THE GREAT INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The public will be pleased to hear that A. C. Morton, Esq., C. E., arrived here last Saturday evening, with five assistants, for the purpose of surveying and locating the line of railway from this City westwardly, to the American frontier, at or near Calais, under the direction of Messrs. Peto, Betts, Brassey and Jackson, the contractors with this Province. The survey commences to-day; and Mr. Morton has other parties surveying and locating the line eastwardly from Bangor toward Calais, to meet the line through New-Brunswick. No time will be lost in locating the line hence to Bangor, or in getting it under contract for actual construction as early as possible.

We are informed that some of the assistants of Mr. Giles were to commence operations at Shediac yesterday morning, having engaged working men and others to meet them there at that time.

It affords us also much pleasure to announce that the whole line of railway from Portland to Montreal will be opened for traffic next month. All parts of the road are now graded, and the laying of the superstructure and rails is being pushed on vigorously, in order to get the line open for traffic early in July, if possible. No doubt there will be great rejoicing among our Portland friends, and grand doings at the opening of a railway so important to them.

We have already stated that this line of railway, from Portland to Montreal, has been leased in perpetuity to Jackson & Co., at £60,000 sterling per annum; and in order to place before the people of New Brunswick the reasons for leasing this line from Portland to Montreal, we publish the following extracts from the Prospectus issued in London of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. These extracts also show the fixed intention of the Company to continue the Canadian railway from Trois Pistoles to Miramichi, in order to obtain access to the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the valuable coal mines near its shores:—

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway of Maine, 1,112 miles in length, with an uniform guage of 5 feet 6 inches, as now brought under the notice of the British public, offers the most comprehensive system of Railways in the world. Protected from the possibility of injurious competition, for nearly its entire length, by natural causes as well as by legislative enactment, it engrosses the traffic of a region extending 800 miles in one direct line, from Portland to Lake Huron, containing a population of nearly three millions in Canada, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. At Portland, it connects with the system of railways reaching eastward towards the Province of New Brunswick, and hereafter to Halifax in Nova Scotia, as well as southward, by lines already existing, to Boston and New York. At the frontier of Canada, it again unites with other lines to Boston, and the great manufacturing districts of New England. From Richmond, it runs eastward to Quebec and Trois Pistoles, 253 miles, giving direct access to the great shipping port of Canada in the summer, and hereafter by rail to the Atlantic at Halifax, by Trois Pistoles and Miramichi, forming the only route to the great fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the eastern timber, coal, and mineral districts of New Brunswick. At Montreal, it again meets three railways now in operation to Boston and New York. At Prescot, it receives the tributary line from Bytown, and the vast timber districts of the Ottawa, 60 miles, now in course of early completion; and on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, the northern New York road to Ogdensburg will pour its stream of passenger traffic upon the trunk line. At Kingston, the Rome and Saint Vincent railroad, also from New York, becomes its tributary. From thence to Toronto, it receives the entire produce of the rich country north of Lake Ontario, through the channels of Belleville and Peterborough branch, and several other new lines already in process of construction, and all tributary to the main trunk road. At Toronto, the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railroad, 100 miles now nearly finished, pours on the traffic of the reign around Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. At the same point is also met the Great Western railway by Hamilton to Detroit, 240 miles, now in a forward state for completion, by which communication is had with the southern part of Western Canada, as well as with the railways in operation from Detroit to the States of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

From Toronto, Westward, the line passing through the heart of the western peninsula of Canada ensures to the grand Trunk the exclusive traffic of the finest part of the Province; while at its terminus at Sarnia it debouches at the very outlet of Lake Huron, avoiding the shallows of the Detroit and St. Clare rivers below—a point the most favorably situated for the navigation extending through Lakes Huron and Michigan, and hereafter through Lake Superior. At Sarnia, the American railroads now in course of construction, place the Grand Trunk Line in the direct communication with the arterial lines to the Great West and the Mississippi, a region whose advance of population and wealth has been regarded as almost fabulous, and yet whose resources are still very partially developed; while the traffic of the copper and iron districts of lake Superior, the most valuable and extensive in the world, with the coal of Michigan, will accumulate on the railroad at this point, reaching ocean navigation at Montreal in much less time, and by the same mileage, that it can now pass by boat to the waters of Lake Ontario, 350 miles above that city.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, it will be therefore seen, commencing at the debouchure of the three largest lakes in the world, pours the accumulating traffic in one unbroken line throughout the entire length of Canada into the St. Lawrence at Montreal and Quebec, on which it rests at the north, while on the south it reaches the magnificent harbours of Portland, and St. John, on the open ocean.—The whole future traffic between the western regions and the east, including Lower Canada, parts of the States of Vermont and New-Hampshire, the whole of the State of Maine, and the Provinces of New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, must therefore pass over the Grand Trunk Railway.

From what follows, it will be seen that three great outlets for the rich products of the West, are proposed by the Great Trunk Railway of Canada—namely, Halifax, St. John, and Portland, each open ports in the Winter Season:—

A further and more important consideration in connection with Portland, St. John, and Halifax, is that the navigation is never closed by ice; produce may, on the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, be shipped there, when otherwise there would be no ready means of forwarding it to Europe.

Thus with the exception of that portion of Nova Scotia to the port of Halifax (about 150 miles) the entire length of 1,400 miles, both by the southern route through the State of Maine, and by the northern route by Troise Pistoles, is for a great part in course of construction, and the remainder will shortly be commenced under highly favorable auspices, the immediate prosecution of that portion through Nova Scotia being under the consideration of the Government of that province, whose future interests are so largely compromised in the speedy and perfect completion of the project, as to ensure their best and strenuous efforts for its early accomplishment.

There can be little doubt from the foregoing statements, that it is the full intention of the promoters and proprietors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, to amalgamate with the railways in Nova Scotia and in New-Brunswick, as well by Miramichi and Trois Pistoles to Quebec, as by St. John, Calais, Bangor, and Portland to Montreal, and consolidate the whole into one Company, as "*The Great Intercolonial and American Railway.*"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

It was stated some time ago that the insurgent movement in China had assumed a religious and even *Christian* character. This statement is fully confirmed by the latest intelligence received by the Overland China Mail. Three of the victorious insurgent chiefs have issued proclamations; the following, which we take from the *Overland China Mail*, is so important that we think our readers will approve of giving it a place in our columns:—

"PROCLAMATION OF THE REBELS.

"Yan, entitled the Eastern King, and General-in-Chief, with Seasou, entitled Western King, also General-in-Chief of Thae-ping, by divine appointment Emperor of Theenkwo, the celestial dynasty, unitedly issue this proclamation, to announce that they have received the commands of Heaven to slaughter the imps and save the people. According to the Old Testament, the Great God (Shangte.) our Heavenly Father, in six days created the heavens and earth, the land and sea, men and things. The Great God is a Spiritual Father, a Ghostly Father, Omniscient, Omnipotent, and Omnipresent; all nations under Heaven are acequainted with his great power. In tracing up the records of byegone ages, we find that since the time of the creation of the world the Great God has frequently manifested His displeasure, and how can it be that you people of the world are still ignorant of it! The Great God in the first instance displayed His anger and sent down a great rain, during forty days and forty nights, by which means the Flood was produced. On a second occasion the Great God manifested his displeasure and came down to save Israel out of the land of Egypt. On a third occasion he displayed His awful majesty, when the Saviour of the world, the Lord Jesus, became incarnate in the land of Judea, and suffered for the redemption of mankind. In later ages he has again manifested His indignation, and in the Ting-yew year (A.D. 1837) the Great God sent a celestial messenger, who was commissioned by the Lord of Heaven, when he ascended on high, to put to death the fiendish bands. Again he has sent the Celestial King to take the lead of the Empire and save the people: from the Mow-shin to the Sinhae year (A.D. 1850-51) the Great God has compassionated the calamities of the people, who have been entangled in the meshes of the devil's net; on the 3rd moon of the latter year the exalted Lord and great Emperor appeared; and in the 9th moon, Jesus, the Saviour of the world manifested Himself, exerting innumerable acts of power, and slaughtering a great number of impish fiends, in several pitched battles; for how can impish fiends expect to resist the Majesty of Heaven?—And how, we would ask, can the great God fail to be displeased with men for worshipping corrupt spirits, and performing corrupt actions, by which means they grievously offend against the commands of Heaven! Why do not you inhabitants of the world awake! Having been born in the present day, when you are permitted to witness the glory of God, how fortunate you may esteem yourselves! Happening upon such a time as this, when you experience the great tranquility of the days of Heaven, it is time for you to awake and arouse. Those who comply with the will of Heaven will be preserved, and those who disobey the celestial dictates will be destroyed—At the present time this Tartar fiend, Heen-fung, originally a Manchow slave, is the perpetual enemy of our Chinese race: moreover he has induced men to assume the form of fiends, to worship the corrupt, while they disobey the true Spirit, and thereby rebel against the Great God, on which account Heaven will not endure, and men are determined to destroy him. Alas! you assemblage of valiant men, you do not seem to know that every tree has its roots and every stream its fountain; while you appear willing to invert the order of things, coveting the smallest advantage, you turn round and serve your foes, and, having been entangled in the mechinations of the evil one, you ungratefully rebel against our true Lord. You do not seem to remember that you are the virtuous scholars of the Middle Kingdom, and honest subjects of the celestial dynasty; and thus you easily bend your steps in the road to ruin, without compassionating your ownselves. Moreover you valiant men are many of you adherents, to the Traid Society, and have entered into a bloody compact that you will exert your united strength and talents to exterminate the Tartar dynasty. Whoever heard of men joining in a solemn covenant, and then turning their backs upon their foes? Now, throughout the different provinces there must be a variety of determined men, numbers of famous scholars, and of valiant heroes not a few; we desire, therefore, that you may severally elevate the lofty standard, and announce that you are determined not to live under the same heaven with the Tartars, while you earn for yourselves some merit in the service of our new king; this is what we, his generals, most fervently desire. Our army, wishing to carry out the virtuous feelings with which the Great God loves to foster human life, and receives men into his compassionate embrace, has set forward on its march of benevolence, embracing all in its charitable folds. At the same time we lead forward our generals and troops, carrying to the utmost our fidelity in recompensing our country, in which we cannot refrain from displaying the same spirit to the end. These our views are now communicated to you all. You ought to know that since Heaven has sent forth the true Sovereign to rule over the people, it is yours to aid the monarch in establishing his dominions. Although the devilish fiends should amount to millions and their artful schemes to thousands, yet how could they withstand Heaven? To kill without warning would not be agreeable to our feelings, and to sit still without saving the people is not what a benevolent person would do. A special proclamation."

The Hessian Fly is said to be committing great ravages in the wheat fields of Virginia. The fly is supposed to have been brought from Germany in straw employed in the debarkation of Howe's troops, on Long Island in 1779. The insect has gradually spread in various directions, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles a year, and the wheat of the entire regions east of the Alleghanies is now more or less infected with the larvæ, as well as in large portions of the states bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, and on the great lakes.

A striped bear, white bear, a tiger, leopard and a horned toad have arrived at New York, from California, to be exhibited at the World's fair.

The London correspondent of the New-York Times, in alluding to the Queen, says:—She fully looks her age. The family tendency to stoutness has recently developed itself in her, and she is getting fat. The fact is, she takes little exercise, has a mind not easily troubled by trifles, and has a great appetite. Her food is of the plainest, but she eats heartily.

It is said that Mrs. Stowe has devoted all she may receive from her works above what is necessary to pay for her house in Andover, to the establishment of an institution for the education of the coloured race in America.

The Mayor of Cincinnati, having published an order prohibiting the inhabitants from publicly speaking against the Catholic Religion, the people have called upon him to resign his office, which he has refused to do.

THE RIOT IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, June 7.—The Padre Gavazzi gave his second lecture here yesterday evening, on which occasion there was a tremendous row.

Gavazzi's first lecture was given on Saturday evening, at the Methodist church, and passed off quietly. The trustees of that establishment however, anticipating some such proceeding as unfortunately did take place, refused him the use of it for his second lecture, which accordingly was arranged to take place at the new Free Church of Scotland, called Chalmers' church.

A large crowd of persons had collected outside the building, the greater part being boys, attracted by the novelty of seeing a priest dressed in the garb of the ecclesiastics of the Romish Church, in this Catholic community, addressing a congregation in a Protestant church.

The lecture proceeded quietly enough till about half through, when Gavazzi charged the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland as being the promoters and the heads of the Riband Society in Ireland, when a voice immediately under the pulpit sung out, "It's a lie; the Roman Catholic clergy have always put down and preached against Ribandism." Shouts rose from all parts of the building of "Put him out," and almost immediately a shout was heard from the outside, and soon after a rush was made into the church by a dozen or two individuals, who directed their course immediately towards the pulpit. On the steps of the pulpit, the approach to which was by a narrow passage on each side, the Padre's secretary and some others were posted, and together with the Padre himself succeeded in keeping the assailants for some time at bay; but a few having climbed over the precenters desk in front, attacked the Padre in the rear and pushed him violently on to the ground. At this oportune moment, the police rushed into the church and saved him from further injury than a cut in the head and another in the face. The police conducted him down stairs to the basement of the building, where he remained secure until the arrival of the troops, when he was under their escort, conducted to the hotel.

In the mean time, the greater part of the mob being denied entrance into the church, the doors of which were protected by the police, vented their rage by throwing stones into the building, but a rumour having been circulated that the object of their vengeance had escaped, they withdrew, without offering any further violence, singing some sea song. On their way, they met the troops, whom they cheered, and passed along to the House of Assembly, then in session; arriving opposite which, a demand was made for the appearance of George Brown, the member for Kent, who, it was said invited Gavazzi here. As the member did not accept their invitation to come out to them, they went home to their residences in Chaplain ward, and the city assumed its usual quiet appearance in an hour or two.

The citizens of all religious denominations regret this disturbance, and blame very much the conduct of those who provoked it. The Sherriff, W. S. Sewell, who introduced Gavazzi to the Quebec audience at his first lecture, is very much blamed, being a public officer.

J. Maguire, Esq., the police magistrate, was severely hurt by a fall received on the Glacis, in hastening for the troops to the Citadel. Some of our citizens who manfully defended Gavizzi when attacked, have also been beaten severely, among whom are A. C. Buchanan, emigration agent, Robert Shaw, as also a sergeant of artillery, and Gavazzi's secretary. The latter, it is said, is in a dangerous state.

By the Montreal *Herald* of the 11th inst., we have full particulars of the late disgraceful riot in that city, some extracts of which we give below:—

As advertised, Signor Gavazzi met a numerous audience in Zion Church at 6½ o'clock p. m.—many of our most respectable citizens with their families being present. About 7½ o'clock we went to the door of the church, where we found Capt. Ermatinger with a strong posse of police, some twenty or thirty in number. At this time and for about half an hour afterwards, groups of wild, ragged, ruffian-looking men were assembled around the door of the church and at different points between the Church and McGill street. We mixed freely among these people, and conversed with more than one of those who are considered leaders of the Irish Catholic party. We were assured by them that they had only come to the ground to use their influence to prevent a disturbance.

About a quarter to 8 o'clock, a band of ruffians—we learn, for although in sight we were at too great a distance to see more than that a general melee had taken place—attacked and overpowered the police, Capt Ermatinger receiving a severe wound on the head, and proceeded to force their way into the church, from which a body of fifteen or twenty repulsed them—several shots from guns and pistols being fired on both sides. The assaulting party were effectually routed, and two or three of their number left dead or wounded on the ground, and shortly afterwards were removed in cabs by their accomplices. Soon after this occurrence, a company of the 26th Cameronians marched from Craig street, and were drawn up between the engine house and that street. All seemed perfectly quiet, and remained so until 8 o'clock.

When the lecture was concluded, the audience began to leave the church. The troops were then marched across Craig street, and took their position in two lines across Radegonde street, one nearly opposite Zion Church, and the other some hundred paces near Craig street. A good deal of hooting and noise prevailed at this time, and on the McGill side of Craig street, some difficulty with the lowest line of troops occurred, and two or three shots were fired. In other respects all seemed peaceable.

We were, at the time, at the corner of St. James and McGill street, and had a clear and distinct view of the troops, and of the people in their immediate vicinity. There we saw no cause of such measure—for there was absolutely no rioting, and the people were hurrying from the church—but, to our astonishment, the troops fired two distinct running volleys among the citizens. It was time to attend to one's own safety. We beat a rapid retreat from this apparent scene of wanton and uncalled for slaughter. We were too far off to speak personally of the conduct of the Mayor and of the officers, by whose orders the firing was done. But if we are correctly informed by those who were on the spot, there was nothing whatever to justify so rash and cowardly a proceeding.

LATER.—THE MONTREAL RIOT.—The Mayor officially denies that he ordered the soldiers to fire on the people. It is said about fifty persons were shot, and ten or twelve were killed or mortally wounded. A large meeting of citizens on Saturday requested Father Gavazzi to complete his lectures, and he will do so on his return from New York. The meeting also resolved that Charles Wilson is not fit for Mayor, and ought to resign. He is a Catholic.

An additional list of killed and wounded is given, and it is added that seven or eight of the rioters were killed—all of low character.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Three more of those who were wounded at the riot, died on Saturday and yesterday.

Father Gavazzi, in a letter, says "There is no Catholic Canadian who does not disapprove of this outrage."

MONTREAL, June 13.—Gavazzi returns here on Wednesday to conclude his lectures. Last night an Irish Catholic mob broke all the windows in St. Stephen's chapel in Griffintown.—At a meetting to-day the Roman Catholics resolved to pay for the repair of the damages, and also resolved to use every means to ferret out the villians who participated in the riots recently.

CAPE-BRETON.

PLAISTER Cove, June 1.

A man from 23 to 25 years of age belonging to Grand River, Cape Breton, and bound to Pictou to look for work, was drowned about 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Strait of Canseau. The deceased and a man from Prince Edward Island, Joseph Cribbs, went on board the "Sea Bird," Captain McIsaac of Antigonish, this morning at Arichat, and when off McNair's Cove a vessel from Prince Edward Island passed them. Cribbs wished to get on board of her, and induced Captain McIsaac and one of his men, Dougald, to put out a boat; the deceased threw in his bundle and accompanied them saying, that he might meet with a vessel in the Strait bound for Pictou. The Island vessel here to off Plaister Cove, the wind blowing from the North—the tide from the Southward. A rope was thrown from the vessel and was caught by Dougald, the boat at that instant upset, Dougald held on to the rope and was taken on board, and in a moment the other three men were a hundred yards from the vessel, Cribbs could not swim. He took hold of McIsaac round the waist and took him down three times, but at length was shaken off, and McIsaac and the deceased (who seemed to be a good swimmer) struck out for the vessel, but the deceased soon sank to rise no more. Cribbs when several fathoms under water, caught hold of the painter of the upset boat and rose to the surface. An oar was thrown to McIsaac from the vessel's boat which went to their assistance, but on account of its smallness and the strength of the tide she could not venture to take them in. They were finally saved by Mr. McKay and three men from McKeen's wharf, who observed the boat upset and started to their aid. Captain McIsaac's strength was nearly exhausted when taken in.

The life insurance upon persons who were killed at the Norwalk slaughter, amounts to $30,000, and the Life Insurance Companies have determined to prosecute the Railroad Company to collect their losses.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We understand Mr. Gisborne, who arrived by the Steamer on Monday night, is, with his characteristic energy, making arrangements for the immediate commencement of his spirited enterprise—the St. John's and Cape Ray Telegraph line, to be connected, as our readers are aware, with the Telegraphic lines of Canada and the United States, by means of a Submarine line from Cape Ray to Prince Edward Island. This is the longest submarine line yet constructed. Prince Edward Island is already connected with New Brunswick by a submarine line laid down by Mr. Gisborne last fall. We are now in a fair way, thanks to Mr. Gisborne, of keeping up with the progress of the age.—*Express, 3d inst.*

Mr. Gisborne left St. John's yesterday morning for Trinity Bay, in the brigantine "Grace Darling," taking with him 150 labourers and carpenters to make preparations in that quarter for laying down the Electric wire between this and Cape Ray. Having landed them, he will return to take another crew to Placentia Bay.—*Ledger of the 7th.*

BAY OF FUNDY STEAMER LOST.—By a telegram received by a gentleman in the city yesterday, from Sackville, N.B., we learn that the Steamer *Creole*, on her way from St. John to the Bend, ran ashore on Cape Enrage. She had on board a large quantity of goods, the loss and damage to which is estimated at £3,000.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, June 25, 1853.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

At 1 o'clock, the Steamer *Fairy Queen*, arrived with the English Mail, which came to Halifax in the *Asia*, on Wednesday morning last.

The European news is of more than ordinary importance; and the great probability is, that, while we pen these lines, WAR between Turkey and Russia has already commenced. We append a copious summary of general intelligence, from which our readers may gather a pretty clear idea of the aspect of public affairs everywhere in the Old World.

The price of ships continues to mount rapidly upwards. Vessels of a class which only a few months ago would have been a drug on the market are now eargerly sought after; every description of tonnage is at present in great demand.

The Funds have been depressed, owing to the intelligence of the English fleet having left Malta. This, however, is in truth a favorable circumstance, since it shows an understanding to act in concert with France, and as the Russians had not crossed the Pruth up to the latest date, our naval forces would speedily arrive at the scene of action.

A telegraphic message has been received from Berlin stating that intelligence had reached that capital from St. Petersburgh, in which it announced that the Emperor of Russia had despatched a courier to Constantinople with a demand that Prince Menschikoff's last proposal should be accepted by the Porte within 8 days.

The Moniteur of Friday contains an announcement to the effect that the French and English ambassadors at Constantinople have received instructions placing the united squadrons of those nations at their disposal and that those governments had decided, besides, that the squadrons should approach the Dardanelless without and further delay. Orders left Toulon and Marseilles on the 4th inst., by the Chaptal and Caradoc, for Admirals de la Susse and Dundas. This measure of precaution the Moniteur states, does not exclude the hope of a pacific settlement of the actual difficulties.

THE EASTERN QUESTION:—The *Times* says: "There is nothing at present to testify that the English and French fleets will proceed beyond the roads of Tenedos or Besias Bay, although, in the event of the outbreak of hostilities, the ambassadors should find themselves in a position to command the services of the Admirals, but until the peace be actually broken, the Straits are closed by the convention of 1841 against the naval forces of all the powers; and it is of vital importance to the maintainance of peace that no signal of hostilities should be given by a departure from the terms of that agreement.

"Supposing the Russian Government adheres to the course which it has indicated in its latest communication to the other powers, it would seem that some time must still elapse before any decisive events can occur. It would not be before 20th that orders to commence hostilities could be given; but in the meantime the Russian government will have received from all the principal states of Europe the strongest remonstrances against the conduct it has thought fit to pursue—and the Times is wholly at a loss to conceive what reply the Russian cabinet is prepared to give to representations so unanimous, so forcible, and so true.

"As regards the Principalities, should the Russians even enter them, it is greatly to be desired that the Turks should remain on the defensive on the right Bank of the Danube."

THE SULTAN'S OFFER TO THE CZAR.—An opportunity is given to Russia of escaping with honor from the difficult position in which it has been placed by the violence of Prince Menschikoff. The Porte has drawn up a note, in which it pledges itself to grant to the Greeks, and all other Mussulmans ,such spiritual and temporal privileges as may be deemed necessary by the European Powers, under whose joint protection they shall be placed. In a word, the Sultan consents to the reasonable demands of Russia. To the unreasonable ones, concerning the exclusive Protectorate over 12,000,000 of his Greek subjects, "the Sultan neither can nor will listen." The above-mentioned note was submitted to the representatives of the four great Powers, and, "they having examined and approved of it, a minister Extraordinary was despatched with it to St. Petersburgh."

The members of the Russian embassy and its servants who were left behind sailed on the 26th ult. for Odessa. The Turks are actively preparing for war. The armament of the fleet is carried on with much vigor, and all the porters of the port have been engaged for the transfer of ammunitions from the arsenal to the various forts on the shores of the Bosphorus. The Minister of War has instructed Namick Pasha, in case the Russians should enter Moldavs, to march against them with an army of 40,000 men.

The Constitutional has letters from Constantinople, stating that measures have been taken for the purpose of arriving at a peaceable solution of pending questions by means of an arbitration. Redschid Pasha was in favor of such a solution, which did not, however, receive a decided support from some of his colleagues.

The Departure of the Russian Consul from Symrna has produced a general alarm in that town.

The all-absording question mooted by the British and Continental journals is—"Will the Russian Despot retrace his steps and accept the reasonable terms proposed by Turkey, or advance and cross the Pruth?"

Russia's effective land force is estimated to exceed 650,000, of which perhaps nearly one half would be available for an invasion of Turkey, and, consequently, unless France cordially co-operate with England, not only by a combination of their fleets but by demonstrations on the continent Nicholas may have it pretty much his own way. The army of Turkey numbers 480,000 men and 2000 cannon but this present numerical superiority is by no means a warranty for her safety; and, it can barely admit of question but that, unrestrained by the powers of Western Europe, the Russian Eagle will perch upon the dome of St. Sophia before war have lasted six weeks.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Geo. Cathcart, commanding the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, has communicated to the authorities at home that he can now spare the 12th Lancers and three regiments of Infantry. It is not yet decided whether two of the latter shall proceed to India.

The Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, Capt, H. B. Martin, C. B., having completed her fit out, left Portsmouth on the 7th and steamed to Spithead, where she remains. Her sailing excited the utmost interest at Portsmouth, and brought together from ten to fifteen thousand persons to witness the progress of this magnificent ship to Spithead. She tried her speed in two runs at the measured mile, the results of which were of a most satisfactory character.

PEACE OR WAR.—The aspect of affairs retains its dark and gloomy appearance in the East of Europe. The rupture of Russia with Turkey appears complete. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have ceased; and it now only remains for the Czar to determine whether he will hazard a war or not. All Europe is exhausting itself in conjectures as to the result of the Imperial barbarian's will; and everybody feels that upon his sole and arbitrary fiat now rests the question of whether many countries and many races of men shall or shall not be plunged into all the miseries and horrors of a bloody and perhaps protracted war. It is in such moments as these that we realize the awful responsibility resting upon those who are vested with undivided, unlimited, and despotical power. The peace of a whole quarter of the globe is at this instant wholly dependent upon one man's humour, one man's caprice, one man's temper, or one man,s pride.

If the Czar, in the blindness of passion, or the madness of ambition, says—"I will take from Turkey by force that which she has denied to me by negociation," all Europe must instantly arm, and the flame of war, at first kindled in the East, may not improbably extend itself by anything but slow degrees into many of the fairest and most flourishing countries of the West.

In this formidable crisis it is gratifying to be assured that all the great Powers of Europe are of one mind as to the utter unreasonableness and insolence of the demands which the Northern bully has made upon the Porte; and that they will unite heart and hand to oppose him, if he should dare to put his pretensions to the arbitrement of the sword.

It is reported that the garrison of Malta is to be reinforced with two more regiments.