

St. COLIN CAMPBELL.—A sergeant in the Highland Brigade, says, under date of Balaklava, April 18th:—"I would no like to be the enemy that would attempt this position so long as a single shred of the body or the slightest spark of the spirit of auld Colin Campbell remains to animate the men under his command. His country, I think, will never thoroughly know the trying nature of the command he took. There is an extensive position to defend, and only few troops, and they of a mixed character, to defend it with, and the enemy has often been forty thousand strong only a couple of miles from him. At no hour, either by day or night, can you walk round Balaklava lines without meeting him looking with a careful eye that every one does his duty correctly, and giving a word of encouragement here, approbation there, and a laugh in another place, putting every one in good humor, and intusing his own hearty cheerful spirit into the most desponding. He actually seems to be stouter at the present time than when he left England; and we are all proud of our fierce, devoted, frolicsome old leader."

UNITED STATES.

DIPOREAS OF IMMIGRATION.—Recent statistics show that there has been a considerable falling off of immigration to the United States during this year. It has been stated that two Know Nothings kept the immigrants away, but such does not seem to be the fact, as there has been a still greater per centage of reduction in the arrivals at Quebec, which amounted on the 10th instant to about five thousand, a decrease of over twenty thousand compared with the corresponding period of last year.

We opine that the large enlistment bounty offered in the United Kingdom has had the effect to cause many a fine fellow to become food for powder, who would otherwise have cast his lot on some of our lands at the West. The act in relation to encumbered estates has also had a very prosperous effect in Ireland, and, altogether, that unhappy country is in a better state than it has been at any time during the past two or three centuries. These, with other causes not so important, have caused the number of immigrants to be reduced this year. It is still large enough for all practical purposes.

AN IMPERIAL CITY.—The Census Marshal report that the population of the city proper is about seven hundred and fifty thousand. In New York and the suburbs, including Brooklyn, we have over a million of people—a population greater than the aggregate of several States. The following statistics will show that the increase in the city population during the past five years is far greater than at any previous period during the past twenty years:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1830	292,589	1845	571,223
1835	270,085	1850	515,394
1840	312,552	1855	750,000

As New Yorkers, we may well be proud of our city and our State. The growth and increase of New York is, in a great measure, owing to the liberality and enterprising spirit of her citizens, as well as to the frank and generous manner in which they receive strangers from other States and other nations. New England has lost a great deal of trade during the past five years, by the bigotry, fanaticism and intolerance of a portion of its people. Let us hope that New York will not suffer hereafter, in the same manner, from similar causes.

A MORMON WOMAN IN DISTRESS.—THE WORKING OF POLYGYNY.—There is a woman now in St. Louis who has been made a victim of Mormonism, to whom we desire to invite the attention, and in behalf of whom we wish to enlist the sympathy of the philanthropic. Her name is Mrs. Parsons. Ten years ago she was living happily with her husband, who was a clever shoemaker in London, comfortable in circumstances, and blessed with domestic peace. About that time the husband became a convert to Mormonism, under the influence of the preaching of the proselytes of the Church of Latter Day Saints, who were strolling over England and Wales. Of course, his wife received and embraced the faith, too—the abominable doctrine of polygamy being sturdily denied by those who pretended to be orthodox exponents of the creed. Her husband abandoned his trade and turned preacher, travelling over France and England to disseminate the Mormon doctrines. Of course the wife was left pretty much to shift for herself and her young children. Things went on till she came to America, about a year ago, on her way to Utah, with a company of Mormon emigrants. Her husband remained in Europe to superintend the embarkation of other emigrants, and promised to meet her in St. Louis. When the poor woman arrived here, she found no provision made for her support, and no arrangements for her passage across the plains. She was compelled to seek employment to earn a scanty support for herself and her starving children. By stitching shoes, she managed to live through the winter, and in the spring her husband arrived, and proceeded forthwith to the Mis-

souri river to the Mormon encampment at Atchison, in Kansas Territory, commanding her to follow. Devoted in her attachment to her brute of a husband, and trusting sincerely in the Mormon faith as represented to her, she embarked on another boat, and reached Atchison, in quest of her husband. There she found him living in a tent with two women, to whom he was spiritually "sealed." Her feelings and condition may be better imagined than described. She was crushed and heart-broken. She tried to induce the brute to abandon his mistresses and protect her, but she was spurned by him, who intimated that she must shift for herself. She represented her case to the ecclesiastical chief, on the ground, and urged him to see her righted, but that precious disciple told her that she was a stiff-necked reprobate, stinking in the nostrils of every good Mormon. Heartbroken, despairing, she took her two children and made her way from the camp, five miles to Atchison, where she stated her case to a generous citizen. He promised to protect her with his life, and aided her in getting on board the F. X. Aubry, then on her way down the river. She had but three dollars, which she offered to the captain for her passage to St. Louis, but he, like a generous man that he is, brought her down for nothing.

Information of her situation reached the ears of two or three charitable ladies of the city, who secured a place in the Home of the Friendless, and provided a temporary retreat for her children. Her situation is a sad one, and she truly deserves the sympathy and assistance of her sex. We trust she may receive it. She may be seen at the Home of the Friendless, and we suggest that the benevolent call there and hear the touching tale of her griefs from her own lips.—*St. Louis News, June 25.*

BELLIGERENT ASYLUM.—The following in regard to an asylum for belligerents has issued from the United States Attorney General:—

1 Belligerent ships of war, privateers, and the prizes of either, are entitled on the score of humanity, to temporary refuge in neutral waters from casualties of the sea and war.

2 By the law of nations belligerent ships of war, with their prizes, enjoy asylum in neutral ports for the purpose of obtaining supplies or undergoing repairs, according to the discretion of the neutral sovereign, who may refuse the asylum absolutely, or grant it under such conditions of duration, place, and other circumstances, as he shall see fit, provided that he must be strictly impartial in this respect towards all the belligerent powers.

3 Where the neutral State has not signified its determination to refuse the privilege of an asylum to belligerent ships of war, privateers, or other prizes, either belligerent has a right to assume its existence, and enter upon its enjoyment, subject to such regulations and limitations as the neutral State may please to prescribe for its own security.

4 The United States have not by treaty with any of the present belligerents, bound themselves to accord asylum to either; but neither have the United States given notice that they will not do it, and of course our ports are open, for lawful purposes, to the ships of war of either Great Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, or Sardinia.

5 A foreign ship of war, or any prize of hers in command of a public officer, possesses, in the ports of the United States, the right of extraterritoriality, and is not subject to the local jurisdiction.

6 A prisoner of war on board a foreign man of war, or her prize, cannot be released by habeas corpus issued from courts either of the United States or of a particular State.

7 But if such prisoner of war be taken on shore, he becomes subject to the local jurisdiction or not, according as it may be agreed between the political authorities of the belligerent and the neutral power.

CANADA.

We have this week to deplore the loss to the Church, of one of its most attached and zealous members, Alexander Dixon, Esq. For many years he devoted his energies to the best interests of our beloved Zion. King street east is chiefly indebted to him for the erection of Trinity Church, which sacred edifice he partially endowed by a gift of a lot of land in the Township of Eramosa. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Church Society from its commencement, and one of its most regular attendants, until attacked by the painful and lingering disease, which he bore as became his Christian profession, and which carried him off, with we have no doubt, an assured hope of a resurrection to everlasting life. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours." Mr. Dixon collected one of the best libraries on this continent, and ever evinced a thorough acquaintance with the contents of the works on its shelves. To the exertion of Mr. Dixon we are mainly indebted for the formation of the Kent Testimonial Fund. We trust that some person who know Mr. Dixon longer and more intimately than we were permitted to do, will give us a more lengthy sketch of the life of our much respected friend.—*Toronto Church, June 28.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE RAILWAY.—The following despatch was received at the News Room on Wednesday evening from Fredericton:

Fredericton, July 4.

A meeting of the Rail Road Board was held this day in Fredericton. The Hon. Mr. Ritchie reported the result of his mission. The Contractors for reasons set forth by them, require further facilities to enable them to complete the contract within the time specified. The Board found that they were unable, without certain detailed information to come to a final decision. The consulting engineer, Mr. Morton, who on Mr. Ritchie's arrival had been telegraphed for—will immediately visit the Road for the purpose of procuring the necessary data to enable the Board to act. An adjourned meeting is to be held in St. John some day next week, to receive Mr. Morton's report, when the Board will submit their views of this proposition for the consideration of the Government.

BOAT RACE IN BOSTON.—*The St. John Boat Victorious*—A telegraph despatch from Boston, received yesterday at the News Room, informs us that the "Sand Cove Club" beat the boatmen from Whitehall, New York, in the race of Thursday, winning an easy victory.

It is said, we do not know with what truth, that the St. John men would not be permitted to contest for the prizes offered by the city of Boston at the Regatta on the 4th, as the Bostonians were unwilling that any trophies should be carried away from their city, out they would allow them to run and give them a sum in money if they won.

The proposal, it is said, the St. John men spurned, and very properly; but they challenged the best oarsmen of the Union, and beat them easily.

It is said the wager was \$1000 a side, and that a vast amount was bet by individuals. Our men bring home laurels and dollars.—*Freeman.*

SYDNEY, C. B.

The French Frigate "Capricieuse," of 32 guns, commanded by Monsieur Gautier, and having on board Monsieur Belvezet, Commandant of the French Naval Station of St. Pierre and Miquelon,—accompanied by the War Steamer "Gawandi," commanded by Monsieur Villemain, entered this Harbour on Sunday evening last, and anchored immediately abreast of the Town. Both vessels were the object of much admiration. They were afterwards visited by many of the inhabitants, who experienced every attention and courtesy from the respective Officers thereof. An agreeable interchange of friendly visits also took place between those on board these Ships, and parties on shore—which were no less pleasant from being freed from conventionalism and ostentation. Circumstances prevented any public demonstration in honor of our distinguished visitors and friends, beyond the presentation of an Address to the Commandant,—a copy of which, with Monsieur Belvezet's reply, appear in to-day's paper.

The "Capricieuse" sailed on Thursday, for Quebec, whither she proceeds on a visit, and where, we are given to understand, the most flattering and well arranged Civic honors await the gallant Officers and Seamen of this fine Frigate.

The visits now, and in times past, to our waters, of the Naval Ships of France, have been and are much appreciated by our Townspeople; and it is in no spirit of flattery that we add, in conclusion, that such have been always rendered exceedingly pleasant and agreeable by the unvarying courtesy and desire to satisfy and accommodate all here, which has been manifested by J. Bournot, Esq, Vice Consul of France at Sydney, on the occasions referred to.—*C. B. News, July 7.*

A serious and well-nigh fatal accident happened in the Factory of Messrs. Huestis and Moulton, on Friday last. Whilst one of the workmen (Mr. Charles Randall) was incautiously adjusting the machinery, the hand caught his hand and threw him up to the ceiling, winding the arm around the shaft and completely tearing off the limb at the shoulder. Dr. Joseph Farish was immediately on the spot, and rendered the necessary assistance—and we are happy to learn that the patient is going on well, notwithstanding the severity of the accident. The unfortunate young man is a son of the Rev. Charles Randall, of Weymouth.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The non-commissioned Officers and men composing the detachment of the Royal Artillery, stationed in this Garrison, paraded at 2 o'clock, P. M., this day—when it was intimated to them, by their commanding Officer, that Volunteers were required for the Crimea. The whole stepped forward, giving three hearty cheers for Her Majesty! As 50 only was the limited number, a selection was of course made. We have much pleasure in adding that the gallant fellows proceeded to England by the English Mail.—*Pres. Witness.*

The body of Richard Melville, was found on the absent Sandy cove, near Pictou, on Monday, 25th Inst. He was dragged while alive, an hour morning towards the end of last March, was seen to walk deliberately out upon the ice and leap into the open water.