

those of our forest trees and of the varieties of Indian corn likely to succeed in the latitudes of those countries. Among those sent to Sweden and Norway from the American Patent Office, are the seeds of the orange, the magnolia, the glaucous, and the honey locust, all of which are deemed likely to flourish in that far-off quarter as in the United States.

CHINA.

REPEAT OF THE REBELS AT CANTON.—SHANGHAI RETAKEN BY THE IMPERIALISTS, AND FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER.

HONG KONG, March 15.

The events of the month elapsed since the date of the departure of the last mail steamer are more marked by stirring events than for many months previously. Indeed our news, foreign and domestic, is unusually interesting; not merely as affecting the interests of Europeans here, but intimately connected with the politics of Europe.

Strictly local, we have not much to communicate. The subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund continue to augment; here (at Hong Kong) the Fund aggregates £1,800, whilst at Shanghai and Woo-Sung no less than £2,500 have been contributed, to which must be added £200 from Amoy, and £75 from Swatow—the total being already £4,500. In addition to the money raised, it has been resolved to present an address to her Majesty on the subject of the war, expressive of the confidence reposed in the measures of the throne. On the 12th inst. Sir John Bowring took his departure on a diplomatic visit to Siam, in her Majesty's steamer *Rattler*, accompanied by the sloop of war *Grecian*. It is said that his Excellency will go to Singapore from Siam, and return to this port by one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, the *Rattler* sailing for England. In China there is generally a strong feeling against Sir J. Bowring—all classes express disappointment and hostility to the measures of the literary diplomatist, and desire his recall. Indeed, the busy tongue of rumour asserts that Sir John's recall is in his pocket, and that he will proceed from Siam to Singapore, and from the latter place to Europe. Of such elements are the community here composed, that there is probably no man in England, however popular, that would prove a favorite in China with the mercantile community, unless he was disposed to be led by the commercial advantages of those resident in China, to the prejudice of any and every other interest. Every Plenipotentiary, from Elliot to Bowring, has split upon the same rock, and even an angel would fail to please or realize the unreasonable expectations of every class of the foreign residents.

The missing mails of December 25 have arrived, the Shanghai having been compelled to put into Manila for coals, and thereby delaying the mails, until they were nearly ninety days from England. On the Shanghai's voyage from Manila to this port she looked in at the Pratas Shoal, and there learned of the loss of the *Living Age* and *Tom Bowline*, both vessels with valuable cargoes, destined for Europe and the United States.

Affairs at Canton look more settled; for the time, at all events, the rebels have been driven away from the city. The blockade has been put a stop to; and by a combined movement of the Imperial soldiers and the people, Canton and the forts in its neighbourhood have been freed from the terror-spreading horrors of the insurgents. On the 6th inst. the rebels at Clenburn Beach were taken by surprise, fled precipitately in boats down the river, and for the most part escaped, the Imperialists being but too well pleased to regain possession of the forts. The other strongholds of the insurgents also fell into the hands of the Imperialists, who are reported to have effected their object by buying up the ringleaders.

The Imperialists have made a shocking use of their triumph. The place of execution has been a vast carnage field, where hundreds have daily been put to death, in the hope of striking terror into the minds of the population.

At Shanghai, also, the Imperialists have succeeded in recapturing the city, followed by frightful atrocities in revenge for opposing the Imperial rule. Beyond the mere fact of the capture of the city, little more is known certainly, the accounts conflicting. All with accounts agree in representing the foul atrocities committed by the Mandarins. Nearly 500 prisoners were put to death, and some were tortured in the most frightful manner, before being put out of the way. Some of the rebel chiefs have succeeded in escaping, but by far the greater number of the ringleaders have found themselves in the hands of their unrelenting enemy.

PORTLAND, CANADA, &c.

I had not been an hour in Portland, the principal commercial city in the State of Maine, and perhaps one of the best specimens upon the coast of a go-ahead seaport, before I observed a paragraph in one of the three papers daily published there, to the effect that the fleet of magnificent ships now lying in our bay or at our wharfs, is the most attractive object to a stranger which our city affords. As a stranger, then, with a taste for shipping, I may be per-

mitted to observe that there were forty ships built at Portland last year, registering 22,873 tons. Its exports consist at present chiefly of lumber, ice, fish, &c.; but the future mercantile prosperity of Portland depends not on the produce of the state in which it is situated, but upon the transit trade which must pass through it, now that it is connected with Canada and the Fair West by railways, and with Liverpool by steamers. It is situated upon a narrow but hilly promontory about three miles long, which juts into a deep and capacious bay studded with green islets;—these, while they are a most charming feature of the scenery, form an admirable breakwater, and are so numerous as to shut out a view of the sea from the town. From the highest point of the promontory, however, an enchanting prospect is obtained. On the one side a richly-diversified country, watered by fine rivers, and where lakes glisten amid dark pine-woods, extending to the base of the White Mountains, which rising to a height of six thousand feet forms a noble back-ground; on the other lies the bay set with its green gems, and with the broad Atlantic beyond.

This trade has assumed an important character, since permission to pass goods in bond through to Canada has been granted. Some idea of its increased extent during the last five years, at Boston, may be formed from the following figures, which show its value, in 1850 to have amounted to £27,240, and in 1855, to £1,356,055. If, as is anticipated, the proximity of Portland to Canada, and the excellence of its harbor, which never freezes, attracts the larger share of this traffic, it is evident that in this respect alone it will prove a formidable rival to Boston, from which it is distant about a hundred miles. In addition to the Canadian trade, it is quite possible that the rapidly developing provinces of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Minnesota, may choose it as the outlet for their products; but it is impossible now to form an estimate of the probable value of these.

A considerable coasting trade is also developing itself between Portland and St. John, N. B. and powerful steam vessels now run four times a week between these ports. But while Portland offers so many advantages in a commercial point of view to the merchant, it is by no means devoid of attractions to the tourist. The town is remarkably clean and well laid out; there are avenues of trees in most of the streets: these are composed of handsome and comfortable houses, which if the place continues to increase as it has hitherto done, will soon cover the peninsula. Portland has nearly doubled its population within the last fifteen years, and now contains about twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

It takes about fourteen hours to get to Quebec by the railway, which has just been opened. At first the road runs through a well-populated district, past fields of Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, &c.; then it follows the course of the Androscoggin into the White Mountains, winding up romantic glens, pendulous forests, as though a mountain six thousand feet were not an obstacle to a locomotive in search of the picturesque. Of course the traveller does not at first fully appreciate the beauties of mountain scenery which he traverses so rapidly, and sees through a pane of glass; but in America he learns to be as smart at this as at other things, and before he leaves the country he can enjoy a landscape which he glides past at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The woods consist chiefly of pine, oak, beech, and birch, and it is evident that the vast forest opened up by means of this railway must prove a source of great wealth to the inhabitants; while the line itself must benefit extensively, by affording so ready a mode of conveyance to the sea, of timber from the interior.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

DARING ACT OF A COLOURED WOMAN.—Along certain thoroughfares in New York there run railway cars, drawn by horses, and plying as street-omnibuses for miscellaneous passengers. One Sunday, a coloured lady, named Elizabeth Jennings, who is a teacher in a public school and acts as organist in one of the city churches, presumed to get upon the outer platform of one of these cars for the purpose of riding to church. The conductor very much astonished at her presumption, tried, says the account of the affair in the *Tribune*, to get her off first alleging the car was full; and when that was shown to be false, he pretended the other passengers were displeased at her presence; but as she saw nothing of that, and insisted on her rights, he took hold of her by force to compel her. She resisted: they got her down on the platform, jammed her bonnet, soiled her dress, injured her person. Quite a crowd gathered around, but she effectually resisted, and they were not able to get her off. Finally, after the car had gone on further, they got the aid of a policeman, and succeeded in expelling her from the car. She instructed her attorneys to prosecute the company, also the driver and conductor. The two latter interposed no defence; the company took issue; and the cause was brought to trial. Judge Rockwell gave a very clear and able charge, instructing the jury that the company were liable for the acts of their agents, whether committed carelessly and

negligently, or wilfully and maliciously; that they were common carriers, and as such bound to carry all respectable persons, that coloured persons, if sober, well-behaved, and free from disease, had the same rights as others; and could neither be excluded by any rule of the company, nor by force or violence; and in case of such expulsion or exclusion, the company was liable. The plaintiff claimed 500 dollars in her complaint, and a majority of the jury were for giving her the full amount; but others maintained some peculiar notions, as to coloured people's rights, and they finally agreed on 225 dollars, on which the court added ten per cent., besides the costs. Railways, steam-boats, omnibuses, and ferry-boats, observes our authority in conclusion, will be admonished from this as to the rights of this class of citizens now ascertained, and that it should be known whether they are to be thrust from our public conveyances, while German or Irish women, with a quarter of mutton or a load of cod-fish, can be admitted.

A DIFFICULTY.—On the 7th of February, in the present year, a female teacher in one of the district schools of Cincinnati, wrote a note to the Board of Trustees, intimating that certain members of the Board had introduced into her school-room a coloured boy with directions to instruct him as a pupil among the children of white citizens—a proceeding, she remarks, 'wholly illegal,' and she therefore begs that, he may be immediately removed to the school for coloured children. This appeal led to a meeting of the trustees, at which, amidst a warm discussion, various resolutions and amendments were put on the subject. There was a difficulty in the case. The boy was more white than black, and under this favorable feature, it was argued by some of the members present, that he was eligible as a pupil in a white school. Accordingly, one of the party moved the admission of the boy, on the ground that 'the supreme court of Ohio had decided, that a person nearer white than a mulatto or half-blood, is entitled to the privileges of white,' and 'that children of more than half-white blood, are entitled to the benefit of the school fund.' This, like other resolutions favorable to the boy, was lost; and, finally, his expulsion from the school was carried by fifteen to ten. Two of the trustees forthwith resigned. One wonders with what face the people of the northern states can reproach the south, on the subject of slavery, while they themselves are chargeable with subjecting the coloured population to such indignities. How southern planters must laugh at incidents like that just related! W. C.

NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—The New Hampshire Statesman says:—Arrangements are making for the manufacture of a new description of brick. It is composed of sand and lime, the proportion being about eleven parts sand to one part lime, and they can be manufactured at less cost than our common clay brick. They are manufactured with a large orifice through the centre; the advantages of which are the facility with which they are laid; lathing and plastering become unnecessary, and the outside and inside of the wall are made at the same time. The chemical change which takes place in the manufacture of the bricks, hardens them so that they are not more affected by the atmosphere than stone.

Here is a truth for the people of Canada to think of. "We have able men enough," says an American writer, "but they shrink from the turmoil and disgusting scenes of public life and employ their talents and energies in private pursuits. This condition of things leaves the political field open to the low and vulgar-minded, to the ambitious without brains, and the demagogues without principle." That tells the whole story.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms on about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one tea-spoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 133 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Ia. writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Messrs B. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind. happened last year to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it, that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used; and is very popular among the people.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none

else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. J. W. WATSON, Agent for P. E. Island.

Holloway's Pills, invaluable to persons afflicted with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The virtue of these Pills, having been tested in all parts of the civilized world, particularly by the Canadians, renders it needless to expatiate upon their merits; the thousands who have derived benefit from them in Canada being sufficient to convince the most incredulous. All those who are afflicted with liver and bowel complaints; indigestion, sick head-aches, and dizziness, cannot make use of a remedy so certain in its results as Holloway's Pills; for determination of blood to the head their effect is equally positive. They are also an unfailing remedy for asthma, if used in conjunction with Holloway's Ointment, which must be well rubbed into the chest night and morning.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 9, 1855.

Since our last issue we have had an American Mail, via Shediak, on Thursday, and an English Mail via Pictou, on Friday. The principal items of news by these arrivals will be found in our columns.

The proprietor's letters with a continuation of "Jottings by the way" miscarried. Mr. Haszard has now returned, and will continue their publication in our next number.

THE ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Halifax Morning Journal* says: "The Royal Mail Steamer *Africa* arrived Tuesday, at four o'clock, in nine days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 26th May, inclusive.

The detailed accounts of the progress of siege continue to refer to hand-to-hand encounters between the enemy and the Allies, in which the most determined bravery has been exhibited by the opposing parties—deadly struggles for supremacy in which the French and English have more than maintained their ground. But as to any prospect of a speedy subjugation of Sebastopol it appears to be as remote as ever.

The whole of the French reserve has left the Bosphorus for Kamiesch—an additional army of 30,000 men, including 1,000 cavalry, and this will raise the French force to 125,000 men. The British force in the Crimea is 30,000 strong the Turkish army at Eupatoria 50,000, and the Sardinian contingent 15,000—in all, 220,000 as fine troops as are to be found in the world. Omar Pacha is said to have declared that with the force under his command, supported by the new French army of reserve, he would not hesitate to march upon and occupy Simferopol, and this force would leave in undiminished strength the army which is now before Sebastopol, carrying on the siege. With the means now at their command the Allies ought to be a match for Liprandi's army or any Russian force in the Crimea.

Seven regiments of English militia are told off for service in Ireland.

The officers and men of the Sligo militia have unanimously volunteered to serve wherever the Queen may call for their services.

It is reported that Admiral Lyons has written home for as many screw ships of the line as can be spared, in order that he may carry on certain important operations in the Black Sea.

A plan is spoken of in Paris to effect the destruction of the garrison of Sebastopol by famine. An expedition of some 40,000 or 50,000 men is preparing, it is said for that object.

One of the numerous suggestions made to the Duke of Newcastle was "hydraulic warfare," the plan being 20,000-horse steam power to force water from the sea or Crimean rivers with 10,000 horse or spouts, to deluge the trenches, pits, and men, there guns, fuses, rifles, gunpowder, &c., and to keep the men dripping wet.

The *Athenaeum* believes that the scientific commission appointed to consider the feasibility of Lord Dundonald's plan for destroying the arsenals and fortresses of the Russians have reported in favor of the project, subject to certain conditions, which will have to be decided by military engineers.

The *Gazette of Police*, of St. Petersburg again publishes the order prohibiting any person from going to Cronstadt, unless on business.

Cronstadt has been declared in a state of siege. No person can hereafter enter the place without a special permission from the Governor. Advances from Russia are very gloomy as regards money matters. The Government is forcing large sums out of all classes of people.

The English cruisers are said to have already visited the Aland Isles several times, and to have sold to the inhabitants salt at a much reduced price.

The bulk of the English fleet was at Nargen. The crews were healthy. No new cases of smallpox had occurred on board the Duke of Wellington or Arrogant.

GENERAL FEELING.

The new plan of General Pelissier's campaign is known. It is something approaching what is than any we have as yet seen. It is not probable, the opinion is, that his intention is to attempt to cut off the topol, drive it into the sea, and establishing himself occupied by them, to attempt to effect an over the new plan of that important event at the seat of war; G surely not remain from one day to another decisive having taken

A French private of the *Patrie* of last night says that the 22d and 23d regiments carried by an assault camp near Quarantun, and the whole of the same day against Kerch had a

PARIS, Saturday, following effect has Pelissier:—

Senators, May 2 directed against our lasted all night. success. The enemy ours sensible.

The Vulture, with day night at Danzoe. There were some lying at Swenborg. The Riga channel rocks.

BERLIN, Thursday. St. Petersburg to fortified harbours is been declared in a taken by the English 22d.

The Geyser and number of prizes; have already been carried with valuable cargo, &c., most of which home.

Official information Consul at Elsinore ment had given order war at Cronstadt.

DESPATCHES.

My Lord.—Since the 1st instant, the enemy troops upon the side of the Tchern. Sebastopol, and moving in that place upon our troops notwithstanding report to you, as return; and I have promising young the Royal Engineer White of the 62d the 1st inst. the counter-guard, which in front of operation was quite were driven out of them nine small remained in the heavy fire to which have established the efforts made cess them of itous sortie was were again gross the French troops I be

THE ARMY.

The recent enables us to place more authentic prospect of affairs bastopol than it the broken, imp messages of the intelligence from the instant, at which the army at the the expedition to abatement. The "literally burning feel that they we and it seems to be the officers to breaking out into engagements in was very severe ved to restore the army, and in the field inspir not with absolute