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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS
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ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.
The steamship Ariel, from Havre via Cotes, Sept. 2, has arrived at this port. She brings a copy of the second edition of the London Times of Saturday, and the London papers of Sunday. Consols on Saturday morning were quoted at 91 1/8 for money to 91 1/4 on account.

A British war steamer had arrived at Kiel with an enormous quantity of projectile mortar and ammunition, which looks like further operations in that quarter.

A fire occurred at Havre on the night of the 25th of August which destroyed property to the amount of 300,000 francs, including 500 bales cotton.

The Paris correspondent of the London News states that a despatch has been received from the French ambassador at Vienna, which says that Count Nesselrode had made such a pressing application to the Emperor, Francis Joseph, for assistance, that Austria cannot temporize any longer, and must declare itself on one side or the other.

The Times correspondent alludes to the same rumor.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

MARSEILLE, Sept. 1.

The "Flavor" which left Constantinople on the 23d August has arrived. The advices from the Crimea are to the 21st August. The Caffarelli frigate has arrived, with invalids from the Crimea. The steamer Armenian leaves with troops.

The Turkish Quartermaster General, who was with Omer Pasha in the Crimea, speaks in the highest terms of the new system of fortification introduced by the Russians. General Melnikoff has fortified the space between the first and second line of defence by means of mines, trenches covered ways, palisades, and small redoubts. Between Fort Paul and Bastion I, he has constructed works which command the Malakoff Tower and Korniloff Bastion, that the Allies would not be able to maintain them even if they obtained possession of them. In consequence of the improvements made by the Russians in their fortifications, General Pélissier has been obliged to make alterations in his plan of operation.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 17th ult.

A Royal decree of the 23d dissolved the Colonial Consultative Junta, and instituted a new one in its place, composed of 30 members, chosen among the most eminent personages of the monarchy whose functions are to be gratuitous and honorary. General Manuel de la Concha is to preside over the new Junta in the absence of the Minister.

The Carlists in Catalonia appear determined once more to try their fortune. Tristany, at the head of 50 men, had approached Igualada. Six inhabitants of Olot had gone to join Borges. This chief lately surprised and disarmed a captain and 20 soldiers of the battalion of Vittoria. The great object of the Carlists is to obtain possession of a strong place.

AUSTRIA.

The following is from the Times Paris correspondent's letter, dated Aug. 31:

The opinion that Austria shows at last unequivocal signs of adhesion to the active policy of the allies appears to gain ground, not among the public at large, but in those quarters where the best information is supposed to be obtained. The opinion is, as I expected, expressed in more than one of the Ministerial journals, and will probably be again insisted upon. It is evident there is no desire on the part of the Government that a contrary feeling should exist; but, as we hear as yet of no new facts, no convincing proofs that Austria is on the point of changing her neutrality into action, one can hardly feel more confident than before. The victory won on the Tchernava, and the condition to which the Russians must be reduced by it; how, no doubt, made a strong impression at Vienna. I say though I have not heard that the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria has been again conveyed to the Emperor of the French on that great fact, yet it is an occasion which Austria would not let slip without trying to profit by it.

THE CANADIAN PORTION OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The "Times" thus speaks of this section of the Exhibition:

"It must have been with extreme regret that Her Majesty and Prince Albert passed through the Canadian collection, without being able to look more closely into it. Had her Majesty's time and strength, exhausted by so long a promenade, permitted her to do so, she could scarcely fail to have been gratified by its contents. Throughout the huge mass of objects which the Paris Exhibition contains, there is not a single display so practical, so completely and strictly industrial in its character, as this contributed by our

North American possessions. It completely distances the collection forwarded from the United States, and bears within it the most convincing evidence of the productive energy of these self-governing dependencies of the Crown. The details of the Exhibition it is impossible for us to dilate upon now; but they are full of interest, and will amply repay all who study them."

At the reception of the British jurors and Colonial Commissioners by Prince Albert at Saint Cloud, the Canadian Commissioner informed the Prince that the Exhibition of 1851 had been the best advertisement the Provinces ever had; that the Paris Exhibition he trusted would complete what was so well begun; and that, strange as it might appear, he was seriously asked on his first arrival in France, where Canada was—in Peru! The Prince complimented the Canadians on their contributions, and observed that, in future, no such ignorance would be tolerated.

HOSPITALITY OF THE RUSSIANS.—The Russians in general are very hospitable; and in the country, where they lead a very solitary, monotonous life, are glad to see any one who can procure them a little variety, as they have no sources of amusement whatever, except shooting or counting; but when a man is not a sportsman, even this fails him, for books are very rare, very expensive, and not very interesting, on account of the extreme severity of the censure that is exercised, a really good work is a great luxury, and seldom to be met with in a Russian country-house; hence they are glad to see anybody who can give them a little news, be it ever so stale. But I must give the Russians their due: they are, from the highest to the lowest, very hospitable; a general invitation there always means, in town, that you are expected to drop in two or three times a week about dinner time, and, without being asked, take your seat at a table like one of the family. If you decline saying, they will feel quite hurt; even the very servants will press you to remain and take dinner with the family. When you are asked to go to the country, you are never expected to give any previous notice of your intended visit, but to go at any time you feel inclined; and you are sure to meet with a warm reception, and are expected to remain just as long as it may suit your own convenience. —Blackwood for September.

FROM CHINA.—New York, Sept. 7.—The Commercial Advertiser has a letter from Shanghai, of the 8th of June, giving some particulars of the hostilities and insurgents at Canton. The execution of the rebel prisoners was proceeding at a frightful rate nearly a thousand were butchered in one week, and 5 or 6 times that number at Shanghai. The four chiefs of Woo, Chang, Hongkong Foo, and Keangs, had fallen into the hands of the rebels. On the other hand, several cities heretofore in the hands of the rebels, were recaptured by the Imperialists. The sea districts were not troubled.

TORNADO IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY.—The Litchfield Republican says, that Sharon and vicinity was visited on Thursday afternoon of last week by a tremendous hurricane or tornado. It extended from ten to fifty rods in breadth, and passed over the north part of Ellsworth, prostrating everything in its path. The largest trees were torn up by the roots; haystacks carried off; cornfields ruined; rail fences buried in the air; sheds demolished, &c. It was attended by a most terrific roar, and a dark dense fog about 30 feet high, while above it the air was literally filled with the foliage which had been stripped from the prostrate trees, which rendered the whole occurrence fearfully grand and majestic. It then passed on its course, until it seemingly spent its fury in a high mountain on the west bank of the Housatonic, near West Cornwall. —Connecticut paper.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.—Upon the Toledo Railroad, in Ohio, on the 30th ult., as a heavy gravel train was near the apex of a steep grade, the coupling between the locomotive and tender gave way, while the engineer and fireman were both upon the tender, and the locomotive started off on its own hook, without any person to check its progress. It whizzed on without regard to rules and regulations, shot through a party of hands that were at work upon the track barely giving them time to escape destruction by jumping out of the way, and finally turned off upon a gravel track and rushed into a sand hill, to the great astonishment and consternation of a party of laborers who were at work. Nobody was injured, but the engine was completely demolished.

The sale of \$1000 worth of liquors a month by the Springfield city agency, half of it to the foreign population, has very partially stirred the city fathers to the necessity of some more stringent action in the premises.

THE NEW CANDIDATE.

In our last, we referred to four Candidates only as being in the field. Towards the close of the nomination on Tuesday last, another Candidate presented himself, viz John W. Cudlip, Esq., and the contest will now, as at first supposed, be between five. Mr. Cudlip was not anxious to be a Candidate, and was only induced to come out at the eleventh hour by the solicitations of the Government supporters, who have found out that their men cannot be elected. Mr. C is an intelligent merchant, and would no doubt make an independent member, but his claims cannot be considered at this late hour. It appears, however, that the party who brought him out are determined to make up for the lateness of their candidate's appearance by the unscrupulous use of money.

The Morning Courier of yesterday announces that a meeting of Mr. Cudlip's supporters took place on the night previous, when Committees were appointed, and other arrangements made for carrying out the canvass. These arrangements, when the use of money. When the "wags and leeches" were moved by the multifarious little President of many Companies, several led off to the tune of £50 a-piece; in a few moments netting the nice sum of \$300 or £1000. One Thousand Pounds to purchase votes and services!! It is well that this should be understood—that those who have those articles for sale, knowing that any price will be paid, may demand accordingly. The Government of which the Radicals profess to be the supporters, purchased the members of the House of Assembly by gifts and promises of offices, of profit, and emolument; and this is but right, the supporters themselves should also purchase their seats. Money liberally distributed! Voters—pile in! Money—money—money—plenty!! But seriously—Do the affecting portion of the community see nothing in this course to disapprove of? Are there not men whose votes cannot be purchased? Is it not inconsistent to have men come forward with one denomination in consequence of this very disapproved attempt at wholesale corruption? Wholesale corruption by whom? By men who rant of ledger influence—of purity of election—of unthought representation—of unpurchased votes!! Sober, quiet men of Saint John—you, who think you must interfere in elections—look at this. Are you willing your fellow countrymen should be bought and sold like sheep in the shambles? For what purpose is £1000 required, if the election is to be the pure expression of the people's will? Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, industrious citizens of St. John—bear this in mind on the day of election, and give your votes in opposition to the supporters of a Government which has proved itself unworthy of public confidence or support. —New Brunswick.

RENEWAL IN THE 76th.—Some years ago a half agent John Cook, of H. M. 76th Regt, having served 12 years, obtained his discharge, and being a Printer by trade, he obtained employment in the Royal Gazette Office, where he continued to work until a few days since, and where by his exemplary conduct he won the esteem of his employers and fellow types. Last week, however, he enlisted again, and left on Monday morning last to join the headquarters of the 76th at Halifax. Cook says he liked his employers, he liked his fellow workmen, he liked Frederick; he lived well, and was saving money. But the esprit du corps was strong within him, and believing the 76th will be ordered to the seat of war shortly, he could not bear the idea that his old comrades should face the dangers of the field, and bear the hardships of a campaign, and leave him here living in inglorious ease. His is the true spirit of a soldier, and may God speed him. —Head Quarters.

On Monday last, four lads, the oldest only 14 years of age, while attempting to row a small skiff boat across the river above the Falls, at low water, were drawn into the rapids, and most singular to relate they passed through unhurt into the eddy below. It appears that finding themselves unable to stem the current, they turned the stern of the boat downwards, and thus came through safely, the spray flying over them, and the rapids hiding them at times almost from sight. —New Brunswick.

GRAND TRUNK.—The Prescott Telegraph says that locomotives are running on the road from Brockville (34 miles) towards Montreal, and that the line will be open through to this latter city during the approaching autumn.

GRAND FALLS, Sept. 13.—The Sheriff declared Mr. Waters returned, with a majority of 41 voters, under protest. Scrutiny demanded on the part of Mr. Cyr. Adjourned until Monday, 17th inst. Mr. Waters then addressed the assembly. Col. Combs also made a few remarks.

THE LIVERPOOL (N. S.) TRANSCRIPT.

contains the following extract of a letter, dated

BARBADOS, AUG. 11, 1855.

I have now to advise that this market, as well as the neighboring Colonies, is amply supplied with W. P. Lumber; during the present week upwards of one and a half million feet has arrived here, the whole of which including several cargoes from Bath and Bangor, have been obliged to proceed further in search of markets; and from my advice, I fear the result will be very unfavorable to shippers. Last sale here \$15, but as the crop is nearly over, and the demand falling, the price must recede. If cargoes are forced to the market, Codfish in supply \$3 1/2; Mackerel saleable, large No. 3, \$7. 74; good medium \$4 1/2; Alewives and Herring very dull. Bank exchange, \$484 at 90 days.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CARLETON.—We are informed that the corner stone of this edifice will be laid at noon, on Friday the 21st. The Hon. J. Robertson has kindly consented to perform this ceremony. We are likewise authorized to say, that members of all Evangelical denominations of Christians are cordially invited to be present on this interesting occasion.

We congratulate our Presbyterian friends in Carleton, at the gratifying progress they are making in the construction of their intended place of worship. —Courier.

A gentleman in Barbados (W. I.) writing on August 12th, reports the markets as exceedingly dull, more particularly in articles of breadstuffs. There were about 7500 barrels of flour on hand, the loss on which would be from \$2 50 to \$3 per barrel. Corn was unsaleable, owing to the heavy supply in the market. From Demerara, Trinidad and St. Thomas, the advices are about the same. Barbados was very healthy.

THE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD CROSSINGS ON THE CONTINENT.—In England the railroad is either carried over or under the old highways, wherever this is impossible in the country, gates are placed at the crossings, and men there stationed to open and shut them as occasion required. In the United States and Halifax the cars dash across the high ways, there being no protection for anyone or anything else. The Legislature ought to interfere in such cases. One of these cars may, some day, be the means of killing a car load of passengers. —Morn. News.

A GREAT LUMBERMAN.—The greatest lumberman in America is William Price of Quebec. He has erected a wharf at River Du Loup, 120 miles below Quebec, at a cost of \$120,000 to accommodate his lumber business. He is the most extensive dealer in North America; has 30 saws running near that place; 40 at St. John's bay; 22 in constant operation at Ha-ba-bay, and at the Saguenay Rapids 10 more. He also purchased some millions of feet from the Ottawa. It is said that he has furnished for some years past, employment for from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and freighted over a hundred ships annually, with lumber for European markets.

ANOTHER MURDER AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—Capt. Wright, formerly of New Orleans, and formerly commander of the steamer Jewess, which was wrecked some time since, attempted, on Friday night, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, to cowhide a Mr. Dean of Baltimore, who drew a huge bowie knife and plunged it into Wright's side; it is feared the wound will prove fatal.

A batch of European convicts—the first—had been landed at Singapore, (E. I.) and the pollution of the soil by them had caused much excitement. An indignation meeting of the citizens was immediately held, and the evil consequences to public morals and social order likely to flow from entertaining such corrupting of the British system of government were clearly pointed out.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg, communicated to Professor Holloway by B. Marchant, Esq. of the Gazette Office, Edgartown, Mass. Mr. Daniel Northon, of Edgartown, had a sore on his leg, which defied all ordinary remedies, and instead of improving him he only became worse. At last, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills; a few applications of the Ointment to his leg, effected a wonderful change for the better; it had swollen and angry appearance, and in a very short time he was completely cured. His leg is now quite sound, and he is able to resume his work, although sixty years of age. This astonishing cure will cure wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

"Sam, I have lost my watch overboard; it lies here in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?" "Yes," says Sam. "There are divers ways."

The way the Billions killed a cow on Wednesday was a caution. Cow was in the middle of the road, and before the iron horses could stop, she was dead, and rolled over into the valley below. The wonder is that the Butchers don't hire the Railway to do their work—it is so instantaneous, and so much the safer. But then the talk is that it would hardly pay. —Halifax B. N. American.

The number of persons who take pride in paying promptly their printer's bills is constantly increasing. They know the value of the press—appreciate the importance of having it well supported, and understand the many and almost constant struggles through which it battles its way in striving to anticipate the public wants, and in a competition with itself, the endeavor to give more for less pay, and in keeping up a system of interminable credit. It is right that men who look to the progress of the country, to the encouragement of industry, the increase of business, and to the success of all educational, social and moral enterprises of the age, should be solicitous for its maintenance. But there are some men—well meaning men, who are so much engaged in their own affairs that they do not find time to think of the claims of the press, or of the many ways in which it may contribute to the public prosperity. There are other men who neglect the whole subject, and even carry the matter so far as to let their account on the printer's book run along year after year without paying a dollar! What a vast difference between these men and those we first named. Reader, if you stand in the class of those in debt to the printer, you stand where you ought not, if you would fulfil the demands of the age, and contribute your share to the relief of our necessities.

How it was Done.—Jollybones says that when he was paying attention to the girls he could not raise courage enough to pay the question, though he tried to do so a dozen times, and would have been a lovely disappointed old fellow, troubled with the blues and hypochondria, had not his wife come to the rescue. For the benefit of throbbing hearts sighing in the bowers of love, and doing up in dimity, we give the secret as it was told to us. Mrs. R. invited him to dinner, and of course to dinner he went. The good things were all dished up, and the party drew around the table. Mrs. R. listened to the agreeable, and all went nicely until the last course when Jollybones noticed his angel missing something.

"Pray dear, what shall I help you to?" said Jollybones.

"I really don't know," then glancing towards the head of the table, she added, "mother, do you think a little marriage ceremony would hurt me?"

But before Jollybones had turned his eyes towards "mother," she had arisen and was going to the kitchen for another pot of tea. That night the marriage ceremony was dished up to the mutual satisfaction of all parties.

A village pedagogue in despair with a stupid boy, pointed at the letter A, and asked him if he knew it? "Yes, sir," "Well, what is it?" "I know him very well by sight, but not me, if I can remember his name."

"At length," said an unfortunate man who had been ruined by vexatious lawyers, "at length I have found happiness, for I have reduced to necessity, and thus, in the only thing I know of, I am happy."

"Why, doctor," said a sick lady, "you are giving me the same medicine that you are giving to my husband; why to that?"

"All right," replied the doctor, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

"My dear," said an Irish gentleman to his wife, "I would rather the children were kept in the nursery when I am at home, although I should not object to their noise, if they would only be quiet."

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References: Gen. Edward Everett, L. L. D., Rev. James Walker, D. D., Francis Pickens, D. D., and many others.