

New York Correspondence.

Receipts of gold from California. Arrivals at San Francisco on the 14th, have brought two millions and a half of the Pacific Railroad. Length and cost. Mr. Whitney. Quicker. Cost of emigration.

The exports of gold from our California regions have become almost stereotyped news. At least we expect them regularly once a fortnight by the steamer. Those which left San Francisco on the 14th, have brought two millions and a half of gold dust, with 12,000 passengers for the Atlantic States.

Nearly 27,000 people arrived at San Francisco during the past eight months, and of whom 18,000 were males, 4,738 females, and 698 children. 18,000 left in the same time, most of them were men. So changeable is that population. Nearly 4,000 of these arrivals were from Chinese ports. What an astonishing fact is this Chinese exodus? Who can foretell its consequences, and what will be the results of this vast body of the Celestials mingling with our Christian population and institutions, and many of them returning to their own land, may have with more correct notions of civilization and religion, than in this astonishing revolution now going on in China, and better days seem evidently about to dawn upon the crowded and superstitious borders of that vast and secret empire.

The total value of taxable property in San Francisco is \$28,802,200, being an increase of \$1,000,000 over the valuation of last year. A vast number of new buildings are going up in that city. They are generally fire proof and brick, and some very costly. Two will cost \$200,000 each, and others \$75,000.

The citizens have also met for the first time to consider the construction of a Pacific Railroad. Those who had explored the country, pronounced it favorable for a road. The meeting was enthusiastic. This enterprise begins to excite attention everywhere among us. At the capital of the new golden State the work is looked upon as practicable, and to be finished at a cost not larger than the amount of a single year's product of the gold mines. Mr. Whitney who planned the original scheme of a railway to the Pacific, only a few years ago, was by most people, esteemed a visionary enthusiast. He was heard, but not listened to as an entirely in advance of our age. I know him well, and his perseverance, and respect for him is so near the prospect of realization. Honour the illustrious man, whose plan will unite the two vast oceans of our continent, by the giant force of steam and railroads!

The cost of such a track 1,800 miles long is estimated from forty to fifty millions of dollars. From sixty to sixty-five millions are now the annual products of the Californian mines. Quick silver begins to be an important item of trade to the amount of \$1,000,000 each, were shipped from San Francisco, in six months of the present year. This at 70 cents the lb., its price amounts to \$600,000. Such a railroad would greatly facilitate passengers, who now expend 22 millions annually in their transportation; and \$17 millions are the estimated sum paid in time, labor, and actual expenses by the emigrants over the plains in the years 1851-2, to California. Yours, &c.

When separated by many a weary league from a happy home, bow dear to our hearts, is one of these memories of affection. With what anxious longing do we look for every mail, every steamer, that can bring us tidings from those we love. And oh! how the heart beats with excitement, and the eyes sparkle with pleasure, when one of these white-winged messengers is put into our hands. With trembling fingers we unfold the precious missive, and with eager haste peruse the well-known characters. Lost to all external things we hold commune with those far-away. In imagination we are again within the walls rendered sacred by every to association can bind, every link affection can forge. Memory recalls familiar scenes and places before the mind in vivid distinctness each beloved form. Our imaginations increase till the full heart swells over, invoking blessings on the author's head.

The telegraph message, mocking time and space by its lightning speed, and filling the soul with secret dread may satisfy some—an oral communication by a trusty friend may do for others—but give to me the long, well-filled sheet overflowing with sympathy, tenderness, and love, of which every line and every word are a treasure, to cheer me up when absent and away.

Earth and Heaven. This world, truly, is beautiful. Where'er we turn our eyes, in nature's wide domain, naught but beauty—beauty every where, greets our vision. The green fields, the wide-spreading trees, the laughing flowers, the decked earth's surface in such variety, the mountain height, the woodland shade, the broad majestic river, the tiny rill, the fountain spring, the rushing torrent, the boundless ocean, laving, with rippling waves, the shores of myriad glittering isles, the planets, gliding under the chastened radiance of the queen of night, the firmament glowing with the noon-day light of a resplendent sun, the blue ether studded with shining gems—oh! look at all this, and see how goodly are mundane things.

But if this earth is so fair, of which all things are destined to fade and die, to be changed, and pass away—where death still blights and desolates in its furious struggle with life, how beautiful must be that land where dwells unbroken day—where every sorrow flies, and everlasting pleasure reigns in redeemed hearts. O! the joys of God's glory—the endless praise of the Lamb, and ever quaff of the stream of life, flowing from the throne of the Most High.

General Intelligence. News by the R. M. Steamer. The news by the R. M. Steamer Canada, which arrived at this port on Thursday last, is not very important, except so far as the Russo-Turkish affairs are concerned. From the accounts in the English papers, we are led to fear that the questions in dispute will not be settled but by an appeal to arms. The Czar, it is said, has succeeded in detaching the Emperor Austria from the Alliance of the other great European Powers. Two French steam-frigates, the Magador and Goner, and a British war-steamer, the Niger, and a British steam-frigate, the Tiger, have entered the Dardanelles and anchored before Constantinople. A difference of opinion seems to exist as to the object of the French and English Ambassadors, who, with the consent of the Porte, issued the order for the appearance of these war-vessels; proposed, some think it was in readiness to suppress an insurrectionary movement in Constantinople, which it was feared might be attempted by some fanatic Mussulman; to correct the Emperor of Turkey to declare war and commence immediate hostilities; or that this naval force was summoned to overawe Russia, and to defend Constantinople in case of an actual invasion on the part of the Russians. Be that as it may, affairs are becoming more and more complicated, and the continuance of peace more and more

problematical. Indeed, the news of the world, has a pangraph to the effect, that it was rumored, that as soon as the Czar heard of the Dardanelles being entered by a portion of the French and English fleet, he issued orders for the immediate crossing of the Danube, and that a general engagement between the Russians and Turks was confidently expected in a few days. So the matter stands at the latest dates. The news by the next steamer, will be looked for with great interest.

THE FINAL MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE TURKS.—Schuma, Sept. 11.—The Turkish army is now making the last preparations usual before entering on a campaign. The different bodies of troops are all provided with the means of transport. Great magazines are being formed for the maintenance of the army during six months; and in Roumelia an army of reserve, composed of Redifs, is being organized. The marching army now numbers upwards of 80,000 men of regular infantry (troops of the line), and 10,000 irregular foot soldiers, about 10,000 cavalry, and upwards of 150 pieces of field artillery, of different sizes. This army would be very tempting in quarters, and in the more than here, because everything has been prepared with the utmost care and diligence. Three lines have been fortified—the Danube, the line stretching from Varna to Schuma, and another line situated further back, commencing at the river Kameisk, which is prolonged towards the east, and embraces every pass of the Balkan, the supreme city of Sofia. Upwards of 44 points are fortified, and altogether 129 different fortified works have been constructed. Works of colossal proportions have been undertaken and executed, and the greatest energy has been displayed. Should fortune be favorable to Omer Pacha, the commander-in-chief, and if he is well informed of the enemy's movements, and can concert his forces at the proper time and opportunity, I am of opinion that in the Balkans, the Russian general would have more success than the whole of his army for one great blow, attacking the Russian army on their nearing the border of his line of defence—in that case there is every probability of his deciding the first campaign. Schuma has in a very short time become a vast impregnable entrenched camp, which it was almost impossible to take so long as it is garrisoned by a sufficient force. If the Turkish Government had but had the foresight to turn Schuma into a complete fortress, the Russian general would have more success, and could have Schuma in charge of a less considerable number of troops. The Russians continue to fortify themselves in the Principality.

THOSE WHO SPEAK OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE do not generally give sufficient attention to the rich elements of which the country governed by the Mahomedan dynasty can boast. The resources of the Turkish empire have as yet been almost wholly undeveloped. The rich country over which the dominion of the Sultan extends, embracing the most fertile portions of Asia, is traversed by few roads; immense distances separate the different cities, and the communications are so difficult, owing to the want of roads, that the transport of the products of the country increases their cost in a disproportionate ratio. Of late years the Turkish Government has awakened to a sense of the great disadvantages attached to such a state of things, and the construction of roads is being undertaken in one or two places. Roads are being made, for instance, from Broussa to the port of Gumbek, and has made some progress. The works, however, being stopped of late, in consequence of the great military preparations; but they are shortly to be recommenced. The Turkish exchequer has at the present moment such an extraordinary call upon it, that the material development of the country, and its resources are immense, has become a second consideration.

IMMENSE DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND OTHER PRECIOUS METALS IN TURKEY.—A discovery has been made in Turkey in the course of the railway survey, which will probably increase the Czar's avidity for that fine country. Messrs. Leahy, the engineers of the contemplated railway, have returned to Constantinople, bringing with them large quantities of almost every sort of metalliferous ore, viz. gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, antimony, arsenic, and iron, and also coal, saltpetre, and sulphur. It is calculated that the annual produce of the fields may be four millions sterling. The gold has been found near Adrianople, in the plains formed by the earthy deposits, and in the ferruginous sands of the river Arda, and also on the slopes of Mount Pion and Mount Owa in Thessaly, amidst a forest of cedars, and in the mountains. The silver and lead mines appear to be of most value, and of immense extent, particularly those of Mount Pion, where more than 200 different galleries have been already opened, showing an amount of richness in mineral deposits almost fabulous. The lead mines of Mount Pion are only three or four miles from the harbours Zagra and Volo, and have an abundance of water power and fuel.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The city occupies a triangular promontory of land between the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn. It is about three miles and a half in length, and from one to four miles in breadth, and is enclosed by a triple range of walls twelve or thirteen miles in circumference, and entered by twenty-eight gates. It is built on an undulating declivity, rising towards the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance, with its many minarets, towers, cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but internally it consists mostly of a labyrinth of ill-paved, crooked, dirty lanes, and low built small houses, of wood or rough hewn stone. There are a number of public buildings, which amply supply the city with water. The population is estimated at 400,000, including Galata and Pera, and it is composed of about 150,000 Greeks and Armenians, 20,000 Europeans, 60,000 Jews, and the remainder Turks and Arabians. There are between 300 and 400 mosques in the city and suburbs, 40 Mohammedan colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, 130 public baths, and 180 hanks or inns, besides numerous bazars, coffee-houses, and caravanserais. The seraglio is to the east of the city, and comprises an area of about three miles, separately enclosed by walls, and extending down to the sea of Marmora. The Golden Horn is a fine harbour, deep enough to float ships of the largest size, it can receive 1,200 sail-of-the-line, and it is always full of mercantile and other vessels. On the north shore of the Golden Horn are the imperial arsenals and dockyards; there is always a strong garrison of troops in this city, and many new barracks have been built by the late and present Sultan. The commerce of the port is extensive, but not so great as at first might be anticipated.—The city is the seat of the Greek, Armenian, and Catholic-Armenian patriarchs.

FAMINE AND CHOLERA IN BURMAH.—There has been no outbreaks in Burma, but a terrible famine is spreading over the length and breadth of the land. The rice crop has failed throughout the Pegu provinces, and is now so scarce that three new crops, or Bils, might be raised. Taking into consideration the prices in that country and in England, these wages are equivalent to the loaf at home being sold for five shillings. At Rangoon some shiploads of rice have arrived from Calcutta, and are selling at a moderate price, so that the scarcity is not so much felt there as up the country. All Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN PAYTON.

Some devoted friends in England, of the cause of the distressed in India, are conferring together on the propriety of adopting a plan for transmitting to China a million copies of the New Testament. Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in various parts of England. The total amount of imports of gold from Australia into England for the week immediately preceding Oct. 1, was £50,000. Owing to the depression of the markets in Australia, prices had fallen from 30 to 50 per cent. We see it stated that 80,000 barrels of flour were about to be shipped to England. Thomas Black, a Scotchman, who has been doing duty as a petty officer on board of Her Majesty's ship "Fencer," has come into possession of property amounting to £20,000. An endemic fever is decimating the population of Rome. Five vessels have already arrived at Shidcut, N. B. from Newport, (Wales), with men and material for the railway from thence to this city.—The next shipments of railway iron, we understand, will be made by the 15th inst. The contractors appear to be making their arrangements, and conducting their work, in that quiet but systematic manner which usually produces the most satisfactory results in the shortest time possible. We understand that tubular iron for Railway Bridge over the Sacoque River, (which falls into the Southern Sea), has been ordered, and has been shipped from England by Messrs. Jackson & Co.—N.B.

The True Witness and the Commercial Advertiser have both been writing in opposition to Rev. Mr. Jenkins' Appeal of a Protest to the Donny Bible, thus showing Roman Catholicism and High Churchism united in their hostility to the cause of Evangelical Christianity.—Montreal Witness.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—Boston, Oct. 7.—The lightship at Minto's Ledge broke from its moorings during the gale last evening, and has not since been heard of. A steamer has been despatched in search of it. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Intelligence contains a letter from the Legation at Mexico, affirming that Santa Anna's military movements are only for the purpose of restraining the Indians in their unlawful incursions from the American side of the Rio Grande. The Steamer Princeton, late the flag-ship of Com. Shubrick, at the fishing grounds, having returned from that expedition, lies at the Brooklyn Navy yard, awaiting further orders.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE NORTH.—Grand Cay, Sept. 20.—There has been a report of yellow fever at this place, 50 of which had proved fatal. At Fort Gibson all but 17 adults of the place have been attacked by the scourge and 60 cases have proved fatal. The epidemic is now spreading on the plantations, and is very fatal. 73 deaths have occurred at Lake Providence, out of a population of 180 inhabitants. The fever is raging fearfully at Vicksburg, Natchez, and Yazoo City, and at every place on the Mississippi river between Princeton and the Balize. The report of a frost in this region is entirely untrue. Our planters are shipping no cotton to New Orleans at present.—Baltimore Sun.

THE RELEASE OF KOSTA.—The National Intelligence confirms the statement, that the Austrian Government has consented to the liberation of Kosta, on condition that he should be put on board of an American vessel and return direct to the United States. The determination the Austrian Minister at Constantinople was instructed to communicate to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister.—B.

The Methodists in Maine are taking measures to erect a Female Seminary, with its main object, to be the establishment of a female college institute. Letters from Geneva announce the conversion of thirty-nine persons from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism. NO WONDER HE WAS THANKFUL. Read and Judge for Yourself. Gentlemen,—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M.'s Celebrated Liver Pills, I have great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints of all various diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M.'s Celebrated Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave. But it is always a strong guardian of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M.'s LIVER PILLS. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees. This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint. WM. HISS, Traveller in Western N. York.

P. S. Dr. M.'s Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great American Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and British Provinces. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take note of Dr. M.'s LIVER PILLS. There are now other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Agents in Halifax, WM. LANGLEY and JOHN PAYTON.

Marriages.

In the Wesleyan Church, at Poughkeeps, on the 12th inst. by Rev. E. B. Smith, M. A., assisted by Rev. W. M. Barry, M. A., the following marriages were solemnized:—Miss Sarah Black, both of the above named towns. At Poughkeeps, on Tuesday, 20th inst. by Rev. W. M. Barry, M. A., assisted by Rev. E. B. Smith, M. A., the following marriages were solemnized:—Miss Sarah Black, both of the above named towns. At Poughkeeps, on Tuesday, 20th inst. by Rev. W. M. Barry, M. A., assisted by Rev. E. B. Smith, M. A., the following marriages were solemnized:—Miss Sarah Black, both of the above named towns.

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Deaths.

At St. John, N. B., on the 20th inst., Mr. George M. ... At New York, on Monday, Oct. 16th, by the Rev. T. C. Young, M. A., the following marriages were solemnized:—Miss Sarah Black, both of the above named towns.

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Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX. ARRIVED. On Wednesday, October 12, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Thursday, October 13, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Friday, October 14, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Saturday, October 15, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Sunday, October 16, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Monday, October 17, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Tuesday, October 18, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Wednesday, October 19, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Thursday, October 20, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Friday, October 21, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Saturday, October 22, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Sunday, October 23, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Monday, October 24, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Tuesday, October 25, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Wednesday, October 26, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Thursday, October 27, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Friday, October 28, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Saturday, October 29, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Sunday, October 30, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ... On Monday, October 31, Brig Richard Cook, London, 40 days—bound to St. John, N. B. ...

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