The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, July 5, 1853.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, with 94 passengers, arrived at New York on Thursday morning last.

At Manchester, spinners, though not actively engaged, obtain full rates, the Eastern question checking more extended operations.

Money for all commercial purposes continued abundant in England.

ENGLAND.—The King and Queen of Hanover arrived off Woolwich, Thursday afternoon, 16th, on a visit to England. They left Hanover on Tuesday afternoon, and travelled by railway to Cologne, where they passed the night. On Wednesday morning they left Cologne for Ostend where they arrived the same evening; and at an early hour on Thursday morning they embarked in the Black Eagle Admiralty Steam yacht for Woolwich. The King and Queen are accompanied by their children, the Crown Prince Ernest, the Princess Frederica, and the Princess Maria. They will occupy the residence of the Hanoverian legation in Grosvenor place during their sojourn in London. The chief object of the King's visit is to stand sponsor to the infant prince, his nephew. He has not been in England since he left with his father on the death of King William IV, in 1837.

The Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday evening, 15th, which was numerously and brilliantly attended, the number of invitations being no less than fourteen hundred. Mr. Van Buren was among the guests.

The Shipping Gazette of the 17th, in its review of the grain harvest for the week, speaks well of the crops. The face of the country had undergone a decided improvement, which has an effect upon the corn market, but stocks were so small that no fall was expected in trade.

The Times says that the fate of the Government India bill is now prospectively delineated, Lord Stanley having given notice that he will, on its second reading, propose by way of amendment, a resolution that "further information is necessary to enable parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent government of India, and that at this late period of the session, it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement." The sepropositions, the Times thinks, it will be found exceeding difficult to deny. It was admitted by Sir Charles Wood that his bill was not calculated to provide a permanent government, and it does not meet with the approbation of liberals, conservatives, tories or the public. Lord Stanley's resolution is adroitly framed to combine the sentiments of these mal-contents and the ones thinks that ministers must discern the risks will incur if they persist in encountering such position for the sake of such a measure.

nnual statement of the commissioners of lights has been laid before Parliament, appears that the total revenue for the is £50,600 1s 4 1-4d, out of which nded for the maintenance of lights, ,531 18s 3d., leaving a balance of d to be accounted for. In other cost of maintaining the lights housand pounds, the sum of fifty d upon the shipping for their

Medical Times the Queen in- ng her recent accouchment. y Dr. Snow, in the presence r the last hour of travail. A loroform was dropped on a to her Majesty's face. She ly insensible, but expressed he effects produced by the ano-

nd that it has been resolved to erect atue, in free-stone, in a picturesque nonest town" (Musselburgh) as an ap- emorial to the lamented "Delta."—*Scotd.*

Vanderbilt's steam yacht North Star, sail- n Southampton on the evening of Tuesday, 14th, for St. Petersburg.

The Melbourne *Argus* contains a very elaborate table of the yield of the gold fields in the Victoria Colony alone, for the past year.—The total amount raised from the mines during the year 1852, is set down at 4,175,247 ounces, valued at about *seventy millions of dollars.*

The affair of Russia and Turkey is still the engrossing topic of interest. The accounts are conflicting, and it is difficult to ascertain what are the facts. The English Government does not appear to have taken any prominent part. All the markets are affected by the uncertainty but the Bourse keeps up on the supposition that there will not be a general war.

The Russian ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin, insist on Austria and Prussia discontinuing that passive part which they have hitherto played in the Oriental question. It is also reported that the Russians have entered the Danubian principalities, but this is doubtful.

At Constantinople the armaments continue, and a camp of ten thousand men is prepared. The British fleet left Malta on the 8th inst. for Besika, and the French fleet left Salamis on the 11th, for the Dardanelles.

A despatch from Paris Thursday evening, says that the following telegraph despatch dated Constantinople 6th inst., was received that day, via Trieste:—

"The public mind is less excited, but the armaments still continue. It is said that the last ultimatum of Russia has been also rejected by the Porte."

Another despatch from Trieste, 16th says:—

"The Greek and Armenian patriarchs at Constantinople give pacific assurances on the subject of the intentions of co-religionists. The Charge d'Affaires of the Moldavia-Wallacian provinces had left Vienna."

At despatch to the London Times, of Saturday, dated Constantinople 9th, announces the arrival at St. Petersburg of the Czar's ultimatum, insisting upon the unconditional acceptance of the demands previously made by Menschikoff. There was every probability that the Porte will persist in his refusal

A Russian force had left Sebastopol for the Circassian coast.

The Porte's promised concession in favor of the Christians, is to appear in the form of an order to the patriarchs of the two churches.

Since the Turks have transmitted the note to the different embassies declaring the intention of defending themselves, their preparations for war have been more evident. The whole of the Bosphorus fleet has been towed to the north of the Straits, and put in the form of a crescent to defend the northern entrance. The fleet consists of 3 line of battle ships, 9 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 8 steamers. On the 31st ult. the Sultan had a grand review in the plain north of the Pera.

The Russian force now on the Danubian frontier is about 130,000, under Gen'ls. Luders and Danneberg, Rear Admiral Korniloff has a fleet of 46 gun boats, carrying 168 guns, capable of transferring 10,000 men across the river upon any point.

FRANCE.—The London Times contains the following items of French news:—

The statement we made last week, upon very good grounds, that beneath the surface of society in France there lurked a vast amount of discontent, has been speedily verified by the discovery of one or more plots against the life of the Emperor, which have led to arrests of more than 300 persons. It is said that sixty conspirators were to attack and assassinate the Emperor at the Hippodrome; other parties were to have set fire to the Palace of St. Cloud, and also to the hotels of the ministers of police and war. As no public examination of the parties implicated takes place, all is vague rumor respecting the actual guilt of the accused; we only know that one *avocat*, two or three medical men, an ex-player, and divers editors and compositors are said to be arrested.

FRANCE.—It is said that the Italian refugees in Paris have been informed that any attempt at insurrection at the present time in Italy, would be fatal, as Austria would eagerly avail herself of any pretext to adopt the most rigorous measures; and further that if any such attempt were made, the army at Rome might be increased. This information was communicated by the French authorities.

The Journal des Debats says that the Nuncio of the Pope had died of a fit of apoplexy.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The submarine telegraph reports the arrival at Trieste of the overland mail It is stated that the insurgents have taken Nankin, and that Chiang Choo and Shanghai are totally deserted.

Belling, which had really been captured by Burmese insurgents, notwithstanding the denial of the Bengal Government, has been recaptured by the English forces, with the loss of thirty killed and wounded. The Burmese commissioners had not returned an answer to the Governor General's proffered terms. Should they not return a favorable answer before thirty days, allowed them for consideration, had elapsed, an advance on Ava would take place, and the steamers were being made ready to meet the contingency. At Bombay trade was dull.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—In the House of Lords, Monday 13th, the Earl of Clarendon stated in reply to a question by the Marquis of Clanricarde, that the greatest unanimity exists between the governments of France and England on the Turkish question, and that the statement which appeared in the Moniteur respecting the combined action of the French and English fleets was perfectly correct. The ambassadors and admirals of the two countries have been furnished with instructions precisely similar in character, and both governments expect that their representatives at Constantinople will use the same discretion and moderation in exercising the powers that are entrusted to them; the advance of the fleet to the Dardanelles, (where they are subject to the orders of their respective ambassadors) being merely a measure of precaution designed to promote the pacific solution of the difficulty. Earl Derby asked on what date instructions had been sent to the admirals? The Earl of Clarendon had forgotten, but it was either on the same day or the day after that on which Prince Menschikoff quitted Constantinople. This announcement was received with great cheering. Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, made a similar statement which was also well received.

The Carleton *Sentinel* strongly recommends the introduction of Woollen Factories into Woodstock, and of establishments for the manufacture of various other articles which are now imported; such as axes, spades, shovels, manure and pitch forks, rakes, and various other articles which are used in great abundance in that County. The *Sentinel* adds:—"We hope all who are able will lend their aid to erect and support an establishment for the manufacture of those articles we have named above; others will soon follow, and in a short time both Town and Country will be benefited to an extent surpassing belief."

We cordially concur in the patriotic sentiments of the *Sentinel*; and are fully of opinion, that it is disgraceful to the inhabitants of this Province to be so dependent on our republican neighbours, for such a variety of articles of common use, which we might easily manufacture for ourselves, and for which there is so constant a demand.

The Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Troops in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, MAJOR GENERAL GORE, is expected to arrive here this day, in the Steamer from Digby, accompanied by his daughter, and Capt. Gore, Aide de Camp to the General; for the purpose of holding the annual Inspection of the Troops in this Province. Those stationed in this Garrison will first be inspected; after which the Major General will proceed to Head Quarters.

After a lengthened period of very fine and dry weather, which caused our streets to be covered with a thick layer of fine dust, we were visited last night and this morning with a very acceptable and refreshing rain. This welcome supply was greatly needed throughout the country, and will doubtless prove extremely beneficial; indeed, we believe that if it had continued raining a few hours longer, our farmers and lumberers would have been grateful for it. We understand it rained very heavily all day, yesterday, at Fredericton and its vicinity.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The children of the Sunday School, belonging to this Church, underwent their annual examination on Saturday last; and on Sunday evening the annual Sermon for the benefit of the School, was preached at Trinity Church by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., the Rector. The sacred edifice was crowded to excess on the occasion, and we hope, therefore, that the collection taken up in aid of the School was correspondingly productive. The galleries of the Church were filled with the Sunday-School children, of both sexes; and we were greatly pleased with the admirable manner in which they sung an Anthem and the other choral portions of the service. We understand that Mr. S. K. Foster, the leader of the Choir, had for several weeks previously, taken great pains in instructing a select number of the Sabbath School Scholars in the music for this occasion; and it was evident that they had very effectually benefitted thereby. Mr. Gardiner, Professor of Music, presided at the Organ, and, as usual, displayed great taste in the accompaniments.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July, has reached us by mail, direct from the publisher. Its literary contents are very varied, copious, and interesting; and as usual include a large proportion of useful matter, peculiarly interesting to the fair sex. The present number is also plentifully embellished with Engravings; including a *coloured* plate of Fashions for the Month, and a Mezzotint Engraving, styled "*The Creation*," and figuratively representing the events of the first seven days of Mosaic History; the design of which is admirable in extreme, and its execution really beautiful. The magazine is on sale by all the Booksellers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of this admirable periodical has been forwarded to us by Mr. B. O'Brien. It is filled, as usual, with a choice variety of literary matter, of the most sterling quality; and is more than ever profusely embellished with beautiful wood-engravings; the highly interesting articles, entitled "*Monticelio*," (the home of Jefferson.) "*Lake George*," "*Growth of Cities in the United States*," and "*Sketches on the Upper Mississippi*," as well as the continuation of Abbott's extravagant panegyric of Napoleon Buonaparte, being plentifully embellished with such illustrations. Among the lighter literary contents, the pathetic tale entitled "*Hester*," is a charming sketch. Altogether, the present number thoroughly sustains the well-established fame of Harper's Magazine. [For sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, King Street.]

We have received several numbers of an interesting Paper, which has been published monthly for some time past in this City, by Elder L. McLeod and Jos. Noble, of the Free Will Baptist denomination, called "*The Religious Intelligencer, and Bible Sentinel, missionary and Sabbath School Advocate*," but is hereafter to be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month at 1s.3d. per volume of twelve numbers in advance. It is certainly a remarkably cheap publication, and must command an extensive circulation. The last number appeared in a new dress. It is neatly printed by Mr. G. W. Day.

The number of steerage passengers landed at this port during the Quarter ended on the 30th ult. were, males 968, of which 31 were under one year of age; and females 687, of which 30 were under one year. In all 1665 souls, of whom fully three fourths, the Emigration Officer states, are supposed to have remained in this Province.

The steamer *Ocean*, from Boston for Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell, ran on a ledge of rocks called the "Londoner," of Cape Ann, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday night last, and shortly afterwards sunk, her after cabins being under water, and the bows resting on the rocks. The passengers and freight were taken off by other boats, and assistance had been sent from Boston with the hope of getting her off. The Ocean is valued at $75,000, on which there was no insurance; and was owned by the heirs of the late Mr. Sandford, of New York.

The Hall of the Sons of Temperance at Kingston, near Richibucto, was blown up by gunpowder, on Saturday night, 25th June, and is so much damaged as to be scarcely susceptible of repair. This atrocious outrage is disgraceful in the extreme; and we therefore earnestly hope that the cowardly perpetrators of the crime will be discovered, and brought to condign punishment.

The trial for libel before the Nova Scotia Supreme Court at Amherst, between Mr. Dickie, and the editors of the Halifax *Chronicle* and *Sun*, was abruptly adjourned on Saturday, 25th ult., and several verdicts set aside, in consequence of the illegal manner in which the jury list had been made up. Some of the Nova Scotian papers intimate their opinion, that political prepossessions designedly caused this irregularity; and very properly denounce such an unjustifiable interference with the due administration of justice. If it is once permitted to any public functionary to allow his political bias to influence the proceedings in legal courts, all confidence in the purity of justice, as dispensed in them, will be extinguished.

Steamer St. Joseph was destroyed by fire at Quebec on the 28th ult. Ship *Jessie* and brig *Erin* also took fire from her. The *Jessie* was considerably injured, losing her masts, &c., and was scuttled. The *Erin* was not much damaged. The steamer afterwards sunk.

The arrivals from sea, at Quebec, to the 22d inst., were 421, comprising 175,432 tons; being 23 vessels more than to the same period last year.

H. M. Sloop tender Netley, arrived here this morning, from a cruise in the Bay.

The steamer *Eastern City* will leave this City for Portland and Boston to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

ST. JOHN PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual Examination of this Seminary took place last Wednesday,—present, the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, President of the Board, Hon. Judge Parker, Rev. Wm. Donald, M. A., Hon. John H. Gray, William P. Dole, Esq., examiners, and Rev. Wm. Nichols, of Newfoundland, and John M. Robinson, Esq., visitors. His Honor, Judge Parker, in the absence of the President, whom official duty had called away, at the close of the proceedings, was pleased, in the name of the examiners, to express, in warm terms, his high satisfaction with the manner in which the young gentlemen had gone through their examination in all the departments, Classical, Mathematical and English. In the Classical department, prizes were adjudged by the examiners, to Master William Jarvis, of the first or highest class; Frederick P. Robinson, of the second; Master Robert Matthew, of the third; Master Wm. Donald, of the fourth; Master Jas. Raymond, of the fifth, and Master Henry Campbell, of the sixth class;—and in the English department, under Mr. Blanchard, to Masters Frederick Blatch and William Donald, of the class in Geography, and Masters Henry Betts and James H. McAvity, of the Class in the History of England.

The following young gentlemen received prizes from the Principal, as well for their general merit, as for excellence in the branches to which their names are attached:—Latin Composition, Master Robert Boyle; History of Greece Masters George Johnston and Charles Clinton; Astronomy, Masters George Lovett, James P. Sheratan, and Wallace Crear; English Composition, Masters Charles Clinton and Frederick P. Robinson; and for diligence and rapid progress in Latin Grammar, Masters John Mills and Charles Johnston.

The duties of the School will be resumed on Monday, August next.—*Courier.*

FROM JAMAICA.—The dates from Kingston are to the 22d June. The difficulties between the two branches of the legislature have not been adjusted and affairs remain in the same condition as at last advices. The Legislature was to meet again on the 28th. The morning Journal says:—

"There is to be no alternative between rebellion and the dismissal of the present members of the Council, and appointment of some more obedient and subservient creatures to the will of the Assembly."

To honor the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, a magnificent school is to be established, at which children of the army officers are to be admitted free of charge. The Queen headed the subscription with $5000; Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge (the Queen's uncle) follow with $2500 each; and there are several subscriptions ranging from $500 to $1000. The entire subscription already amounts to $400,000. and will probably be increased to $500,000.

The Steamship Asia sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 145 passengers, and $591,000 in specie.

A sister of Kossuth, Madame Meszelyene, and her daughters, were passengers by the Baltic, arrived at New York on Sunday.

A Prussian frigate and sloop-of-war arrived at Norfolk last week from Carthagena, via Havana. They are said to be noble ships.

The first ship ever launched at Mobile was on the 28th ult., in the presence of at least two thousand people.

THE SUM of sixty thousand pounds has been voted by the Canadian Parliament to build houses of Parliament in Toronto.

Kentucky Hog Statistics.—The Louisville Courier, of the 15th, says the total assessment, as furnished by the State Auditor, shows 416,967 hogs in the forty counties, which is a gain of 100,000 over the number in the same district last year.

SUPREME COURT.—Trinity Term, 16th Victoria.—D. Gustavus McLauchlan, Hurd Peters, A. B., Beverley Robinson, Junior, A. B., and William P. Dole, A. B., Esquires, Attorneys of this Honorable Court, were called to the Bar, and sworn and enrolled as Barristers.

WILLIAM CARMAN.

A Fatal Accident happened at the Shediac Grindstone Quarries on Saturday, the 29th ult., by means of a bank of earth falling upon Patrick McEwin, one of the workmen, causing his instantaneous death. The deceased was late of P. E. Island. An inquest was immediately held before Henry Livingstone, Esq., Coroner. The evidence wholly exonerated Mr. Caleb Green, the foreman, from wanting proper care and caution in conducting the works, and the Jury, on view of the body and premises, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—*News.*

FIRE.—The Steamer Carleton lying at the foot of Connell's wharf, was set on fire by some illdisposed person on Monday evening last, and burned nearly to the water's edge. There was not the least effort made to extinguish the flames, as it was generally understood she was set on fire by her owner, to obtain her iron fastenings.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

The run of Salmon in the Sacramento river this season has been enormous; four thousand were taken daily, weighing 17 pounds each on an average. The rivers of California and Oregon are alive with these fish at all seasons. They are beginning to salt and cure them largely on the Sacramento. We did'nt know before our latest dates that there were salmon in California—thought gold good enough for them.—*Br. N. Am.*

Rev. Alexander Sim, A. M., of Marishal College, Aberdeen, and of the Glasgow Theological College, has accepted the vacant Professorship in Gorham College, Liverpool, N. S.—*Ib.*

LAUNCH BY MOONLIGHT.—A fine schr of about 80 tons register, was launched between 10 and 11 o'clock last night from the shipyard of her owner, Mr. Robert D. Butler. She is named the Vulcan.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

The recent Distressing Case of Animal Magnetism—Table Turning.—We are sorry to announce that Miss C., the young lady in Surrey place who was reported in this journal some few weeks ago to have suffered from trying the table moving experiment, by means of the above agency, is much worse. Hopes were entertained that she would soon recover the use of her hands. It seems, however, that those hopes have not been realized. Her hands are now firmly clinched together, and it requires great force to separate the fingers, even for a moment from the palms of her hands. This extraordinary affair has caused intense excitement in the medical profession.—*London Morn. Adv.*

THE MONTREAL INQUEST.—The Coroners' Inquest over the bodies of the men who were killed on the night of Gavazzi's lecture in Montreal is still progressing. The chief point of interest has been to ascertain who give the troops the order to fire, it being pretty clearly proved that there was not a sufficient disturbance to justify an indiscriminate fire upon the people in the streets. The evidence has been somewhat conflicting. The testimony of the Bugler waiting upon the commanding officer, on Tuesday, however fastens the responsibility quite conclusively upon the Mayor. We quote some portions of his testimony:—

Walter Miller, Drummer and Bugler in the 26th Cameronians.—I formed one of the party who were out on Hay Market Square on the 9th instant; while there, I was under the express orders and command of Lieut. Col. Hogarth. During the whole of the evening I was within five or six paces from Col. H. Before the troops fired, I heard a command given to fire by the Mayor of the town. I heard him say twice, "fire away, there is no time to be lost." I heard no other word of command given by any other person, being nearly in the centre of the two divisions. I did not hear Col. Hogarth issue any command to his men to discharge their muskets. I am certain I could have heard him give the order if it had been given in the usual military style. I heard no other officer give the command to fire. A second or two elapsed between the Mayor giving the order and the lower division firing. The upper division was firing when Col. H. told me to sound "cease firing." When I sounded the troops immediately ceased firing.

. . . . . .

I positively swear that Col. Hogarth couldn't have given the order to fire without my hearing him, and I did not hear him. Col. H., was nearer the lower division when they fired, and I was five or six paces behind him.

By a Juror. When the firing commenced, Col. immediately turned and came a pace towards me, and told me to sound "cease firing." I never heard the military command given to fire by any one that night.

By Counsel.—Its my duty as bugler to watch the Colonel closely in order to receive his commands, and I did so that night.

Dr. Charbonnel, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, has addressed circulars to the clergy of his diocese, warning all Catholics who shall create a disturbance like the riot at Montreal, that they shall be deprived of receiving the communion for a time, in proportion to their offence, and if they die in disobedience of the ordinance shall be deprived of ecclesiastical burial.

THE CANADIAN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—We learn that workmen are to be set at work immediately to quarry stone, in a quarry purchased for that purpose at Pointe Claire, for the erection of the bridge, which has been definitely located at Point St. Charles. The stone will be got out in immense surfaces, mostly of five tons weight. The engineers have also fixed upon the sites of all stations between Ottawa and Kingston, and in most cases have already agreed for the land. It is likely that some earth work may be begun at the Montreal end of the "trunk" during the present season. The bridge will not be commenced till next year, except in so far as the preparation of materials may be looked on as a commencement.—*Montreal Her.*

The British frigate Leander, sailed for Halifax at noon on Saturday. She was saluted by the British steamer at Jersey City. On Saturday morning, just before sailing, one of the Leander's boats was sent ashore, with eight men, in charge of a midshipman, to bring off stores. While at the wharf four of the men deserted; the other four preferred remaining. The midshipman attempted to prevent their desertion, but a crowd of bystanders threatened to throw him into the dock if he left the boat.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

There are 109 Public Schools in this city, under the immediate control of the Board of Education. 100,000 children attend the schools [illegible] average attendance one half that number.—*Ib.*

Movements of Lord Ellesmere and Party.—As many erroneous reports are in circulation concerning the movements of this distinguished visitor, a few *facts* in that connection may as well be stated. On the arrival of the Leander, His Lordship had a severe attack of the gout, which kept him on board for some days after his arrival, but he was able before leaving for Washington to give a dinner at the Clarendon to the officers of the Leander. Apartments were engaged by the British Consul for him at the Clarendon, and are still engaged by Lord Ellesmere himself. He is now at Niagara, where he arrived on Thursday last, after having been detained some days at Utica by illness. He will return to this city by the 10th July, and be here at the opening of the Exhibition, as will all the other Commissioners from the Government of Great Britain, who have engaged apartments at the Clarendon.

Lord Ellesmere, we may further state, has made no engagements yet to return by any steamer or vessel. They hope to be able to leave in the Arabia, Capt. Judkins, on the 27th July, but that is quite uncertain, as so much will depend upon the movements after the Exhibition. Sir Charles and Lady Lyell are now at the Clarendon, but intend to leave in a few days for Newport.—*N. Y. Ex.*

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE INDIAN.—Died, at the Narrows Bridge, Lake Simcoe, on the 28th of May, Antonio, alias Peter Pike, chief of the Sioux Nation, and nephew of the celebrated Black Hawk. This extraordinary individual joined the British Army when it penetrated the head waters of the Mississippi, during the last war with the United States. He led no inconsiderable body of followers, who under his command, and that of one McKay, were generally employed as scouts, under the immortal Brock. Antonio was present at the fierce battle where the gallant Tecumseh fell, and acted during that bloody conflict as Tecumseh's Aid. Upon the close of the war, Antonio settled upon the shores of Lake Simcoe, and married the daughter of chief Shilling, whose life presents nearly as strange adventure and passages as the subject of our notice. Upon the death of his wife, Antonio seemed to prefer residing with the whites, which, it is presumed, was displeasing to the Indians, as his presents were stopped.

Antonio once visited the Mississippi country after the war; but only to aid in the transfer of his property as Sioux chief to a gentleman who is reported to have bought the right for a trifle. Antonio had no connections in the country, and died a beggar. In his last illness he was supported by the charity of Mr. and Mrs. M'Kay and a few others. And thus ended the career of this gallant ally and follower of the British arms, whose life is interwoven with the stirring scenes of bygone days, nor can it be considered chimerical to suppose, whose name may yet appear in conjunction with more noted characters in the pages of Canadian history. The old chief was decently interred, a few gentlemen contributing his last outfit. Notes have been taken of his life, and it is the intention of their possessor to publish them, when prepared for the press.—*Toronto Colonist.*

THE NORWALK ACCIDENT.—We are informed that the New York and New Haven Rail Road Company have paid the sum of $5,000 to Mrs. M. W. Dimock of Mansfield, whose husband was among the killed by the Norwalk disaster. This was the sum claimed by her and it was promptly paid.—*Hartford Times.*

An Enemy among the Apples.—The Portsmouth Chronicle says:—"Many of the orchards in York, Me., are now, and have been for a week or more, infested with millions of a species of canker worm, 5-8ths of an inch long, and some much shorter, with a slender body, of a yellowish white color, with two dark stripes, lengthwise. They come in myriads, stripping the apple trees of their leaves, by eating through them, and, as it were, poisoning, or burning out the life of the tree."

Fleas are said to abound to an extraordinary extent in the western corner of Chartiers township, Allegany county, over a space of some three miles, filling the houses and almost driving the inhabitants distracted. Some have succeeded in driving them away by whitewashing everywhere about their dwellings, stables, &c., and strewing lime plentifully about; but others are still suffering from this plague.

In consequence of the friendly order of the British Government to withdraw the suit against the Sheriff of Charleston, in relation to the imprisonment of colored seamen under the laws of South Carolina, the Charleston Courier recommends that the States should, in a friendly spirit, now revise the law authorising such imprisonment, and establish police regulations.

Mr. Jacob Tyler, known for many years as a grocer of the old school, died at his residence in Charlestown, on Sunday. He was eighty years of age and the oldest trader in that city, and up to the time of his death was about in his business, as smart as many men of not half his age.

The River Amazon is likely to be opened to steam navigation much sooner than was expected; and, if it is freely opened, it will be the great event of the day. General Echenique, the President of Peru, has already taken steps, on behalf of that Government, to put on the Amazon two iron steamers, each to cost about $100,000, whose business is to be the exploration of the river and its branches. All nations are to enjoy the benefit of its trade and commerce. The emperor of Brazil, we are gratified to learn, so far from resisting this Peruvian movement, is co-operating with it. He has conceded a national company the right of navigation, with certain privileges, in conjunction with Peru. The company was to commence its work in May last; and although we have no definite information that it has really begun, yet there seemed to be no doubt that it was intended to go into operation either in June or July.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Copiapo is an island city, some 10 degrees to the north of Valparaiso, and 16 leagues (about 50 English miles) from the coast. It is the great centre of the silver mining operations, and is probably the wealthiest city in the world for its population. It is connected with its port, Caldara, by railroad. This road was projected and constructed at a cost of $1,400,000, by Wm. Wheelwright, Esq., an American gentleman of great worth and energy, who has done more for the advancement of this portion of South America in the past ten years, than all the Presidents and Generals they have had.

The first railroad built in South America was from the port of Callao to Lima, the capital of Peru, a distance of six miles.—*Cor. St. Louis Rep.*

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The foreign correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

The population tables of the Census of Great Britain form three bulky volumes, which are styled a national work. The inquiries were exceedingly minute and comprehensive; the results have been wrought out and furnished with correspondent labour and skill. It is proclaimed that all indicates a stable and progressive national prosperity. But the increase of population has not been so great since 1841 as it was between 1811 and 1821. On the 31st March, 1851, the number of the people of Great Britain was 21,129,967. The females exceed the males more than half a million, about the same proportion as was found about half a century ago. A hundred and four boys were born to a hundred girls; the rate of increase during the half century has been 93 1-2 per cent; it is calculated that the population will double itself every fifty-two years. Half of a generation of men of all ages passes away in thirty years. In 1791 the population of France was estimated at 26 millions; in 1848, it had not quite reached thirty-six. If peace should continue and France undergo no political revolution, the ratio of increase will equal at least the British. There is no *exodus* of the laboring classes. Complaints were thrown out of the tardiness in the preparation of the three volumes; but, truly, the task was herculean. Some idea may be formed of it, by these particulars:

[illegible] enumerators was about seven millions, and the total weight of the schedules, blank enumeration books, and other forms despatched from the Central office, exceeded fifty-two tuns. Yet, within little more than two years, these fifts-two tuns of information have been subjugated to a double revision—they have been analyzed, digested, and indexed—and the results deduced from more than twenty millions of entries, filling upwards of 1,250,000 pages of the enumerator's books, are condensed into manageable compass."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Oxford contains the monuments of six eventful centuries. Each variety in the architecture of her colleges makes the change or fall of dynasties, of systems, and of creeds; and in her streets men may moralize over all the vanities of royal, priestly, and intellectual power. She has survived convulsions which seemed to threaten the very existence of society; and she has seen the fiercest enthusiasm grow cold, the loudest faction become mute, and the most famous and terrible names dwindle to a turgid epitaph or a sorry bust. Yet she has not learnt faith in herself. She has not yet discovered that her mission relates to interests which no political revolutions can effect, and that it is her true strength to take her stand upon those interests alone—to mete out to all merit the honour which no intrigues can buy—to place the crown on every illustrious brow—and to bring up citizens statesmen of all parties in the knowledge of justice and in the love of the truth. She has now been a Tory University for two centuries; and of all her chequered annals the history of those two centuries is the worst. A torpid and corrupt prelacy—a priesthood relying not on truth alone, but on test acts and penal laws—a Church which abetted and sanctioned the greatest follies and the wost injustice of the State—legislators who pursued class interests with a blind selfishness and a reckless immortality unsurpassed even in despotic countries—such are historic monuments of that disastrous and disgraceful epoch. Science and speculation were banished, theology only worried Dissenters or commented on the Articles, all tests of merit were abolished, every degree was sold to every applicant, the duties of education were shamelessly neglected, immortality of every kind filled every order in the place, sinecutism and corruption rode rampart, and the ghastly pretence of orthodoxy made more hideous the deformities which it could not veil. Such a University could have no trust but in princes. Oxford rectors were the great pillars of tyranny and intolerance; and nothing but an accidental split in the High Tory party prevented the University from conferring the Chancellorship on the incarnation of justice, truth, and Christian virtue, in the person of Lord Eldon. Even when some better men arose, and the sense of duty began to revive, the old leaven still worked. Victorious despots received at Oxford the last excesses of adulation, untempered by any plea for justice to the world. The Duke of Wellington was made Chancellor because he was ignorantly supposed to be an enemy to freedom; and Sir Robert Peel, trained up in intolerance, was renounced because his heart was turned to justice.

The Eminent Ship Builder.

Mr. Donald M'Kay the eminent ship-builder intends to take passage in the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, which will sail from New York in a few days from Liverpool. We understand he has two objects in view—first, to ascertain by personal observation afloat, what improvements, if any, can be made in clipper models; and second, to examine the principle shipbuilding establishments of Great Britain. Progressive in his ideas, he is ever on the alert to increase his professional knowledge, for he is not of those, who, after making one or two successful models, settle into the belief that they have discovered perfection, and stand still the rest of their lives. On the contrary, of the many ships he has designed, only two, the Star of Empire, and Chariot of Fame, have been built after the same model. Years before the California trade induced our merchants to build large clippers, he urged one of our most enterprising firms to leave the usual routine of employing full modelled vessels in the China trade, and made the model of a clipper which he contended would outsail any vessel afloat, and consequently would obtain the highest rates of freight; but they could not then see the truth, which has since been demonstrated. New York put the Sea Witch, Samuel Russell, and a few others afloat, which, by the rapidity of their passages, astonished the world. The California trade roused our merchants to build clippers, and almost at a bound Mr. M'Kay's clippers took the lead, and up to this day, have attained the highest rate of speed on record.—During the past two years he has built the Staghound, of 2,700 tons, the Flying Cloud, of 1800, the Staffordshire, of 1000, the Flying Fish and Westward Ho, each 1600, the Sovereign of the Seas, of 2400, the Bald Eagle, of 1700, and the Empress of the Seas, of 2200; and they are all famous for their beauty and speed. He has now on the stocks the largest and sharpest clipper in the world, a ship of 310 feet length, 57 breadth, and 30 depth, which will stow at least 6000 tons, and is designed to be the swiftest vessel he has yet built. This splendid ship, like the Sovereign of the Seas, is built entirely upon his own account; and he will sail her, too, for his knowledge of trade is second only to his skill as a naval architect. Train & Co.'s splendid line of Boston and Liverpool packets were all built by him, and also several of the best and swiftest packets belonging to New York. All his works bear the impress of a superior mind, and although the excellence of his clippers has brought him prominently before the public, yet before he built a clipper, he was distinguished for the speed and beauty of every vessel which he built. But aside from his high professional reputation, he is a gentleman of a warm, generous nature, charitable to the poor, and of unswerving integrity. His word is his bond.

In common with his numerous friends, we wish him a pleasant passage and a safe return to his family.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. M'Kay accompanied by his wife, left here last evening, and that both will sail this day.—Capt. L. McKay still commands the Sovereign of the Seas.—*Boston paper, June 22d.*

MARRIED.

On Monday evening 4th instant, by the Rev. William Donald, M. A., Capt. JAMES R. MCLEAN, of the Ship *Jane*, of this Port, to ISABELLA MCFARLANE, daughter of Capt. John Brown, all of this City.

This morning, at the residence of John Owens, Esq., by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Portland, Mr. FREDERICK H. HIMSWORTH, of the Executive Department, Canada, to SARAH, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Woodworth, of this City.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. George M. Armstrong, Rector of the Parish of St. Mark, Mr. Algernon B. Kidd, to Margaret B., second daughter of the late Alexander Lawrence, of this City.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev William Donald, A. M., William Hutchinson, Jr., Esq., Barrister at Law, to Mrs. Rebecca S. Disbrow, both of this City.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Allison, Mr. Charles Hurd, to Mrs. Clarissa Brown, both of this City.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Nelson Jonah, of the Parish of Elgin, County of Albert, to Miss Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Azor W. T. Betts, of this City.

On Thursday afternoon, in Brussels-street Baptist Church, by the Rev Samuel Robinson, Mr. James W. Brittain to Miss Nancy Naomi, eldest daughter of Mr. William Rice, all of this City.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Stephen Brown, Jr., of St. Martins, to Miss Elizabeth eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Ells, of Horton.

On the 23rd by the same, Mr. Walker Wheton, to Miss Margaret E. Foster, both of Wickham, Q. C.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. McDevitt, Mr. Edward Seery, to Miss Catharine McGlinchey, both of Fredericton.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. E. N. Harris, Seamen's Chaplain, Mr. John F. Wells, to Miss Mary Ann Cloke, of Carleton.

On the 27th, by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Andrew Watson, to Miss Mary Ann Perry, both of this city.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Charles Churchill, Wesleyan Missionary, Freeslade, second daughter of John Oromocto, to Sophia, [illegible] G. March, Esq., of this City.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. E. N. Harris, at the Seamen's Home, Mr. George C. Brames, of Baring, Maine, to Miss Hannah Jane London, of this city.

At Fredericton on 23d June, by the Rev. J. D. Caswell, William Westol, to Mary Ann Wright, both of that city.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., Mr. Niel Toy, in the 57th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

On Friday of consumption, Margaret, aged 16 years, eldest daughter of Mr. James McNichol.

On Sunday evening, the 3rd inst., Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. William McAfee, aged 32 years, formerly of Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. Peter Snider, aged 77 years. Funeral from his late residence at Straight Shore, opposite Storms' ship yard, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In Portland, on Tuesday evening last, William Charles, second son of Mr. Charles Thompson, aged three years eight months.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—(At Musquash)—Brig James Caskie, Jones, Norfolk, 7—H. Garbutt, ballast.

Wednesday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Ship Oxford, Street, New York, 5—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Josephus, Paine, Boston, 3—Geo. Thomas, ballast.

Barque Ross, Brown, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.