FROM MEXICO.

The quarrel between the administration and the church party has assumed a very threatening aspect. As yet there has been no direct collision but if both sides maintain the attitude they have taken, we see no prospect of a peaceable solution of the difficulty. The church absolutely resists, and, so far as Church influence extends, nullifies the laws concerning the test oaths. Portions of those oaths the Church asserts to be an attack on her dignity and rights; she has, forbidden all faithful members from taking them. Some of the Bishops, as for instance, the Bishops of New Leon and Monalia, have commanded the parochial clergy not to administer any of the sacraments of the church to any persons who have taken the oaths, unless such persons shall previously have recanted. One of her objections to the Constitution made by the ecclesiastics is that its sanction and confirms in Mexico the marriage of foreigners made in accordance with the laws of their own country. The clergy say that this is immoral, and that it is equivalent to a legalization of concubinage! The church party does not appear to have a strong support in the press; nevertheless, its influence among the mass of the people must be very great.

As to the general state of political affairs, the *Trait d' Union* speaks very despondingly.

"The clergy have lost none of their arrogance. The reactionary party work in open day, and the Government has gained nothing either in decision or in energy. The elections go on as usual. Everywhere the Progressists triumph. And what is to be the result of this triumph? He would be a good prophet who could predict it. Notwithstanding the double tax upon real estate and income, the treasury is empty. The decree of the 26th of May, coldly received in the capital, has also been badly received in the States. In some places the authorities have not dared to publish it, and we fear that the result will prove by no means profitable to the treasury. Affairs move on blindly, no one knows how. Public confidence is very much shaken. No one knows what to expect. The future is overcast with threatening clouds. This picture is by no means flattering; it is nevertheless true. Our sincere sympathy with Comonfort's Administration compels us to dissimulate nothing."

The scenes of Holy Thursday came well nigh being acted over again on Corpus Christi day. The Archbishop peremptorily refused to admit the civil authorities into the cathedral with customary honors, whereupon the last unwilling to take upon themselves the responsibility of disturbing the public peace, kept away altogether. This produced a sort of "(mute pronunciamento"—the ladies always sympathizing with the clergy, turned out *en masse* and swelled the procession far beyond its usual size.

In a late issue, the *Heraldo* philosophises upon the great struggle, social, political and religious, to which all eyes are now turned in Mexico, charging of course the present unhappy state of things wholly upon the reactionary party.

The Primary elections in the States of Mexico, Puebla, and Queretario, have resulted in favor of the progressista party. The Legislature of the former has assembled, and elected D. Riva Palacio Governor.

As far as heard from the elections were all favorable to Comonfort. It was believed that Benito Juarez a progressistro, was elected President of the Supreme Court. In the election for deputies in the city of Mexico, on the 12th, the liberals were triumphant. Serious alarm existed in the capital at the state of affairs with Spain. The Secretary of the Interior had addressed circulars to the governors of the several states on the subject. The circular states that a rupture was inevitable, and calls on the governors to hold the national guards ready for orders and to transmit reports of their numbers and efficiency. The Eco Nacional says—"In case of war the President will lead the army in person."

Certain revolutionary movements at Jalapa, in favor of Santa Anna, had caused the government inquietude. It was generally believed at Vera Cruz that Santa Anna is somewhere in Cuba.

[From Putnam's Magazine.]

Washington is a nest of wickedness. The vices of the great cities are there unnaturally rife and preternaturally malignant; raging in vortices of intense excitement, such as must necessarily boil up where the vast and conflicting interests of so mighty an empire as ours are struggling for an adjustment. Streets, almost, of brothels, adorn our seat of government. It is no matter of surprise or animadversion for a Congressman to be found haunting them. The names of members are known who have assisted with money and influence in promoting such establishments. Bribery is rampant. Many men in Congress are for sale. We have ourselves heard legislators state the amount of gold they have seen in the hands of members, and which such members have avowed to be their wages for such and such a vote. We know of another leading member of incorruptible honesty who was offered what would in the event of the success of the measure which he was asked to help, have netted him fifty thousand dollars by a mere purchase and sale. Legislative discussion is maintained at the point of the knife and the muzzle of the pistol. Drunken orators uphold their cause with oaths, indecency, maudlin, or inebriate laughter.

DENOUEMENT OF THE BURDELL TRAGEDY. —*Life in New York*—Mrs. Cunningham is again arrested! This second arrest is on a charge of attempting to procure the estates of the late Dr. Burdell. For this purpose she simulated pregnancy, and undertook to submit to a medical examination. The doctor, however, suspected her, and she then admitted that she was practising deception. She then disclosed her fraudulent purpose to the doctor, and he immediately revealed her scheme to the District Attorney, who advised him to seem to co-operate with her in carrying it into effect.—The doctor did so, and proposed to Mrs. Cunningham a plan for procuring an infant and made arrangements for the pretended accouchement. In the midst of the ceremony the police stepped in, and found Mrs. Cunningham acting the sick woman to perfection, with a nurse, sitting by her side, holding the infant. Inspector Dilks proceeded to take away the child, Mrs. C. exclaiming "This is my dear baby." "Don't touch my baby." "This is the child of Harvey Burdell." Mrs. Cunningham and her accomplices were placed under arrest. The Boston Courier says that great excitement prevails in New York, and Mrs. Cunningham is being tried by the motley crowd, in the streets, and at every corner popular verdicts are being rendered against her. In various forms she has been made the object of gossipe and ribaldical allusion. The punishment for the offence is imprisonment for ten years.

☞ Barque Montezo, lost of Barin, N. B. on the 21st ult., belonged in Warren, Maine, and had a cargo of iron and 60 passengers, 35 of whom were drowned. 50 bodies have been recovered and buried. She was valued at $25,000.

THE 1ST BOMBAY LANCERS.—Amidst the cruelty, treachery, and barbarity which have lately disgraced the army of Bengal, it is pleasing to turn to the loyalty and courage evinced by the army of Bombay. The splendid example shown by the 1st Lancers at Nusseerabad will shine like a beacon light throughout Western India to the soldiery at large. They forgot self in duty; and they sacrificed every feeling of caste, prejudice, and religion, in remaining true to the colours to which they had sworn fealty. There were two regiments of the Bengal army stationed at Nusseerabad, and the spirit of disaffection having seized them, they resolved to emulate their brother butchers of Delhi and Meerut. They rose at once and the cantonment was in a moment deluged with blood, and enveloped in flames.—The native artillerymen joined the insurgents, brought their guns into position, and threatened to raze the station. The mutineers were more than 2,500 strong; they were burning with fury and gorged with carnage; they were ready at any moment to pour into any opposing body of troops volleys of musketry; they had six guns in position, the artillerymen with their matches lighted and their cannons loaded to the muzzle with canister and grape. But no mark of indecision checked the advance of the handful of Lancers in their front. Like a cloud of blue streaked with silver, they rode down upon the insurgent masses. Grape and cannister tore their ranks like hail, but the iron shower deterred them not. Through and through the serried ranks they rode, mowing down like rushes all who opposed their progress.—Flames and smoke for a time obscured the scene, and then the small cloud of blue and silver once more burst from the terrible chaos. Its magnitude was diminished, but its solidity remained unshaken. Wearied, bleeding, and breathless as the conquerors were, it was scarcely to be wondered at that the broken enemy were allowed to carry off their guns and retreat in the direction of Delhi. The efforts of the Lancers had already been superhuman, and their dying and dead had also to be attended to. The recall was sounded, and the small band of heroes stood gloomily watching the 2,500 insurgents, minus their dead, retiring from the field of slaughter. The history of the world affords no nobler example of devotion and loyalty than this; and if ever soldiers earned the gratitude of a great nation the troopers of the 1st Lancers have done so. The Lancers numbered about 200.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—If the mutineers should succeed in driving the English out of India, England would sink to a fourth rate power, and there would not be a foot of land in all Europe where an honest man could safely speak his mind on political matters. From the Frozen Sea to the Mediterranean, Europe, freed from England, would be scaled to the despots; and in their exultation at being released from their terrible antagonists—the great free press and the bold free mind of England—there is no saying to what lengths these despots might proceed. The fall of England might quench European liberty for a whole century.—*New York Herald.*

FRANCE.—The *Assemblee Nationale*, the organ of the Legitimists, has been suspended for two months, for an article on the elections, which gave offence to the government. The same journal was suspended in 1854, for two months. The editor and staff may now enjoy the pleasure of a two months' holiday.

The French Government have notified the proprietors of the *Journal de Constantinople* that it will be no longer admitted into France; they have published articles opposed to the French policy in the East.

The editor of the *Progres du Pas Calais*, who had been condemned to a fine, and whose paper had been suspended, having appealed against the sentence the appeal has been rejected.

The *Estafette* has received a warning.

With regard to taking the oaths of adherence to the constitution, it is understood that MM. Ollivier and Darimon, two of the recently-elected Republican members for Paris, will swallow their scruples and take the oaths.—As to General Cavaignac and MM. Goudchaux and Carnot there is also a probability that they too will submit, though many anticipate that the General will decline to do so.

SPAIN.—A political crisis is inevitable in Spain. Seditious pamphlets are in circulation reflecting on the Queen, and a band of armed men stopped the diligence in Andalusia, took the mail, and burned all of the letters. This band has published a declaration, in which they repudiate the suspicion that they were robbers, and announcing themselves as Republicans.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from Vienna in the *Boersenhalle* of Hamburgh and in the *Augsburg Gazette* affirm that the Italian Powers, including Austria, intend to address a joint demand to the English Cabinet not to allow Mazzini and his accomplices to remain in England.

PERSIA.—The Minister of the Shah has caused the Afghan Prince of Herat, who had been taken prisoner, to be decapitated; he also wished to execute the brother-in-law of the Shah who was accused of holding a correspondence with the English Minister during the war; but the French Ambassador succeeded in obtaining a commutation.

TURKEY.—The fetes of the circumcision of the young princes continued. Every day a number of personages of distinction were invited to dine with the Ministers in their tents, and Sultan went daily over the ground on which the fetes are kept.

MOROCCO.—Accounts from Morocco of the 3rd instant, report that some of the Kabyle tribe were in full revolt, and the Emperor was about to attack them in great force.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—The O'Shannassy ministry has resigned. Gold was selling in Melbourne at £3 17s 6d. to £3 19s. 6d. Flour £22 per ton. A brisk business has been doing in imports, and confidence was re-established. The steamer Great Britain left Melbourne for Liverpool 21st of May, with 101,000 ounces of gold. Flour and Freights unchanged.

HEAR OUR ANCESTOR.—Sir Walter Scott wrote: "The race of mankind would perish did we cease to help each other. From the time that the mother lends the child's hand, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; and no one who has it in his power to grant can refuse without incurring guilt."

The humble, meek, merciful, just, pious and decent souls are everywhere of one religion; and when death has taken off the mask, they will know one another, though the divers liveries they wore, make them strangers here.

Shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. The accounts for so many closed eyes at church.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., August 11, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Seven Days Later from Europe!

The steamer *Canada* sailed from Liverpool at 3 p. m., on Saturday, August 1st, and arrived at Halifax at 3. 30, p. m., on Tuesday the 11th.

The Royal assent had been given to the Bill incorporating the Atlantic Telegraph Company. All the vessels composing the expedition for laying the cable had arrived at Cork. It was intended that they should leave that port for Valentia on the 31st of July, or 1st of August, and that weather permitting, the shore rope should be laid and the vessels commence sinking the cable on the 3rd or 4th of August. It is forbidden strictly to give priority of information, or to afford facilities for jobbing or speculating during the laying of the cable.

A house has been constructed at the terminus, into which will be introduced the end of the cable; and during the process of laying, no person will have admission there except the Secretary of the company and assistant, and they will avoid all communication with persons outside. Progress will be reported daily to all parts of Europe. The paying out experiments from the Agamemnon between Dover and Queenstown were perfectly successful.

Mr. Field telegraphed as follows—"Queenstown, July 31.—The submarine cable on board the Niagara and Agamemnon, over 2,500 miles long, was joined together last evening, and messages sent through the entire length in less than a second. Everything works beautifully, and all are in high spirits." The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is expected to witness the commencement of the proceedings.

The American horses, Prior and Prioress made their first appearance on the English turf in the race for Goodwood Cup, and were beaten; fourteen horses ran, and the American came in fifth and sixth; the first favourite and two other horses fell, so that the race can scarcely be regarded as a criterion.

Prince Napoleon visited Queen Victoria at the Isle of Wight, and the Emperor and Empress of France were expected there about the 5th August.

Rumours were current that the Government intended sending 10,000 additional troops to India.

A large and influential deputation from the cotton association of Manchester, had an interview with Lord Palmerston, for the purpose of submitting to him certain proposals, by means of which a large increased supply of cotton might be obtained from India; the result not stated.

Mr. Muntz, the well known reformer, and member of Parliament for Birmingham for seventeen years, died on the 30th July; there is some talk of putting John Bright in nomination to fill the vacancy.

There had been a great political demonstration at Rochdale, composed principally of non-electors. A resolution was passed, declaring that it is the right of every man who has arrived at the age of twenty-one, to have a vote in the election of members of Parliament, to have protection by the ballot in the exercise of that right, and that there ought to be a distribution of the constituencies throughout the United Kingdom, equalized in proportion to population.

Journals from the southern and midland districts of Ireland state that the greatest anxiety began to prevail with regard to the safety of the potato crop, although the disease, it was generally admitted, had only partially manifested itself.

INDIA.

The details of the Indian news, already telegraphed, reached London on Friday night.—Rumours were very prevalent that Delhi had been taken, but according to the latest accounts dated June 17, was still in possession of the insurgents. It was very generally believed in London on Friday evening, on the strength of a communication from the East India House, that Delhi had fallen, and after the close of official hours an advance had taken place in consols on the strength of the rumours.

The Bombay *Times* of July 31st, says that the rebellion is universal in the Bengal army, and even the 70th Native Infantry, which was publicly thanked by the Governor General in person for its loyalty but three weeks before, had been disarmed. No symptom of disaffection has yet appeared in the Madras armies, which manifested the most perfect loyalty, and repelled indignantly every attempt made to seduce them from their allegiance by emissaries from the Bengal troops.

A list is given of fifty-six regiments, or portions of regiments, which have mutinied, while twenty have been disarmed and one disbanded, in fact, the Bengal army had ceased to exist. The fall of Delhi will do more to quench rebellion than anything else.

There is anxiety about the Nizams country, as the first regiment of cavalry had mutinied, and there was a rising at Hyderabad. Great attrocities had been committed at Nanjer and Nessan, but many Europeans had escaped; no Europeans killed at Amagabad—mutineers dispersed.

The Bhurtpoor levies had mutined, and the officers were obliged to fly, but none were injured.

At Allahabad twenty six Europeans and families were killed, including eleven officers. In Calcutta and neighbourhood there had been great excitement and a conspiracy for a general rising on the part of the Mussulman population had been discovered, and a regular plan for the capture of the city seized. The Ex-King of Oude and his minister were found to be at the bottom of the conspiracy, in conjunction with the present King of Delhi, and it is asserted, other Mahommedan princes.

Discoveries led to the disarming of all native troops in Calcutta and neighborhood, with exception of the body guard, which is composed of picked well tried men. Many of disarmed men had since deserted.

The defence of Calcutta had become subject of great anxiety to Europeans. The Government yielded to the pressure and consented to the enrolment of corps of volunteering bands, who patrol it at night; the inhabitants keep themselves armed, and the public buildings, hotel and other principal places, are garrisoned by sailors belonging to ships in the river.

French Consul at Calcutta called together all the French inhabitants and captains of the French vessels and desired them to furnished and equip armed men to watch over safety of European community; French families were on board vessels.

A letter from Binney & Co., a highly respectable firm, dated Madras, 27th June, states positively that official intelligence had reached Madras the previous day of the fall of Delhi.

CHINA.

Further details of the naval operations in Canton river, states that on May 27th, 13 junks were destroyed, and on the 28th, 27 heavily armed junks were captured; on the 8th June, 2000 British naval force were engaged and captured a fort and took or destroyed 300 guns and 9000 men. British lost 3 officers, 8 men, and 56 wounded, some mortally. At Shanghai freights were unaltered. At Hong Kong the export of tea from 1st July, 1856, to 10th June, 1857, were 61,468,000 boxes, and 72,569 bales of silk. At Singapore a good business being in imports—produce in good demand. The new crop of Nankin silk was reported to be fine and abundant, but prices very high. At Fonthon supplies of tea were small, and quotations were advancing. General Barnham and staff arrived at Hong Kong June 16th. Lord Elgin was at Singapore. U. S. frigate *San Jacinto*, remained at Hong Kong.

☞ The true philosophy of road making may be learned at the present time in Prince Wm. street, where for several days lately broken stone has been very properly placed upon the street. Yesterday carts were occupied in taking it off again! To-day it rains, and the very interesting occupation of "spending the people's money" is for the time suspended.

OUR POLITICS.—What are they? stale, flat and unprofitable, the Smashers are in power and they are content, like our old friend "Sancho Panza," to glote over the Spoils in solemn silence. The philosophy of politics is no longer debated. The Cow Doctor of the *Courier*, contents himself with dilating on the absolute necessity of appointing an Emigrant Agent, and hints pretty broadly that the only "fit and proper person to fill that office is HIMSELF." The *News*, again, as another of the victors, speaks out in terms not to be mistaken, that in consideration of his arduous, *erudite*, and valuable services, in reforming the age, there is none so fit to fill the office of Queen's Printer, as the patriotic and truly competent George E. Fenety, although he candidly admits on the other hand that it is necessary that new and younger blood is required to be infused into the conducting of the Press of the present *enlightened* and *progressive* age. Of this point Mr. Tilley's *locum tenens* of the "Leader" takes advantage, and fairly puts his friend and ally on his back, seconding the view promulgated in a moment of aberration by that solan of the press, he urges his claim to the vacancy that he *hopes* for, and nightly dreams of coming honors, while the fact is that the leader of the government having made more promises of promotion than he can possibly fulfil, feels like "crooked Richard" that his most politic part is to play the dest adder, and that when things are forced upon him in a way that he cannot thrust aside, say with his sanguinary counterpart by way of closing the importunity, "I am not in the giving vein."

OUR STREETS.—It is gratifying after a quarter of a centuries jobations from the Press, to find, that our Civic Officers are partially commencing to place on the Streets broken stone, instead of mud as heretofore. This is decidedly an improvement upon the system of the olden time. But although we feel grateful for the improvements, so far as it has gone, we cannot refrain from saying that they have yet much to learn. That the macadamizing system is the best, and in fact the only system suited for our streets, admits of no question, but the rude, the humble immitation of that system hitherto applied to the streets of this City, is at least a century behind the progress of the day. The stone now being put on Prince William and other streets, is in the first place far to large, and what is of more importance, altogether too soft. We observe that in Prince William street, it has been carted on, and is now being carted off again, what this means, we will not pretend to devise, save that it wastes the public money for the purpose of employing loafers on the public chest.

NEW STEAMER.—We have pleasure in noticing the trial of a new Steamer built during last winter for Messrs. HATHEWAY and SMALL, and called the *Emperor*. The vessel has just been completed in all her fittings and fixings, and started on a trial trip on Monday afternoon last, and which, we are gratified in recording was a most complete success, the steamer having started from the Ferry Landing in Carleton, and ran to Split Rock, Musquash harbor, a distance of fifteen miles, in exactly 50 minutes. Returning, the time was one minute more—thus proving herself to be a very fast boat.—We believe that no pains nor expense have been spared to make the Emperor a first class steamer in every respect, and certainly she far outstrips any one previously built in this Province. The engine is a wholesome piece of workmanship, built by Messrs. Flemming & Humbert, at the Phœnix foundry—cylinder 48 inches, with a 9 foot stroke; shaft of wrought iron 13 inches diameter; boiler 26 feet long, 10 feet diameter, most substantially constructed. Her length of keel is 180 feet—breadth of beam 21 feet, and depth of hold 9 feet.—The cabins and accommodations throughout are everything that could be desired, and taking the Emperor altogether, we congratulate the proprietors in having produced so fine a vessel, and the community that a steamer has for the first time been constructed here that is quite up to the requirements of this fast generation.

The Emperor is commanded by Captain Hugh Chisholm, who is favorably known in the line of his profession; and we heartily wish him and the enterprizing owners a full measure of the success their patriotic undertaking so justly deserves.

The *Freeman* of Tuesday says—"During the whole run, although the boat had little or no ballast, little coal on board, no freight, and nothing to steady her, and those on board crowded now here, now there, she rolled very little, and the motion caused by the working of the engines was scarcely perceptible at any time or in any part of the boat.

The Emperor is not quite as large as these boats now on the Boston route, and it is in the gentleman's cabin that this difference of length is most perceptible; but for speed, and all the qualities of a good sea-boat, she is, we believe, quite their equal. Entirely of domestic manufacture, she is strong and faithfully built. Indeed in every respect she reflects the highest credit on the enterprising owners—on the builders of the hull and engines, and all others engaged in her construction, and on the city, which has proved capable of building such a boat. No expense has been spared in her construction, and the intentions of the proprietors, it is now evident, have been fully realized. May Carleton soon send out many other such boats, at least equal to the Emperor in size, strength, symmetry, speed, and other excellent qualities."

The *Miramichi Gleaner* says—"The intelligence we obtain from the Northern Counties, respecting the growing crops, is very cheering. Haying has commenced, and the yield will be most abundant. The potatoes look healthy, and promise well.—Wheat, oats, barley, in fact everything has a most luxuriant appearance, and if not struck with some noxious or withering blight, must yield an abundant harvest. The recounts of the Fisheries on the coast are very cheering, except salmon, which as in Miramichi and in Richibucto, has been nearly a failure. Large quantities of mackerel are in the Bay, and a number of American craft are reaping a large harvest, but the inhabitants are doing nothing, not being prepared to engage in this fishery. Cannot something be done to remedy this folly; one thing is certain, something should be done, and that speedily too, to enable us to reap our share of the benefits Providence so lavishly throws in our way.

The FREEMASON'S MONITOR for August, published by Mr. Edward Willis, Carleton, contains a variety of useful and instructive matter pertaining to Masonry. Every Brother should possess himself of this publication.

The establishment of the *Provincial Patriot*, published at St. Stephen, has been purchased by Mr. John S. Hay, and it is now called the *Saint Croix Herald*. It makes a respectable appearance, and no doubt it will be well supported.

PRETTY ALL OVER.—After copying the most disgusting and filthy details of the notorious Mrs. Cunningham's case, into his paper of Wednesday, Fenety says—"One would suppose that men having any regard for themselves would endeavor to keep such performances as this out of the newspapers." We should suppose so too.

The original poetry by I. R. S. is not of sufficient caliber for publication.

INDIAN NEWS.

The article quoted below states the reason of the Indian mutiny to have arisen in consequence of the grease of objectionable animals having been used on cartridges for the new pattern musket.—This may be the case, but it requires a very great amount of credulity to believe that a circumstance so trifling in itself could possibly infuse so widespread a mutinous spirit. We incline to a prevalent opinion that Russia is the secret instigator of this mutiny, and that the seed of it has been sown long prior to the introduction of the unoffending cartridges. The ramifications of this disaffection were very extensive, and the organization of an alarming character.

"THEBES, 30th May.—The Sepoys all believe that we are determined to make them Christians.—They believe that all we want to do is to make them eat pig's fat or bullock's flesh; and unfortunately the cartridges for the new Enfield rifle were greased, and in some places the grease was lard or common bullock's fat. All the officers who were well acquainted with Hindostanee being selected for staff appointments, only those were left in most regiments, who, knowing but little of the language had but little intercourse with their men, except in one or two corpse where some chance linguist remained, and these corps have generally not mutinied, as their officers learnt their complaint and explained the matter to them. It is now believed that all this would have blown over, but the dismissed nobles and grandees of Oude, shorn of all their wealth and rank, seized on this pretext, and sent messengers in the disguise of Fakirs all about praying the men to stand out for the religion of their fathers, a plan which succeeded too well.—Some of the Fakirs, it is said, have been apprehended. The Sepoys of the 14th Native Infantry held a meeting, but luckily had some good officers and one Lieutenant Smith, a good linguist and a great friend of theirs; so they agreed not to mutiny, but to resign if they were asked to fire the suspected cartridges. Meanwhile the government or the authorities had all the new cartridges burnt to reassure the men, but it had unluckily just the opposite tendency. If, they said, there was really nothing in the cartridges, government would never have burned them all, but as they were really greased with lard, they saw they were found out this time and burned them, as the only way to get out of the mess. Now, they say, such a powerful government will soon find out some other way, so it is better to fight it out now than to find themselves cheated into being Christians some day unexpectedly. Once carried out, insurrection becomes impossible. This I regard as the first and greatest of our Indian necessities."

The Spitfire, troop ship, is expected at Halifax from England, with a company of Engineers to relieve one now in this garrison. Master Robert Watts Davies, son of Benjamin Davies, Esquire, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, has received an appointment as Colonial Cadet for that Colony on board H. M. S. Indus. The young gentleman is represented as thirteen years of age, and as having passed a very good examination before the Naval Board at this port.

H. M. Ship Orion got some scraping from a coral reef in the ugly neighborhood where she has been spending the last ten months, and leaks somewhat, so as to make it necessary to keep pumps going pretty constantly. Divers have been examining her bottom since here, but we believe they have found nothing which may not be controlled. Five sailors have been buried from this ship since she came in—one of whom died in consequence of a hurt he received on shore.—*Halifax Journal.*

If the *Orion* had been sent round to Saint John, the damage might have been completely repaired in a few hours; but this, probably, would not suit our jealous Halifax cousins, who seem to be ever ready to augment the terrors and dangers of the Bay of Fundy to every naval commander.—We have larger ships than the Orion arriving and departing almost every hour of the day *the whole year round*, and it is no credit to British Naval Commanders that a ship of war is so seldom seen in our waters.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A BOY EATEN UP BY A BEAR ALMOST WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.—We have succeeded with some difficulty in learning the particulars of a shocking occurrence which took place on the Hamtramck marshes on last Tuesday, in which a boy, eleven years old, was actually eaten up alive by a bear, within sight of the city. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—A man named Joseph Rademacher, a German, living on Macomb street, between Rivard and Russell, went out on Tuesday morning, in company with a little brother, to pick raspberries. They carried their dinners with them, and went some five or six miles out, before commencing their days work. Rademacher deposited his dinner basket and coat on the ground, and employed himself for some time in picking berries, when, his attention being attracted by a noise, he looked around and to his intense astonishment, saw a large she bear, accompanied by three cubs, engaged in devouring his dinner. It was but the work of a moment to drop his basket of berries, and hurry with his young brother away from the spot. He saw two boys not far from him when he left the spot, but said nothing to them. Before himself and brother had got a safe distance, they heard terrible screams in the direction they had left, which only served to accelerate their pace, and place a greater distance between them and danger. They were soon overtaken by one of the boys, who came rushing after them in a bewilderment of fright, screaming that the bear was eating up his brother. Rademacher received this intelligence in utter dismay, and took to his heels with a will, followed by the two boys, and deserting the sufferer to his fate. The cowardly race soon brought them to the city, when they spread the alarm, and a large party was quickly formed for the rescue, which proceeded to the scene of disaster, accompanied by Rademacher and the father of the unfortunate boy.

A long search resulted in finding the remains of the boy, the bear having eaten about half of the corpse, and burried the rest for a future meal. Remnants of his clothes were found scattered around, together with Rademacher's coat torn to pieces. A general hunt was commenced with a view of finding the bear, which had been continued up to the present time without success. The boy was Irish or German, we are not certain which. His name also we have been unable to learn, but shall ascertain shortly. His brother a boy thirteen years old, stated that they almost stumbled over the bear before they saw her at all, when she seized the one that was nearest. A word of warning from Rademacher when he commenced his flight would have saved the boy, but he was too frightened to do anything but run.

The bear was a large and a powerful one, and must have been excited to great hunger to commit so bold a deed. The contemplation of such an occurrence, happening almost within the limits of a city of 70,000 inhabitants, is sickening and terrible. Wild bears have become a rarity in most parts of the State, yet we are visited in the very metropolis by one that perpetrates a deed that belongs only to the early annals of our history. It is to be hoped that such visits will be rare in future.

THE TRUE WAY TO PREVENT BURGLARY.—If a few more burglars were to be shot, when in the act of breaking into houses, that class of desperadoes would soon be on the decrease. Let every housekeeper provide himself with a revolver, and teach his wife how to use it; and when a man is discovered in the house who don't belong there, fire at him at once, without asking who he is or what he wants. There have been three burglars shot within a short time, and one of them by a woman.—Let the rascals once know what to expect, and they will be very cautious about intruding themselves into people's houses.—*New York Courier.*

A coroner's jury in Boston, over the body of Eliza Young, who died on the 20th inst. returned a verdict that her decease was caused by swallowing an over dose of laudanum, while labering under great mental despondency, induced by disappointed affection.

It is understood that the rate to be charged for telegraphic despatches on the Atlantic wire will be £1 10s. for every 20

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND, BY THE INDIAN, AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, August 9.

The screw steamship *Indian*, Captain Jones, from Liverpool Wednesday, 29th ult., arrived at this port to-day. Her news is four days later than that by the Persia.

The U. S. steamer Niagara reached Liverpool, July 27th, and the Niagara and Susquehanna with their part of the ocean telegraph cable left Liverpool for Cork on the 27th.

GENERAL NEWS.

Baron Rothschild was returned to Parliament from London without opposition.

A spicy debate occurred in the House of Commons, originating in an address to the Queen, promising every support to the government in the Indian difficulty.

J. E. P. Gastman, a Greek merchant in London, had suspended payment; liabilities over a quarter million pounds.

The yacht Charter Oak had arrived at Liverpool, from New York, with only two men on board.

Ledru Rollin and others, indignantly denounce the charge in the *Moniteur* that they were engaged in the recent conspiracy.

INDIA.

Telegraphic advices from Trieste, in anticipation of the Overland mail, reached London on Tuesday night.

Dates from Calcutta are 21st June, Madras 23th, and from Bombay July 1.

The mutiny was spearding among the troops of the Bengal Army.

The ex-King of Oude has been arrested and imprisoned, together with his Minister. Proofs of their complicity in the revolt have been obtained.

Gen. Bernod repulsed several sorties from Delhi, with a heavy losses to the insurgents. He was waiting reinforcements to storm the city.

From Madras it was stated positively that Delhi was captured, but the intelligence is regarded as premature, it not being confirmed from Bengal. The latest despatch says that the mutiny in the Bengal Army had increased, and that the insurgents still held Delhi.

The native troops at Calcutta and Barrack-poor have been quietly disarmed.

Uneasy feelings prevailed at Madras, but the army of the Presidency and Bombay were without the slightest sign of disaffection.

An act has been passed by the Legislature, placing the Indian press under a license system.

At Calcutta, business was at a stand. Money was rather tighter. Exchange on London, 2 1-2d a 2s 3-8d.

At Bombay, the import market was nominally closed. Money was scarce, and the rate of interest raised 1 per cent. Exchange 2s. 1-16a2s. 1-2d. The London *Times* reports the news favorable, but the *Daily News* takes a more gloomy view.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates are of June 10. In two engagements the Chinese had fought with unexampled obstinacy. The British had eighty-three killed and wounded. The Chinese fleet was entirely destroyed. Major Kearney was among the killed. All was quiet in the North of China. The price of tea had advanced at Loo Choo and Shanghai.

Exchange at Hong Kong—4s. 11d. 3-4d. a 5s. 1-4d

The London Times remarks that as Canton is now in the power of Britain, there seems no substantial reason why this should not obtain for England all the objects of the expedition, without further bloodshed or military operations.

FOG BELL AT YARMOUTH.—The *Herald* says—The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of £500 for the erection of a Fog Bell at the entrance of our harbor, and during the past week it has been got in operation. The bell and machinery were manufactured by the American Fog Bell Company, which company has been liberally aided by the United States Government in improving and perfecting this signal, first invented by a New Brunswick gentleman, from whom they purchased the patent. This company have erected on the coast of the United States 12 or 14 of these bells, and they have been found to work satisfactorily as fog-signals both for steamers and sailing vessels.

The bell in question is placed on the Western point of the entrance to our harbour, near the Light House, and strikes 7 times in each minute. The distance which it can be heard, we believe, has not yet been tested, but we have been informed that bells of this description can be heard from one to five miles, according to the state of the atmosphere and direction of the wind. We believe the total cost of the bell, machinery, and expense of putting up will be about £650. It requires winding up every six hours. Some idea of the machinery may be formed when we say that the running weight is 4000 lbs.

We observe the name of a Lieutenant Willoughby, as distinguishing himself in India in the recent fearful scenes of rapine and bloodshed, apprehending some of the mutineers, and firing a magazine which he could no longer defend, and by which hundreds of the rebels were destroyed. We believe this gallant officer is a native of Windsor, in this Province, of which place his father was once Rector. If so, his mother was a sister of the late J. B. Franklin, Esquire, of this city, and he has several relatives in this country. However that may be, he is a noble fellow, and we hope that the next accounts may assure us of his safety, for which there appeared to be some fears entertained at the last advices.—*Halifax Journal.*

ST. JOHN HOTEL.—Public attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. H. Secord, in this day's paper. The St. John Hotel is located in the pleasantest, most central, and healthiest part of this city—at the corner of King street and King's Square, where a most desirable and wholesome view is obtained. The accommodations are of the very best description, and the table is always provided with the very choicest the markets afford.

BOAT RACE.—The match for £300 aside between the Halifax and St. John oarsmen, was contested in Halifax harbour on Wednesday last, and resulted in the St. John boat gaining the victory by a couple of lengths.

LYCEUM.—A new "star" has appeared at the Dramatic Lyceum in the person of Mr. W. Marshall. He is an excellent actor, and has given very great satisfaction to the different audiences during the week. Several heavy pieces have been performed in which the company generally did some superior acting.

IRISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—At the usual quarterly meeting of this Society, held on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing three months:

Doyle Traverse, Esq., M. D., President; John Doherty, Esq. and Mr. John Carr, jun. Vice Presidents; James McSorley, Treasurer; P. Hughes, Recording Secretary; J. C. Harrington, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian; M. D. Ritchey, John Hand, Patrick McManus, Patrick Burns, James Cassidy, James Blayne, Directors.

FIRES.—Several serious fires have occurred in this vicinity during the present week. On Tuesday morning a barn situated near a house belonging to Mr. Alexander Smith, in Milltown, took fire from some unknown cause and burned to the ground. A barn belonging to Mr. George Washburn at Calais caught fire on the same morning and was also destroyed. Two houses near by were much endangered. About one o'clock this morning another fire broke out in Milltown, which destroyed the Machine shop and Foundry of Whitney, Hamilton & Co., situated near the store John McAdam, Esq. The fire originated from the machinery and was by the exertions of the Fire Companies, confined to the building in which it broke out. Loss about $3,000—uninsured.—*St. Croix Herald.*

On the last trip of the steamer Adelaide to this port from Boston, Mrs. McCloskey was seized with sea sickness, and expired after a few hours illness. She was said to have been suffering from dropsy.