LARGE SHIP. The "Newburyport Herald," referring to the launch of the Great Republic,

Mr. McKsay, we hear, will immediately "Mr. McKsay, we hear, will immediately commence the construction of a ship larger than this, which he is to build by contract.

"The theory has been started of building a ship so large, that she will pass through the ocean with comparatively little motion, ploughing directly through the waves, without rising upon them, and so high above them that the highest waves will always be below the deck. It is a daring thought, but in view of what has been accomplished already, who will venture to denounce it as absurd? There are those bold enough to predict, that a ship will yet be built that will pass through the stormy waves on the ocean with as stately a progress as a vessel of a hundred toms' through a river in the same gale." same gale."

same gale."

[That such a ship can be built we have no doubt at all, but it will have to draw about 50 or 60 feet of water. Such a vessel could enter very few ports in the world, because there is not a sufficient depth of water to float such a vessel. It would not be wise, we think, to build vessels of such magnitude. There is certainly a limit to the economic size of vessels, but what that is we canuot tell, nor can any other person at present; experience alone can settle this question. A ship named the Columbus, built at Quebec, in 1824, by Charles Wood, was nearly of as large tonage as the Great Republic. It was launched with 4,000 tons of cargo on board. It was 300 feet long, 50 feet in breadth and 30 feet deep. Her speed was so very great that she took only 51 days to cross the Atlantic, anchored safely in the Downs, and in a storm was afterwards driven on the coast of France, and wreeked. There is certainly a great and wrecked. There is certainly a great difference between the voyage of the Co-lumbus, 54 days and the Sovereign of the Seas, 14 days—so much for 29 years pro-

A portrait of Shakspeare, printed in chromolithography, uniform in size, style and color with the original in Lumley Castle, has been exhibited in London, by Mr. Vincent Brooks. The new process by eVincent Brooks. The new process by which the portrait has been produced, seems remarkably well adapted to reading the force and solidity of oil painting upon paper, by means of the press, and if it does not yet reach to some of the peculiarities of an oil picture, it still possesses considerable adadvantages in power over the ordinary printing in colors, and in the imitation of the ting in colors, and in the imitation of the state of a picture painted in oil, even to the close resemblance of the cracks which so frequently occurs in the opaque and thickly empasted parts. This effect has been very successfully carried out in the present spe-

DURABILITY OF WOOD .- The piles under the London bridge have been driven 500 years, and on examining them in 1846 they were found to be little decayed. Old Savoy Palace, in the city of London, was built 650 years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech and chesnut, were found upon recent examination to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube, afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch; but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven

South Side Democrat (Petersburg, Va.,) remarks—" In the recent epidemic which devastated New Orleans, we have been in-formed that few, if any, of the sufferers were among the blacks; and a gentleman who lived for several years at Mobile, during which time the yellow fever twice attacked that city, tells us he never knew a negro to die of it. There is an aptitude, an adapt-edness of the negro to high temperatures, that is as immutable a fact as any other na-

News from Van Dieman's land to the 19th of July is to the effect that " John Mitchell is gazetted as an absconder, and a reward of £2 ' or such lesser sum as may be ward of £2' or such lesser sum as may be determined upon by the convicting magistrate,' is offered for his apprehension. The Colonial Times say:—We understand that Messrs Mitchell and Martain have proceeded to join their compatriots in America. There are only two left. From the foregonian was he influend that the Government ing it may be inferred that the Govern is not very anxious for the "Patriots" re-It would seem as if they winked departure and thought it a good thing to get rid of them.

A new discovery has been made to relieve deaf persons. Two aurists in London, have invented an instrument which is placed within the ears, without projecting, and being of the same color as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church, and at public assemblies; the pleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ra is entirely removed, and it affords all a assistance that possibly could be de-

The Bank of England uses, in its ac-unts, no less than sixty folio ledgers' fill-completely up every day. They are ade on the premises. The Be

Eight pairs of engines, each pair of 400 horse power, for eight of the line of battle ships in course of building or commission, are making at Plymouth, for the British-

Ma. Corden on Temperance.—The following extracts from a letter just written by Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P. acknowledging the receipt of a number of Petitions on the Sunday Traffic Question, from Mr. J. Boves, of Podeey near Leeds, will no doubt be read with much interest:

"Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion, that the Temperance Cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform. It is vain to seek by extension of the Franchine, or Free Trade, or by any other means, to elevate the Labouring musses unless we can impart to them habits of sobriety and economy,—In fact, their destiny in in their own hands, and they will as a class, be elevated or depressed in the social scale in proportion to the extent of their virtues or vices. They are, therefore, the truest friends of the Working Millions, who are labouring in the cause of Temperance; and it is a gratifying fact, that the ablest and most persevering of its advocates have been found among their ranks."—{Bristol Tem. Herald. Mr. CORDEN ON TEMPERANCE.—The following persevering of its advocates have been found among their ranks."—{Bristol Tem. Herald.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, November 12, 1853.

Saturday, Rovember 12, 1853.

The Weekly Advertiser has one of those extraordinary articles that one hardly knows how to deal with. We would willingly laugh at or with it, but, in spite of its laborious attempt at wit there is nothing that elicits even a smile. Argument there is none and as for the assertions of the vast benefits the eduntry has been, is deriving, and will continue to derive from the continuance of the present party in office, they are of a piece with most of the assertions made in that periodical and unsupported by any proof. The people of New Brunswick manifest an inclination for a few hundred of horses and several speculators purchase to the amount of some thousands of pounds and pay for them in gold or New Brunswick notes. A demand for oats takes place in the United States or the neighbouring colonies and consequently occasions an increase in price. Larger quantities are exported than otherwise would be, and as a matter of course larger importations follow and the impost and excise amounts increase proportionably. All this however is gravely attributed by the Editors of the Advertiser and Gazette to the introduction of responsible government. In Shakespear's play of Henry IV. Owen Glendower says to Percy

"— At my birth,
The frame and huge foundation of the earth
Shak'd like a coward"
and Percy replies
"Why, so it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat had
But kitten'd, though yourself had ne'er been born."
And so say we, all this would have happened
though George Coles and responsible government had never been heard of. Mr. Coles
eries out, and his organs resound the cry that
he has fostered and encouraged the trade of the
Island with the United States; When, where,
and how! The Legislature has passed an Act,
word for word a copy of similar Acts passed in
Novascotia and New Brunswick admitting certain articles the produce of the United States
free of duty when that Republic shall make
similar concessions but in the mean time we
pay a duty of 10 per cent on boots and shoes
50 per cent on clocks and watches 10 per cent
on carriages, &c.

If Mr. Coles had really wished to encourage

We cannot say we ever heard of the probability of Colonel Gray becoming the owner of the Worrell Estate, and certainly he must know best that it is not so. It is rather mysterious, however, that Colonel Gray, for some time after he atrived in the colony, as it appears by his own confession, entertained opinions strongly in favour of the present administration, and that he should so soon become an indherent of the tory, proprietory, party. Who will say that the mortgage he holds on the Worrell estate had nothing to do with this surprising and audden change in the colonel's opinions,—he doubtless imagines that he has now proprietory interests to protect, and must therefore league himself with proprietors and their agents, whose policy it is to frustrate public improvement—to force themselves into office and emolument—to substitute despotic rule for a free constitution—to substitute despotic rule for a free constitution—to substitute despotic rule for a free constitution—them of the rights and liberties of British subjects,

We dare to say that the writer whoever he

We dare to say that the writer whoever he was, thought that paragraph a stunner, something sublime that would fix the flints of both lelander and Hassards Gazette, but alsa poor man! He is miserably deceived, it is nothing

There appeared some time since, in either Whelan's Gazette or the Weekly Advertiser, an assertion that the Steamer Rose was previous to her loss in an unsound and rotten state. We were at some pains to assertain the truth of this bold and as it turns out gratuitous and in a conversation last week of this bold and as it turns out gratuitous assertion, and in a conversation last week with the purchaser of the wreck of the Rose, William Heard, Eq. he stated—we use his own words—" that from the stern to the stern, from the gunnel to the keel, there was not two inches of unsound wood in her, with the exception of a portion of the outside of the planking which was adjacent to and receiving the splash of the paddle-wheel, partially decayed in consequence of being alternately wet and dry." Her timbers, he said, were of good english onk and so sound and firmly put together that it cost him an imense deal of labor to break hear up, and that it would have been some pounds in hir flowes had she been in the decayed state described in one, or sankings both of the above

THE BOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND WILLIAM

We have received a native reluminous communication from Mr. Poper vesseling the conduct of the House of Assembly townshimself in the case of Cumbrished and wife of the House of Assembly townshimself in the case of Cumbrished and wife of the House of Assembly townshimself in the case of Cumbrished and wife of the House of Assembly townshimself in the case of Cumbrished and wife of the House of Assembly townshimself in the case of Cumbrished and the House of Assembly townshimself in the case of Cumbrished and the House of Assembly township of the House of Assembly the House of Assembly to appoint the Assembly well as the House of Assembly the Assembly to the House of Assembly the Assembly the Assembly that the House of Province of the Assembly the Assembly the Assembly the House of House

both which I believe the committee knew to be untrue when they signed it. The one is "that Darrach was seved with a second wit for arrars of rent while he was in prison under the Execution issued upon the first judgment." The other, that

issued upon the first judgment." The other, that the judgment for 250 was confessed by the Defendant and a stirray without the consent of the Defendant or his Son who was acting for him."

When I was requested to attend before the Special Committee, I stated to the Chairman that the Committee had no power to compet my attendance, but that I would attend and give such an explanation of the matter, as I felt assaured would satisfy them that Darrach's case was very different from what it was represented in his petition. I had not, however, been long in the committee room, before I was convinced that the object of the investigation was not so much to elicit the truth, as to make a condition oppressed tenant against his Landlord. I heard the stated that the writin the second aution had been served on Darrach scale he sas in prison and as oppressed tenant against his Landlord. I heard is stated that the writin the second auditon had been served on Darrach while he was in grison under the Execution issued upon the lirst Judgment. I immediately searched for the writ in the Protonontary's office—found by the Sheriff's indoration upon it that it was served on Darrach will be brighty illegal—were so unserapulous as in the "5th January".—I then gave the Committee a statement in writing to this effect, and called their attention to the fact, that no judgment was signed against Darrach until the Elst January; subsequently, on hearing the Reportend in the House, I noticed that the mistatement was found to the fact, that no judgment had found its way into it, the high morning I informed a member of the Committee in the House, that the statement was destrays to the fact, and requested that it might be corrected—and the attention of several members was called to it by my Father, a member against the floure, in my presence, but this infruthilal statement was I suppose considered to good an ambellishment to the report, to be alken from the floure, in my presence, but this infruthilal statement was I suppose considered to good an ambellishment to the report, to be alken from the first of the floure of the

would not suspect the men who signed that Report and voted for its adoption of veilfully misistaing the truth.

But the Report did not impute enough of crime to the Attorneys, and it was considered necessary to attack them again in an after dinner, sitting of the assembly, and with right good will, the speakers entered upon the task. One of these conscript worthies I particularly noticed as far out-doing his fellows in ferceness of speech and action, it was Francis Longworth, Esquire M. P. P. for Charlottown, of the special Committee, his indignation knew no bounds—after much violent gesticulation he succeeded in telling, the Assembly—and his friends in the galleries—among other things "that the poor main Durrach had been sacrificed." "that the judg-siths of the Supreme Court against him had been obtained wiseir-station that the attornets seem attice 'thypothe." This is the language of Mr. Longworth, as it appears in the Reports of the House—I would ask is there in the evidence taken before the committee anything which in the slightest degree waranted Mr. Longworth in declaring the Attorney General and myself "stiftee culpable of "socrificing." Mr. Darrah, or of "statismic the judgment, of the Supreme Court against him unverrantably?" I answer not—was it not then disgreetful—was it not dasher dly in that individual—publicly on the floor of the Legislative Assembly—where he knew the objects of his detraction would not even be allowed to deny their guilt, thus to hold up to public abhorrence those whose only crime consisted in having; done, their duty! He knew well that he was unable to prove the charges which he made—He knew they were untrue—But he believed his parliamentary privilege would protect him—and he was reckless.

The Assembly actually presented an address to His Excellency requesting him, "to submit the evidence and Report of the Special Cammittee of the House to the Judges of the Supreme Court or Court of Chancery, with the view to ascertain their decision on the merits of Neil Darrach's case, and sh

be found in its House of Assembly.

Were his Excellency—aye, or that Gracious Sovereign whom he represents—to make such a request of the Judges of the Supreme Court—those learned personages would doubtless inform Her Majesty that the "taking of such opinions was not according to the custom of the Bealm" and that centuries had passed since British Judges had refused to give critis judicial opinions even when requested by their Sovereign so to do. They would also most probably respectfully intimate to her Majesty, that the sooner she dismissed from Her service those who had advised Her, to make so improper a request, the better for Her own peace—and the good of her subjects, and had His Excellency after giving this "ciss of very great importance" his "best onisideration," in reply thereto, informed the five members of His Exceutive Government, that the making such a request to Her Majesty's Representative proved most conclusively that they were either very ignorant, or rery unsernatively were either very ignorant as not to know, that to comply with their request, would be highly its jal—or knowing that such compliance would be illegal—were so unserapulous as ito prefer the request—they were in either case, very unit persons to be the advisors of Her Majesty's Representative—or the Rulers over Her, Subjects—and called upon them for their resignations, he would not have acted unwisely or illegally.

Your Obt. Ser.

The Packet Isabella arrived last night at 11 o'clock with a Colonial and American mail, by which we have English News one week later. The Packet left again this morning to bring the English mail.

## NEWS BY THE MAIL

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 22d Os., arrived at New York yesterday morning. The aspect of the war question was not materially changed.

A despatch from Vienna of the 18th says, that Gortschakoff has replied to the Turkish summons, that he has not authority either to commence hostilities, make peace, or evacuate the Principalities, and refused to do either the one or the other. There the matter rests.

Russian subjects in Turkey are placed under Austrian protection from the 1st. Oct.

The Turks will allow neutral flags to sail on the Danube until the 25th, but no longer.

Odersa. Oct. 14th.—The Turkish declaration

ODESSA, Oct. 14th.—The Turkish declaration

of war has been received. The corps of General Luders is still near, expecting marching

ral Luders is still hear, expecting marching orders.

Italx.—Agitation begins to manifest itself in Italy.

China advices continue to report the successful progress of the rebels northward, but do not offer any remarkable incident. Disastrous floods had occurred at Canton, doing much injury to the rice crops, and causing scarcity. The export of tea shows an increase of four million pounds over the same period last year, and all from Canton.

DREADFUL SHIWEREX.—The steamer Dalhousie, from London for Sydney, New South Wales, was wrecked off Beachy Head on Wednesday, the 19th Oct. and the passengers and crew were all drowned! A small lad only escaped.

The EASTEIN QUESTION.—The combined fleets had not entered the Dardanelles up to the 13th,

The Eastern Question.—The combined fleets had not entered the Dardanelles up to the 13th, but were momentarily expected.

The Turkish fleet was preparing for sea with all possible despatch. The aspect of the war question was not materially changed.

Nine soldiers deserted from St. John N. B. Garrison on Tuesday night last, they stopped the mail coach on the St. Andrew's road, and robbed the driver of £2. We also learn that they robbed a gentleman travelling on the road of £42. A party has been sent in pursuit of them, and no doubt they have all been captured.

The Times says that the Turkish manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable state papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that Russia is already morally defeated, and that she will be so materially.

Gold is 28 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London, and 65 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

London, and 65 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The Turkish declaration is a temperate and highly spirited document, and it fully protects the rights of commerce.

When the Car heard that Turkey had delared war, he fell into a passion, and swore he would wage a war of extermination!

Omar Pacha had notified the Russian Commanders to quit the principalities before the 25th, else he would commence hostilities.

It was supposed that fighting would commence on the Black Sea.

General Paskiewitch, of Polish notoriety had taken chief command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

On the 5th Oct. the fleets were observed preparing to advance to Constantinople.

On the 5th Oct. the flects were observed pre-paring to advance to Constantinople.

Prussia and Austria both give indications, though not formally, that they will keep neutral on the Turkish question.

A battle had been fought on the 27th ult. be-tween Schamyl and the Russians, in which the Circassians retreated to the mountains, with heavy loss on both sides.

France.—Two hundred political arrests were made in Paris on the 16th; assions them M. Gordchaux, Minister of Finance under the late Provisional government; but he was speedily

revisional government, but he was specurity released.

Intelligence from Paris, by telegraph, states that the Bourse was dull at the opening on the 18th, but became gradually more steady, and closed with a rise.

The cholera in England does not, seem to increase in virulence or extent. The London Board of Health, in their report of Oct. 17, anounces seven deaths in the suburbs on the preceding day and several in the Westminsterjail. The deaths in Newcastle and the sur rounding towns had nearly ceased.

Naples.—The Neapolitian government of Naples, in order to check the increasing prices of of corn, had imprisoned the corn dealers Naples! This not proving effectual, however, they were released, and government contemplated becoming buyers foreign markets, and bearing the loss of underselling at home.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY -The Ott ment has published a manifesto, intimating the course it intends to pursue towards Russia, and assigning the reasons for adopting it.

The manifesto remarks in the outset that the

The manifesto remarks in the outset that the principal points to which the government of his majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these: That from the very beginning, his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel, and that animated with the desire of preserving peace, he had acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation. It adds, even if Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the holy places, she ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain, and should not have taken measures of intimadition on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two powers. The question of the holy tion which might have been settled amenoty, on-tween the two powers. The question of the hely-places, says the manifesto, was settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and the sublime Porte had testified a favourable disposition on the subject of the guarantees demanded. Was it and testined a involvement of appointed on the subject of the guarantees demanded. Was it not, then, seeking a pretext for a quarrel, to insist upon, and endeavor by threats and warlike measures, as Russia had done, to enforce the question of the privileges of the Greek church, granted by the Ottoman government and the properties of the constraints of the control of the properties of the Greek church, granted by the Ottoman government to the properties of the constraints of the const

the question of the privileges of the Greek church, granted by the Ottoman government policy of the privileges which the government believed its bonor, its dignity, and its sovereign power were concerned in maintaining, and on the subject of which it could neither admit the interference nor the surveillance of any government?

The manifesto says that since the Russian cabinet has not been content with the assurances offered, since the benevolent efforts of the Four Powers have proved fruitless, and since the Sublime Porte cannot longer tolerate the existing state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities, the Ottoman cabinet finds itself obliged to declare war, and it has given instructions to Omer Pachs to demand from Pripe Gortshakoff the evacuation of the principalities and to commence hostilities if after a delay of fitteen days from the arrival of his despatch at the Russian headquarters, an answer in the negative should be returned.

The declaration of war, however, is accom-Charios

panied by the follow "It is distinctly reply of Prince Go Russian agents are to and that the comme pective subjects of to be broken off. At the same time consider it just to be sian merchant resselves Consequently they either to the Black S Sea, as they shall the government, being un in the way of common the subjects of friend

he subjects of armit war, leave the Strait THE JAPA We find in the Wi ing extract from a Perry, dated Napa is 1853. EXTRACTS PROM THE

The Bonin islands north and south, bet 30 min, and 27 deg. 4 of the group being in in. east. The islands are er fires being still at we anryiving settler on

they experienced twearth every year.

The islands, heapresent the most greappearances of east most every hideous

ag nation.

I know of no p
offer greater intere
geologist than these
Port Lloyd is situ: nearly in the centr of ingress and egre ancherage in from 1 The safest anchor up the harbour as having regard to do and veering cable.—
by examination the
can warp their ship
Wood and wate

ance. The water streams, and is of The few settlers land—the other I raise considerable indian corn, onion abundant of which and pine apples: a are also raised. I to the whale ship port for water and four days we we three whalemen, glish, communica supplies, procure articles, of which Were it not f hands, a much gre-cultivated. At pa than 150 acres u-island, and this at the seaward tering fresh water, of the harbor.

The soil is of

tion, very much and the Canary I same parallel of admirably adapt vine, and of wh many other val tobacco the settle their own consur Timber for bui and would soon population were buildings. The the wild Mulber

he red wood of

enduring.
I caused the is by two parties of be duly filled wi masters of this a veyed the harbor The scarcity o noticed by every five or six variet Of quadruped deer, bullocks, cats and dogs.

The harbor of ing water, abo the places for he the coral which Of edible she could learn, ex dacne,) which m

The waters of dance of crawfis we obtained a g According to to the Japanese cribed them unc as abounding w were from fou description of that they mists which are so c accounts give a covery of these THE PACIFIC F

respondent of quirer, who pre the next Presi position to con coasts by a gre cussed, but the tion that soun the individual the individual of the country. The Steamer New York, on specie in Ireigi passengers. A private left that an expedisonora is alread lead of Wm. W. Herald, and C. Tye, hundres expedition who formight. The constitution of the design is to the name of the The constitution. The constitution of the The constitution of th

nd were to be