle then arose and delivered a most animating and interesting lecture on the Maine Liquor Law, which was listened to with deep and respectful attention. Resolutions were introduced, on which speeches were founded, developing the following ideas: "That in this country previous to the organization of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, cure and not prevention, reformation and not preservation from the evils of intemperance, was the principal subject of public Addresses.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE Wednesday, August 3, 1853.

This is the first time, that what may be fairly called a crisis, has happened, since the present Government has been introduced among us. The President of the Council has, or will, lose his seat in the House of Assembly. The Attorney General has lost his chance of a seat in either House. The office of Treasurer, which ought to be held by a member of the Representative House, goes a begging. The new system of law, which has been introduced here, can be no doubt upon the minds of candid and reasonable men, that the present Government will not be able to command a majority when they meet. Now, under these circumstances, what ought to be the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor? Let it be granted that, under Government fairly and properly constituted, it is his duty to act with the majority of that Council—is he after a dissolution of the House, when an appeal has been made to the people, and when on reviewing the Council, he finds men sitting at the head, who ought not to be there—is he, we repeat, voluntarily to shut his eyes, and close his ears, and become a passive tool in the hands of a set of men, who, lost to all sense of honor, and of duty, unconsciously hold on to the last gasp, in defiance of those principles which they themselves, have insisted! Is it not his duty to say to Mr. Coles, "It appears to me, that one of two methods should be adopted, either that I should call the House together, and ascertain who have the majority, and who, consequently, have the right, and the sole right, to advise me, or that you should voluntarily resign those seats, which it is evident you are unable, constitutionally to fill? Admitting that your title to a seat in the Lower House is only to be judged of by the House in Session, still is there any precedent for a person holding a ministerial situation, whose right to be a member of Parliament is disputed, to conduct the business of the Government, in defiance of a man, who knows that the majority of voters in the district for which he was a candidate, is against him, and who has given proof of it, by withdrawing from a scrutiny which he himself demanded! What respect can you for a moment suppose me to entertain for one who relies upon holding his seat, not from having been fairly elected, but from a middle of law, which if available, is a usurpation of my right and honest man? Nay, more, disgraceful to even a petty-flogging attorney—a quibble which any man of common sense must be aware is founded upon no legal ground, but is directly in the teeth of that very section of the Election Law, upon which you rely, to make it subservient to your purpose. Knowing all this, and knowing also, that Mr. Hauley has no right to sit at the board, or to hold the office of Attorney General, and that it is not in your power to procure an Attorney General properly qualified, aware too, that the office of Treasurer has been refused by two members of the Assembly, and that a situation which requires no very peculiar previous study, beyond a fair knowledge of accounts, and which may be held by any man, yet has not hitherto been able to fill with a competent person—What is your duty as Lieutenant Governor? What line of conduct would it under the circumstances be my duty to pursue? Can you tell me? No! Then I will tell you what I will do. I will communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies—place the whole matter before him—and ask him whether, under such a state of affairs, since you will not go quietly out as gentlemen would, it is not your duty to give you your dismissal, and say to you that her Majesty has no further occasion for your services."

But the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is the prominent topic to which the public mind is now advertising with much interest. Among the cheering signs of the times it is truly gratifying to the friends of humanity to notice, the disposition of the Christian Ministry to unite their efforts in the conflict, and that a sense of their responsibility for the interests committed to their trust—the demands of duty will not permit them to leave the reformation of the habitable, and the suppression of the liquor traffic, to the struggle of philanthropy.

In the course of human benevolence, we are to look for good results only from corresponding agencies, and as the Church of Christ is the best agency of good to man, it seems evident that whatever essential good is done to man, it must be done directly, or indirectly, by the Members of the Church. It is well remembered that when the Ministers and Members of our Churches, were zealous and active in the cause of Temperance, it was highly prosperous; but when they withheld their active aid, and in a measure ceased co-operation, Temperance in most of its essentially practical purposes, was at a stand, most gloriously therefore we record the following Resolutions moved and seconded by Ministers and Members of the Church, and unanimously adopted by the Meeting. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Bethune, seconded by Mr. Bartholomew LaLecheur.—That efforts of the wise and good in all lands for the promotion of temperance we hail with joy, and great joy; and we will unite with them in all judicious measures for hastening the time when there shall not be a drunkard, or a drunkard-maker in this lovely Island Prince Edward. 2d. Moved by Mr. John Brooks, seconded by Mr. David Enman.—That when the traffic in intoxicating liquors is done away all wise means for the promotion of the intellectual elevation, the moral purity, the social happiness, and the highest good of man, might be expected to produce greatly increased, and much more beneficial results. 3d. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, seconded by Mr. Henry Sonnabaugh.—That the friends of Temperance in all their efforts be entreated to cultivate a sacred regard to God, and good will to men, that they habitually seek wisdom from him, and to him as the author and finisher of all good ever give the glory of their success. 4th. Moved by Mr. Robert Wilson, seconded by Mr. William Hawkins.—That means be immediately adopted, to act in union with the Chariteworth Institution for the curing and circulating of Temperance Tracts (periodicals, &c. &c. &c.), so that we may know what is doing in the world of temperance, and as far as practicable be united with that Temperance League, and with them go forward in the good cause. After voting thanks to the Chairman, Lecturer, &c. the meeting was dismissed by singing the Doxology.—Com.

At a meeting held on Monday last, before the Coroner of this county, at Wood Islands, on the body of a man unknown, found on the sea shore, the day previous. The only clothing he had on was a pair of cotton drawers, and a flannel jacket, with sleeves of rather finer texture than that worn by labouring men. A piece of the cork called marline, was passed three times round the body, and firmly in front, the ends neatly tucked in below the cord. From the appearance the body presented, it could not have been more than six or seven days in the water. The deceased was about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, and 28 or 30 years of age. The beard, which was jet black, covered his face and his hair was of the same color, and were less than a month, and a small gold ring in his left ear, the right ear had been destroyed by putrefaction. No marks of violence could be discovered on the body, and no person having been missing from the settlement, the presumption is, that he was a sea-faring man and met his death from being thrown over-board by some accident. Verdict, found drowned.

The Fairy Queen brought a New Brunswick and American Mail this morning from Shediac, —News by which will be found in our columns. Blackwood's Magazine for July, contains in addition to other interesting articles, a review of "Weep's History of the French Protestant Refugees," well worthy the attention of the reader. There is, perhaps, no event in the history of Europe, more important in its consequences, and more pregnant with instruction, than the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The American steamship Arctic arrived at N. York on Saturday evening last with Liverpool dates to the 12th instant, and 140 passengers, among whom was Mrs. J. F. Meagher. The Arctic arrived on the following Monday.

The London papers have the following news.—That Mr. Bruck, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory Mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Linington's mission. The latest news is contained in the following from the London Times of the 12th. The French Minister of War is asserted to have addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes, on the Turkish question in the following strain: "We are not bent on making war, but if the Emperor, to whom the honor of his government is dearer than all, should think that national honor asserts war, he will certainly not recoil from necessity."

TROUBLES AT SMYRNA.—In a riot at Smyrna, resulting from the arrest of Costa Kosmitch, an emissary, the captain of the United States frigate St. Louis behaved gallantly. In consequence of the row, Austria demanded, and received from Turkey satisfaction for the insult, and the Governor of Smyrna was discharged. The American commander's conduct excited admiration. U. S. frigate Cumberland was still at Piræus. No further accounts of the King difficulty.

Advice from Smyrna, June 29, state that the captain of the American brig has laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig in which the Hungarian Col. Costa is imprisoned. The American captain declared he would oppress no mortal of the prisoners to Trieste. The United States minister claims Costa on the plea that he is an American citizen.

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 Noussimoff's, was an authentic document, but the Russian government could not substantiate the assertion it made that the entry of the Russian troops into 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 considered these views as a wide difference between the situation of the

Boots in Bosnia & Herzegovina in the present day... the presence of the... could be no officer... the Morning Co... an editorial note... that Russian sail... the Northern Sea... to correct the... the reorganization... is derived... Captain Hamblin... the intelligen... Geographical Soc...

IATE CA... The steamer... arrived at New... with 500 passen... brought down by... San Francisco on... The Northern... July 15, 1853, the... Captain Hamblin... the intelligen... Geographical Soc... Reports from... tions, represent... A deal man... Col. Russ... Sligo, of the... wounded in the... Accounts from... been found on... Fort of...

July 20th, Fairy... coals.—Fairy... rize Derivation... St. Saphonia... Reid, do., do.,... Aug. 1st, Dove... do., do.,... Aug. 4th, Virgin... St. Peter's... deal—LaRock... Diana, Malpas... Fairy Queen, &c... Aug. 1st, Union... West Point, &c... N. H. Steamer... Turnbill, Boston... Mr. Barry Ann... Fairy, Cutra, &c... 2d, Hay Ann... 2d, Ombria, &c... Pictou... The prize brought... released and has...

On Tuesday, Rectory, J. S... Elizabeth Penney... man, Esq... Charlotte... Reef, (small) h... do., by quarter... do., (small) M... per lb. Lamb, per lb... 15s., per lb... 12s., per lb... Coffee, per qt... Turkey... Forts... Forts... Eggs, per dozen... 10s... (fresh) Do., (by the toll)

HORTICULTURE

THE SUMMER FRUITS AT TUESDAY, THE LADY FIVE... instant, on account...

Charlotte... The following awarded: Best Bonquet... 2d... Best Balsam... Do. Cucumber... Do. Peas... Do. Single... Do. Double V... Do. Single... Best Cucumber... Do. Fish or F... Do. Harvest H... Do. Picnic... 2d do.

Best show of... Best Dish of... Do. do... Do. do... Best... Do. do... Best 1 peck... Do. 2 peck... Do. 3 peck... Do. 4 peck... Do. 5 peck... Do. 6 peck... Do. 7 peck... Do. 8 peck... Do. 9 peck... Do. 10 peck... Do. 11 peck... Do. 12 peck... Do. 13 peck... Do. 14 peck... Do. 15 peck... Do. 16 peck... Do. 17 peck... Do. 18 peck... Do. 19 peck... Do. 20 peck... Do. 21 peck... Do. 22 peck... Do. 23 peck... Do. 24 peck... Do. 25 peck... Do. 26 peck... Do. 27 peck... Do. 28 peck... Do. 29 peck... Do. 30 peck... Do. 31 peck... Do. 32 peck... Do. 33 peck... Do. 34 peck... Do. 35 peck... Do. 36 peck... Do. 37 peck... Do. 38 peck... Do. 39 peck... Do. 40 peck... Do. 41 peck... Do. 42 peck... Do. 43 peck... Do. 44 peck... Do. 45 peck... Do. 46 peck... Do. 47 peck... Do. 48 peck... Do. 49 peck... Do. 50 peck... Do. 51 peck... Do. 52 peck... Do. 53 peck... Do. 54 peck... Do. 55 peck... Do. 56 peck... Do. 57 peck... Do. 58 peck... Do. 59 peck... Do. 60 peck... Do. 61 peck... Do. 62 peck... 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