[From the London Post.]

Russian Intrigue in the East—Religious Aspect of the Revolt.

From the period of the second government of Lord Cornwallis, Russia has never been without civil, military, or trading agents in India; and it has ever been the business of these missionaries to say a bad word and to excite a bitter feeling against England, and to the tenth heavens the personal character of the Czar, and the greatness and power of the Russian arms. * * From the period of Prince Menschikoff's visit to Constantinople and the declaration of war against Russia, it is very plain the Czar had a direct interest in creating a diversion in India, and if the train so carefully laid in 1854 has only exploded in 1857, the fault is not attributable to any want of zeal in the Russian agents. It should also be remembered that one of the minor satellites of Russia has been desperately working against Great Britain in the Mediterranean, the Levant, and throughout the East. The Queen of Greece and her bedeqneys, the Greek Ministers, may now be all considered as paid agents in the service of Russia, and, by the aid of Armenian and Greek merchants, Russia and Greece have been for a considerable time working all through India, *quasi* commercially, but really politically. There are several Greek houses of business at Bombay. Madras and Calcutta have commercial relations with Odessa; and the Greeks all over the world, as is known to every man familiar with continental politics, would gladly aid Russia in embarrassing Great Britain, with a view to get a greater share of the Eastern trade. During the past week several of the worst and most fabulous reports concerning India have been propagated by Greek houses of business in the city of London. Coupling this fact with the manner in which the news of the mutiny has been received at Athens and in the Ionian Islands, one may judge of the friendly feeling of the Greco-Russian party for G. Britain.

Every one is aware of the worse than theologic hatred with which the Romanist and Greek Churches regard each other. *Yet Romanist and Greek would, on Indian ground, lay aside their respective differences to strike a blow at Protestant England.* The college of the Propaganda and the three last Popes, Pious VIII, Gregory XVI, and that exceedingly silly person Pius IX, have been sending, for the last twenty five years, legions of Jesuits out to India, who possess colleges and establishments in the presidencies and even up the country. In how far these men may have lent themselves to the enemies of England we have no means of judging now before us; but this we can say with certainty, that the Ministers of the Pope, the jobbing Cardinal Antonelli, who moves the Pope always, and who moves the Jesuits too, when these latter have a community of object with the Cardinal-Secretary, would as gladly see a blow struck at the supremacy of England as our bitterest enemy. The minor despots of Italy—Ferdinand of Naples, Francis of Modena, and Leopold of Tuscany, would all rejoice in any disaster that might happen to us in India; nor is there a friend to despotism, darkness or bigotry, anywhere who would not join hands with the Russian, the Greek, and the Pope of Rome. The legitimist and priest party in France, as represented by *L'Univers* and *La Gazette*, by M. Louis Veuillot, M. Jules Gondon, M. De Lourdoueix, and M. De Beauregard, would all rejoice in our calamities; and if the *Assemblee Nationale* were not under a penal interdict, the vapid and voluminous Capefigue would discharge the venom of the fusionists against our supremacy in Hindostan in French worthy not of Paris, but of "Stratford atte Bowe."

[From the London Globe.]

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Campbell presented a petition from the Queen and Princes of Oude, residing in England, expressing great regret at the revolt in in India, and the suspicion attached to their relative, the ex-King. The petitioners stated that they had received assurances from the King that he was entirely innocent of any complicity in the outbreak, and they prayed that the charges against him might be made known, so that he might establish his innocence. Objections were raised on merely technical grounds, and it was withdrawn.

The administration of justice in India occupies the attention of Parliament, but nothing practical came of the debates. *It is plain that the most shameful system of mismanagement and downright injustice, prevails in Indian Courts*; and that if the British power is ever to be respected, a very thorough reform will have to be brought about *Christian England ought to raise its voice as that of one man, and to demand the cessation of the use of torture and other heathenish practices which are still employed by the representatives of this country, to the dishonor not only to the name of Christian, or of Britain, but of men.* The revolt in Bengal would never have happened had wise counsels and upright conduct marked the course of the civil and military authorities.

A BENEFICENT DISCOVERY.

The Noblest Achievement of Science.—The iron horse, with its tireless strength, its pulses of vapor and its heart of flame, is a glorious exponent of the creative capacity of the human mind; and the metallic nerves through which intelligence courses over a continent, prove by every flash of thought which traverses them, that man possesses one attribute essentially godlike, the power to annihilate space and time. But vast and important as have been the result of making stream of lightning the common carrier and messenger of the world, the discovery by which weak or impure blood can be vitalized or restored to new vigor and purity, by means of internal and external remedies is of infinitely greater value. The resources of vegetable chemistry, as developed applied by Thomas Holloway, have proved equal to this mighty task. His famous remedies impart to the stream of life a disinfecting principle which frees the system from all impure and poisonous elements. The powers of chemistry are almost beyond calculation, and as he has brought them to bear upon all the varieties of disease, in those invaluable vegetable compounds known as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, they have compassed their highest and holiest object.

Ream, as the great motor, is after all but a subsidiary agent. Its usefulness consists, mainly, in conveying substantial benefit, with speed and certainty to the field in which they are to operate. It is simply the bearer of blessings, not their originator. Of all the freight which it carries over the land and sea, there is perhaps none so precious as Holloway's Remedies. It is scarcely a figure of speech to say, that whithersoever it conveys them, it flies "with healing on its wings."

Under the influence of the Ointment, the skin, however disfigured by eruptions or excrescences, becomes a *tabula rasa*, pure, spotless, and transparent; and this erasure of blemishes is not accomplished by driving back disease into the vital recesses of the system, but by neutralizing the morbid material which feeds it.

The Pills acts upon the internal fluids and organs which secrete them on the same sanitary principle. They destroy the acrid particles subjected to their chemical action as infallible as an alkali neutralizes an acid; and at the same time impart a mild and constant electric action to the secretive and excretive machinery.

It would be repeating a familiar story to tell of the wide diffusion, the universal celebrity of these twin curatives. They have penetrated wherever civilization has penetrated. They are the medicines of every class, creed, and color, on the face of the earth. The sanction of governments, the patronage of princes, the approval of all Christain nations, the gratitude of pagan millions, attest their worth. In fact, there is no region with which this country has any commercial intercourse, where Holloway would not find himself at home. Some estimate may be formed of the extent and variety of his foreign correspondence, from the fact sixty corresponding clerks, of which number sixteen are accomplished linguists, are employed in conducting it. He is the centre of a secretary circle that belts the world.—*London "Morning Herald."*

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., August 28, 1857.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, August 14.

Our journals are now daily filled with numerous letters from eye-witnesses in different parts of Bengal, descriptive of the outbreak, which are greedily perused. No exaggeration can be too great as regards the atrocities perpetrated; and it is a mercy to those who have lost friends and relatives to suppress the details. It is now certain that the mutiny at Meerut was premature. A vast conspiracy got up by the Mahommedans principally, but entered into also by the Hindoos, embraced the whole Presidency. On the 23d day of June, the anniversary of the battle of Plassy, and the 100th year of our Indian empire, a native prophecy (perhaps manufactured for the occasion,) gave out that the English rule would collapse.—This prophecy had been widely circulated, and had no doubt produced great effect on the native mind. Accordingly it was arranged that at every station upon this day the Sepoys should rise, and a general massacre of Europeans take place. The severity exercised towards the 85 men of the 3d Cavalry at Meerut, who were placed in irons and degraded in the sight of their comrades, and whose imprisonment led to the excesses at that place, exploded the mine earlier than was anticipated, and probably is the cause under Providence why the Europeans were not extirpated throughout Bengal. Calcutta was to have been sacked, and had been divided into four districts, each of which had been given over to the spoilers. The whole Presidency had been parcelled out among the Mahommedan princes. The King of Oude was to have lower Bengal, including Calcutta; his brother was to have the Kingdom of Oude proper, with some additions; and the King of Delhi, and the Nawab of Mootshedabad were to share in the territorial spoils. Fortunately, the premature outbreak on the 10th of May disconcerted these plans and the mutinies, instead of bursting forth simultaneously on one day, showed themselves hesitatingly one by one, and were suppressed without much difficulty. This is the story to which circulation is just now given. The Queen Mother of Oude and her brothers now in this country, have petitioned both houses of Parliament, denying the charge of rebellion attributed to the ex-King, but there is a great deal of prejudice abroad respecting them. Should there be any foundation for the arrest, his Majesty will exchange a pension of £150,000 a year or thereabouts for an English prison, while the puppet King of Delhi, we hope, will be strung up on the highest gate in his capital. Telegraphic despatches received yesterday inform us that Delhi was in the possession of the mutineers on the 27th of June, though they had been repulsed in several sorties, and the city was filled with sick and wounded. The troops had mutinied at nine other stations, but at Sirsa and Arungabad the rebels had been defeated with a great loss. Reinforcements were rapidly arriving and there was every prospect of a quick and sharp retribution.

Great efforts are to be made to draw the session to a close on the 22d instant, upon which day, if possible, it is said her Majesty will prorogue parliament in person, previous to her departure for Scotland. The Divorce Bill and the estimates have occupied the attention of the Lower House during the week, while the Peers have almost got through their work, and Lord Derby has gone down to Knowsley. Lord Lyndhurst to St. Leonards, and other peers to other places. A most strenuous, not to say factious, opposition has been offered to the Divorce Bill, which has, therefore, got on but slowly. The Government, however, appear firm; and deign no answer to the repeated demands for a postponement of this measure.—One important alteration has been made in opposition to the Ministry. As originally introduced the bill gave no local jurisdiction in matters matrimonial, but rendered it necessary that all such causes should be taken before the Central Court in London, thereby entailing considerable expense on the parties. The House of Commons, however has decided that suits for a separation, and the minor subjects embraced by the Bill, shall be settled by local tribunals, but as the County Courts are not to be made use of, it seems as though fresh tribunals would have to be created. The Oaths question has been finally disposed of for the session. On the 16th, the report of the committee appointed to consider the subject was brought up, and that report negatives the supposition that the House of Commons is by the Act 5 and 6 William IV, allowed to substitute an affirmation in place of an oath The last hope of the Jews and their friends is therefore cut away, and Lord John Russell declares that he has no resource but to fall back on his "Oaths Validity Act Amendment Bill." This, however, is very properly postponed until early next session.

The Emperor and Empress of the French have come and gone, and a great question is now agitating London society—Did or did not Louis Napoleon fall and graze the imperial nose? One fashionable journal convulsed its readers with excitement by announcing that his Majesty in his desire to greet the Prince Consort, sprang hurriedly upon the paddle box as the latter approached and ignominiously fell with the result just mentioned. Another journal of less fashion but more authority denied this sinister rumour, pointing out that La Reine Hortense was a screw steamer and had therefore no paddle boxes. This seemed tolerably sufficient, but the organ of fashion returned to the charge, and without specifying the actual scene of the disaster, declared that the Emperor did fall before landing at Osborne, and that his injuries excited the most tender sympathies of the English Royal family, for not only was the face grazed, but the leg was nearly broken. His Imperial Majesty we were told walked with a cane on the 7th, but on the 8th was able to dispense with this aid, and the slight superficial wound on his face was the only indication of his ominous fall. Another correspondent of another journal confirms the account and says the Emperor's person was considerably shaken, his hip bruised, his face slightly grazed, and his leg injured. So on the whole, the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the accident. This uncertainty extends to all the movements of the illustrious visitors.—The greatest privacy was observed, and beyond the scanty records of the Court Journal, nobody knows what took place. Public curiosity is piqued; but the guard-boats which encircled the shore, and the French and English police who surrounded Osborne House, formed an impenetrable *cordon*. On the 10th their Imperial Majesties left Osborne, the Queen and Prince Albert with the Royal children, and the Premier and Foreign Secretary accompanying them on board the *Reine Hortense*, which amidst numberless salutes steamed off to Havre.

Much interest has been excited by the notice that Lord Robert Grosvenor had given in Parliament for an address asking for a Commission that should take into consideration the Liturgy of the Church of England, in order to its being rendered more profitable to the people. It is generally felt not only that the lapse of years has caused several of the special services to be no longer appropriate, and that language which might be warranted by the deeply-roused national feelings at certain epochs no longer represents the devotional sentiments of the nation, but that the mode in which the clergy and custom have thrown together separate portions of the Liturgy, so as to form long and wearisome services, instead of the briefer ones originally designed, is calculated to repel the worshipper. Especially does this fell upon the younger part of a congregation, which, instead of being trained in the love of the majestic ritual of England, regards it only in connection with protracted, hot, and wearying penance, too gladly eschewed when the young Churchman is at liberty to do as he pleases. It ought to be added, that when, to a service of an hour and a half, a sermon of three quarters of an hour or more is added (and in this respect the Evangelical portion of the clergy are less considerate than the Broad church) the fatigue of the youth is almost justified. As it is from the young that the Church must recruit, if at all, she is surely unwise in repelling them at the outset. These considerations, and many others, would naturally come up in the debate on Lord Grosvenor's motion; but, on account of the advanced period of the session, he will merely make his own statement on Tuesday, and not take a division should opposition be offered.—*Illustrated London News.*

COLONIAL REPRESENTATION IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[From the Anglo Saxon.]

Should a desire of this sort arise very generally we certainly think that the wishes of her Majesty's faithful subjects should be listened to. We think many advantages would be gained by it, both by the parent country and colonies; we think the information that would be contributed by a dozen or two clever men from the North American Provinces would be of infinite value to the House of Commons, to the Imperial Government, and to the country. The advice and information of such men at the present time would be highly useful in enabling her Majesty to form an opinion in the matter of fixing the locality of the seat of government for Canada; we think their local and practical knowledge would be sought by capitalists and others willing to invest money, make purchases of land, or seek residences on this side of the Atlantic. We see no objection to it—no danger or disadvantage rises into view that we can perceive, either immediately or remotely.

It may be urged that Spain tried the same system, and it failed. In reply to this, we say that Spain did not give it a fair trial. Her permission for her American Colonies to send delegates to the Cortes, came too late; for her colonies were in open revolt at the time; blood had been shed, the passions of each had been inflamed, and the colonists had gained victories. The pride of Spain rejected this remedy too long; it was reserved as a sort of extreme unction, and was useless. The position of England and her Colonies are widely different. Harmony and good will exists, and loyalty pervades the land. No wish of separation animates any one, nor any grievances complained of. The British Colonies are not tired of England, on the contrary, they are proud of her, and consider themselves bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh—rejoice in her victories, mourn over her defeats, and contribute their wealth to comfort those who have suffered in her service. The Russian war demonstrated this to the satisfaction of every one. Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other Provinces are thoroughly and truly British in thought, feeling, and action, and are desirous of remaining so.

It may also be urged in objection that, as it is a principle that taxation and representation go hand in hand, the colonies, if represented in the Imperial Legislature, must submit to Imperial burthens—that is to say, pay English taxes. This by no means follows, for Parliament can restrain taxes and imposts, and discriminate in their application, as she has often done in Ireland. Many of the severer taxes of England have been withheld, remitted, or not imposed on the sister island. This was the case at one time in the matter of the Income Tax. Besides, the colonies tax themselves, and support their own local governments, and would continue to do so. No change would be required in reference to local matters, which would go on as now.

But to remove all cavilling on this point—taxation could be set at rest by one simple regulation. Let the Colonial members abstain from voting on questions of taxes and money grants. This would relieve us from the co-existing principle of taxation and representation, and render it non-obligatory.

But why cannot a still closer union between Great Britain and the North American Colonies be effected? Cannot these Provinces be incorporated with, and made an integral part of mother country, under the name of West Britain, or some other significant designation? In such an event they would resemble Ireland or Scotland, with this local difference, that they would retain their local Parliaments, impose their own taxes, and disburse their own funds. When general laws were proposed affecting the whole empire, the Colonial members would be present in the Imperial Parliament to take part in the discussions, and to vote on all subjects not connected with taxes or money grants from the Imperial Treasury. If an international railroad be required, or any other measure which demanded the consent of all the colonies, their members could be instructed to bring it forward in the House of Commons, and thus make it a national measure. A law so enacted would have a much binding influence on both sides of the Atlantic; capital could be quite easily raised, and confidence secured for any proposals so brought before the public.

This would not impose a great increase of business on the House of Commons, for it would be general and not local measures that would be brought up for consideration in London, and these would, comparatively speaking, be few in number.

The mere theoretical idea of being admitted an integral portion of the United Kingdom would have its charms, first as a matter of pride to the Colonists, and also to the people of England, who would imagine that they had received a vast acquisition of territory to their now circumscribed limits. England would consider herself strengthened by such an alliance, for alliance it may be fairly called; her fears of 'elopement' of her fair daughters here would subside, and the family ties be multiplied without stint. Let the feeling be once established that these provinces are no longer colonies, but a part of the Three Kingdoms, and they would be regarded in a very different light by the nation. The moral effects, too, on the European world, and the enemies of England at large would be immense. The loss of India, should it ever happen, would be compensated for, and the national motto of Scotland might with great truth be applied to the whole kingdom.

[Some of the above observations are very good, but we are of opinion that the sending of Representatives to the British Houses of Parliament would be rather an expensive plaything, and we cannot see any commensurate benefit that would accrue to the Colonies. They already raise and disburse their own revenues; make and enforce their own laws; and they should care not to meddle with the local laws of England. A *Union of the Colonies* we would prefer seeing agitated until it was finally accomplished. This, we conceive, would be a source of wealth and strength to ourselves, and give additional vigor to our English connection.]

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

Seven Days Later from Europe:

HALIFAX, Aug. 26.

The *America* left Liverpool at 3 in the afternoon of Saturday, the 15th, and arrived at Halifax at 1.30, A.M., on Wednesday, the 26th.

The America reports, Aug. 15th, passed ships Carrier Dove, and Scotland, bound in; 16th, off Instrahall, passed British barque Miller, steering west; 23rd, lat. 48, long. 49, 3, P.M., exchanged signals with the Steamship Persia; 25th, lat. 41, long. 60, passed a large steamer steering east.

The North American arrived out at 2 in the afternoon of the 12th; City of Washington, for New York, left Liverpool, 12th; North Star left Southampton for N. York, same day; Steamer Gen. Williams had not sailed for Newfoundland, but was expected to leave on the evening of the fifteenth.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is broken, and operations for the present are suspended. The British steamer Cyclops had returned to Valentia, with Mr. Field on board. That gentleman immediately repaired to London to confer with the Directors on future movements, and telegraps me as follows:—"London, Saturday morning.—Her Majesty's steamer Leopard arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, 14th, and reports that the Atlantic cable was lost at a quarter before 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th, after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of the Cable, and the last hundred miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour. At the time the accident occurred, there was a heavy swell on. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots an hour, and as the Engineer found that the Cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the breaks to be applied more firmly, when, unfortunately the Cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna, are to remain a short time where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic, (two thousand fathoms) which it is considered, will be of great value to the Telegraph Company, and then all go to Plymouth, England. The Cyclops was sent back with dispatches to Valentia, and then to join the Leopard at Portsmouth. Although this unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiment has been to convince all that took part in it, of the entire practicability of the enterprise, for with some slight alterations in paying out machinery, there appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the cable, and it has been clearly proved that you can successfully telegraph through 2,500 miles of Cable, and that its submersion at a great depth had no perceptible influence on the electric current. There is no obstacle in laying it down at the rate of five miles an hour in the greatest depth of water between Ireland and Newfoundland. The experience now obtained must be of great value to the Company, and it is understood that the Directors will decide whether it is best to have more Cable made, and try again immediately after the equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another summer."

In Liverpool an impression prevails that another trial will take place in October.

A Liverpool paper reports the arrival of the Niagara, Susquehanna, and Agamemnon at Plymouth on Friday, but doubtless a mistake.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to to bring in a bill for continuing for two years, from April next, the present duties on Tea and Sugar.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde asked the Government whether they would lay on the table certain papers to show what steps had been taken in pursuance of the promises of the Great European Powers, recorded in the Protocol of the Conference of Paris, relating to the Danubian Provinces, and calculated to explain the course adopted by the Government in these matters.

Lord Clarendon, after entering into the history of the recent occurences at Constantinople, stated that the papers for had been confidentially communicated to each of the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris, and the Government did not consider they would be justified in producing them.

The Commons were engaged in protracted debates on the Divorce Bill—its opponents fighting against it step by step. The Government were equally determined in pressing it forward.

On Friday the affairs of India were debated in the House of Lords without any important developement.

In the Commons the subject of Railways to India attracted attention, but the Government refused to mix itself up with these projects.

Mr. Gladstone censured Lord Palmerston's political opposition to the Suez Canal; but the latter reiterated his objections to the scheme.

The suspension of Thomas Ashmore & Sons, general merchants, London is announced. Liabilities not very large.

A report of the affairs of Carr, Brothers & Co., of Newcastle, who lately suspended, shows liabilities amounting to £700,000 sterling, and assets promising 20s. in the pound.

Charles Edward Keith Kortright, has been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania, and Denis Donohoe Consul at Buffalo.

The American horse Pryoress, ridden by a celebrated English Jockey, again ran for the Sussex County Cup and came in fourth out of a field of five horses.

Ledru Rolin has written another violent letter to the London papers about the charge of conspiracy against him. He is very severe upon Napoleon.

Rumour says it was decided at the recent Imperial visit at Osborne, that in the event of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros not attaining the object of their mission to China, a more decided action should be adopted.

The East India Company have dispatched, or are on the eve of dispatching to India, in all 72 vessels, conveying about 27,000 troops.

The steamer Sarah Sands has been pronounced incapable of receiving troops and stores for India.

The Overland mail arrived at Trieste on the 12th. Telegraphic dispatches from there state Bombay dates are July 14th, and Calcutta 5th. Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but were each time repulsed with great slaughter. The city was reported full of sick and wounded, and Cholera prevalent.

Reinforcements commenced reaching the British Camp. Further mutinies reported in several districts. Bombay and Madras armies remain loyal. The Punjaub remains quiet.

At Serisa, General Van Cortlandt had attacked and completely defeated the insurgents, and inflicting heavy loss.

General Woodburn's column had completely crushed rebellion at Ausungabad.

Intelligence was received of the mutiny of troops at Trosandabad, Tyrabad, Soctopore, Sangor, Nangong, Bandar, Futtygher, Inpon, and Indore. Peshawar is disturbed, and three regiment have been disarmed there.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Aden on the 23th July.

The first batch of China troops arrived at Calcutta.

The British force before Delhi is stated to be from 7000 to 8000 European and 5000 natives. The native portion of the force is proved trustworthy. The rebels have been dispersed at Allahabad.

The barracks at Cawnpore were closely besieged by the insurgents, but held out bravely, and reinforcements was marching to relieve them.

The whole of Oude had risen, but Sir Henry Lawrence with a small force kept the enemy in check.

There are floating rumours, as by the last mail, that Delhi had been captured, but are wholly unreliable. The Bengal "Hurkara," says:—"We have received letters to say that Government had got a telegraph message from Nagpore that Delhi had fallen on the 27th of June, describing the battle, and stating that 7000 rebels were killed."

Calcutta was more tranquil, and the Native bankers were gaining confidence. The papers say:—"We have seen the worst of it, for there are no more regiments to mutiny except those of Madras and Bombay, the fidelity of which there is no reason to suspect."

Latest.—The India mails reached London on the 11th, but the correspondence adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts. The correspondent of the "Times" details the new outbreaks, which appear to have been less serious in their consequences than the early ones. He thinks the flood of the insurrection had been passed.

BOAT RACING.—Carleton challenged the Winning Boat, at the race between the Indian Town and Union Boat Club in 1856 previous to the Race coming off, which Challenge has not yet been accepted. It is still open until the 1st Sept. next. Why has not this been accepted? Surely the Union Boat Club cannot be afraid to accept. They have beaten at Halifax, and why not if they aspire to the championship, test the question with Carleton also.

We understand that the Indian Town Club, are preparing a Boat, in order to restore themselves to their old position. As there has been so much doubt expressed as to who are really the champions of the North American waters, we would suggest that the Halifax crew be invited to meet the rival crews of this harbour at Digby, and there settle, with a good entrance fee, all their difficulties, and decide the championship.

☞ The Dramatic Lyceum will be closed for a season after to-morrow evening's performance.—The management of this establishment since its first opening in June, has been highly creditable to Mr. Lanergan, and such as has caused it to become a popular place of resort. It will doubtless be equally well supported on a re-opening. This evening (Friday) Mr. G. F. Tyrrell takes a benefit, and it is not too much to expect that he will be handsomely supported—he deserves a bumper. Two fine dramas will be played—"Wallace," and "Black Eyed Susan," both of which are excellent productions.

☞ The new steamer *Emperor* continues to perform her trips to Eastport, Portland, and Boston in the most satisfactory manner. Her usual time of arrival at Portland is three hours before the other steamers.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September is before us, containing a colored fashion plate, copper plate engraving, and the usual variety of illustrations pertaining to this popular periodical.

We sincerely regret to announce the death of Doctor JOHN BOYD, the oldest medical practitioner in this City. He was universally esteemed and respected by all who had communication with him; and his death will create a void, and a deep feeling of sorrow among a very large circle of his family and friends, which time only can obliterate. He died yesterday at the age of sixty six years.

NOT ALL GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—Persons are now engaged in various parts of New England in 'enterprises' which are but a new mode of fleecing the unwary. They carry round samples of books costing from 25 to 50 cents and also flash jewelry. The operator perhaps goes into a workshop, or wherever several men are together, and after displaying books and jewelry, (the latter, it is needless to say, NOT being gold, but a newly discovered metal which will stand the aquafortis test) he persuades the workmen to pay a dollar each—in return for which he gets a 25 or 50 cent book and a ticket, which will perhaps produce some article of jewelry, which he can have by paying some additional trifle, "not a tenth of its value," as the operator says. If the genuineness of the bauble is doubted, he forthwith "tests" it with his aquafortis, to the satisfaction of the simpletons, and goes off with probably 300 per cent. profit.—*Boston Traveller.*

CHASING THIEVES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The pursuit of thieves and robbers from Europe across the Atlantic is fast getting to be an every day business, and when we consider the vast extent of territory and population of this country into which the fugitive can plunge, is often attended with marked success. A gentleman from Glasgow was in Boston, Saturday, stating that he was a member of a jewelry firm in that city. They had a young man of about twenty, a Russian, who some time since came to them in a state of great poverty, and was taken into their employ. This young man with marked ingratitude, took a favourable moment, says his employer, to rob him, while at Liverpool, of jewelry to the value of £1000. The owner hearing that a portion of the stolen property had been shipped to this country started over himself, unknown to his friends. He found some of the stolen property, but it was in the hands of an innocent third party. Since his arrival, the Glasgow gentleman learn from home that the thief has gone to Australia, so that he has had his long journey for his pains.

When the Ocean Telegraph goes into operation, thieves will have but a poor chance of escape, if they fly from Europe in this direction. The telegraph would in a day put all the police detectives from Halifax to New Orleans upon the *qui vive* for the expected fugitive, who would escape from the old country only to run into the arms of an officer upon this side of the water.—*Boston paper.*

A WONDERFUL CASE.—The Watertown (N. Y.) *Journal* gives the following description of the injuries received by a young man named Smith, in the town of Dexter, inflicted with a buzz-saw:—

"One arm was cut entirely off a few inches above the wrist, and again cut nearly off above the elbow. On the chest were still more severe injuries. The saw had passed between the ribs, cutting two of them off where they curve up and connect with the diaphragm—crossed the lower point of the breast-bone, and made a serious cut in the liver. The incision made by the saw in the body was eight inches in length. Through this, the stomach, pancreas, and small lobe of the liver protruded. The saw had also laid open the skin from the thigh to the knee."

The vital parts were arranged and restored to their proper places, the arm amputated, and, strange to say, after all these severe injuries, Mr. Smith is in a fair way of recovery.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."—It is on this principle we presume that the "Courier" advocates in almost every issue the necessity of saddling the Province with the expense of supporting another Emigration Agent, when the £500 which was given to Mr. Perley, for his information on the subject of Emigration, and which the Courier used as a powerful canvas against the late government would have set the question of appointing an Emigration Agent, (when there are no Emigrants arriving) at rest. It must be abundantly apparent to the most casual observer of passing events, that the "Free Trade" policy of our semi-free-trade, semi-republican government has put a total stop to Emigration to this province. If we except the Scotch families spoken of in the Courier, who are about to arrive here, probably under the auspices of the "Wizard of the North," the great Rail Road Chairman, and to fill the offices made and to be made in connection with the public works. If our Smasher government would appoint an Agent for devising a plan for retaining our young men, who are born and brought up in the country, and who are daily leaving the province to seek in a foreign land what smasherism has denied them in the land of their nativity—EMPLOYMENT. No salary would be too much for such a consummation. But the RACK must be fed—those who hunted at the late election for the Smashers must be provided for—the Bribery bill must be paid, or sooner or later a day of retribution must arrive. New Brunswick has ample cause to rue the day that first mooted Reponsible Government. It has cursed the country. It has filled the public offices with third rate men. It has put a period to Emigration, and consequently to progress. It has reduced us almost to Annual Parliaments—It has taught the people that Bribery is legitimate trade, and that perjury, (for a consideration) in a voter is nowise criminal,—and what is worse than all this, it has made office seeking the sole business of the Assembly, to the exclusion of the necessary business of the country. But the appointment of an Emigrant Agent will stop the mouth of another hungry and expectant loafer.

Opening of the Moncton and Shediac Railway.

This important event took place on Wednesday last, and was witnessed by at least six thousand of our people. On Tuesday evening the steamer Maid of Erin left this city with a large number of passengers, to witness the opening celebration. At Dorchester these were joined by some fifty or sixty others, so that by the time the steamer reached Moncton her decks were crowded, and presented a most animating and interesting appearance. The passengers were in the best of spirits—the trip had been unusually pleasing—the water had been smooth, and the night beautiful, so that the "Maid" had carried her precious freight on an even keel to the place of their destination. Among those who took passage from this City were the Hon. Messrs. Brown, Steves, and Wark, of the Executive Council, and Mr. Jardine, Chairman of the Railway Commission. Mr. Smith, of the Executive Council, also joined them at Dorchester; and at the Bend they were met by Messrs. Botsford, Steadman, and Gilbert, the other members of the Legislature for Westmorland.

The "Bend" is one of those quiet yet lovely little towns that seem about half way between the great bustle of the busy city and the quiet rural retreats where the streams flow on "amid the palisades of pine trees;" but last Wednesday it seemed to outstrip itself; it lost its retired appearance, and put on the robes of the living town. At an early hour its streets were filled with a gay, happy, and eager people—men on foot, ladies and gentlemen in carriages—indeed it seemed as if the whole people had left their homes to witness the auspicious opening of the first New Brunswick Railway.

Immediately after the arrival of the Maid of Erin, the train consisting of the two engines, Sampson and Hercules, with their tenders, weighing together over 50 tons, drawing four covered and eight open carriages, started from the station at Moncton carrying the members of the government and legislature who were there, the two commissioners (Mr. Jardine and Mr. R. C. Scovil,) and the Chief Engineer and staff. The train did not go at full speed, so as to give those in it an opportunity to see the workmanship on the bridges. These on the train, wishing to observe the cars pass over the bridges got out for that purpose, and all seemed fully satisfied with the entire work. But from Shediac back the trip was made, without stopping, in thirty minutes, the distance being seventeen and one-half miles. The train brought at that trip not less than fifteen hundred people. In the afternoon three trips were made from the Bend to Shediac. The trains were crowded to excess on these trips, the number carried being estimated from seven to ten thousand. One pleasing feature in the event was, that no accident happened, notwithstanding the station houses and cars were thronged with vast crowds. So perfect had been the arrangements that nothing occurred to mar this most important day the North of this Province has ever seen.

The Bend is one of the most flourishing places in this Province, and promises much for the future. We shall welcome the time when the Railway shall be completed from here to Shediac. Then will the Bend and Saint John be within two hours travel of each other.—[British Constitution.

Mr. Campbell J. Stevens, (deaf and dumb) a native of Horton, has issued a prospectus of a newspaper,—the "Avon Herald,"—he purposes publishing at Windsor, in the course of a week or two.

From the conversation, (by means of writing) we have had with Mr. S., we find him a man of intelligence and energy. We congratulate the people of Windsor on the prospect of having a local press conducted by so interesting an individual. Mr. S. will doubtless meet with a large share of patronage.

The sympathy of the public will be enlisted in his behalf. We hope he may find his highest expectations fully realized, in the success of the enterprise.—*Christian Messenger.*

In the Surrogate Court of New York the Judge has decided against the notorious Mrs. Cunningham's claim to the Burdell estate, and gives it to the blood relations of the deceased.

A little daughter of Mr. Wm. Leavitt of Bangor, was much troubled with an affection in the back. Examination showed a foreign substance under the flesh. Upon incision and drawing it out, it was found to be a needle which the child swallowed a year ago!

An attempt to blow up the "House of Providence" was made on the evening of the 11th inst., at Toronto. It is a new Building belonging to the Roman Catholics, and is neatly furnished at a cost of some £12,000. A jar of gun powder was put in the principal chimney and exploded by a slow match. But little damage was done. On the 15th inst., Saml. G. Lynn, Esq., laid information against one Henry Lalor, a discharged soldier. This person is in the custody of the Police, but will not be brought up before the Court until Tuesday next. This delay is most probably occasioned by a desire to collect all the evidence necessary to convict him. He is a Roman Catholic by persuasion.