ences. According to the Russian penal code, these condemnations are variously graduated.—The punishment is hard labor for life, or for a certain number of years; after which the felon becomes a colonist, receiving land, a house and some cattle, and being attached to some rural community, and enjoying the right of this class of inhabitants. Smaller offences are punished with transportation for a lesser number of years, with the privilege of returning to Russia. Serfs condemned for any offence whatever never return into bondage; and thus Siberia becomes, to them at least, [illegible]

Political offenders are distributed over Siberia according to the decision of the sovereign, and of the courts martial by which they are condemned. Such offenders are generally formed into battalions, forming the corps of the Siberian army. If the verdict does not define the exact number of years of their service, they remain in the army 20 or 25 years, and then resign to become colonists and members of some community. Such a convict very seldom, and that only through some extraordinary exception, can be promoted to the grade of a commissioned officer. Those not condemned to transportation for life, can, after their term is expired, return to their families. After the insurrection in St. Petersburg in 1825, and that in Poland in 1830, many were sent to Siberia for life.—Their destination was principally to the Altai Mountains. But no hard labor was imposed upon them. They count or are inscribed as prisoners; most of them, however, being supported by their relatives at home, they look for means of gaining additional wealth to the cities. As a general rule transportation to Eastern Siberia is considered a somewhat more severe punishment than to Western Siberia.

Wives and children following the exiles, lose all their status and privileges enjoyed in Russia. The bulk of the Russian population in Siberia, by which the rudiments of civilization have been introduced, consists of merchants trading thither.—They are established in boroughs and cities, or in agricultural districts, but perform military duties and those of internal police. There are also many Cossacks with some Mongolian tribes, who have immigrated from China, and who preserve their customs and manners—some becoming Christians, others not. These are called Buryats by the Russians. The dissenters and descendants of convicts form the rest of the population. The Russians, as we have said, are traders, merchants, mechanics, operatives, miners and agriculturists.—But if natives intend to devote themselves to agriculture, they are allowed to select the best lands [illegible]

The destination of the social organization of Siberia is, that no kind of serfdom exists, or can be introduced there. Otherwise, too, the inhabitants enjoy, comparatively, more liberty and independence than those of Russia proper. The requirements of the Government from the population are insignificant, and its pressure, therefore, is less heavy. Thus slowly, but uninterruptedly, cemented grain by grain, a State is growing on political and social foundations, wholly different from the mother country, not only unstained by serfdom, but even possessing a certain democratic equality. Almost the only distinction of classes is that of the Government officials. Nobility, with its privileges, is there unknown. The whole soil of Siberia belongs to the Crown; and it is already a fixed principle with the Emperors not to surrender any Crown Lands to serfdom. As far as Siberia is concerned, the Czars are free sellers. No nobleman can migrate thither with his servants; and, saving some body-servants of officials, serfs are unknown.

The Russians are the cultivators of the soil; the native nomads breed horses, cattle and sheep. But the principal wealth of Siberia lies in mining and gold-washing. The Altai Mountains, running along its southern frontier, are subdivided into various chains — as that of the Little Altai, the Sayonskoi, the Lowriskoi, the Jablonnoi, and the Great Altai—all of them containing various ores, considered by some geologists to be the richest on the globe. The sparseness of the population prevents the thorough working of these hidden treasures. Gold-washing is the principal, or rather, the exclusive industry. All the principal rivers, with most of their confluents and tributaries, have their sources in the Altai, and carry gold. The business is conducted by Government prisoners, and by private persons, subject to a tax which is not excessive. The gold-produce is carried to the City of Barnaoul, situate in the Government of Tomsk, in Western Siberia, in the centre of the Little Altai chain. There are the furnaces, the assays, and the central mining administration.—The pieces, and especially the gold brought by private individuals, are purchased by the Government for cash at equitable prices, and thence conveyed to St. Petersburg.

The valleys in the Altai are covered with gorgeous vegetation in summer, and various nutritious grasses, cover the plains of South-Western Siberia. In some parts, wheat is cultivated; but, as long before, the earth is covered with snow, the frost comes with exceeding intensity, this important product, as well as fruit trees, cannot be cultivated on a large scale. Rye, oats, barley and buckwheat thrive, and in some spots, potatoes and other vegetables.

The Capital of Western Siberia is Tobolsk, situated on the river Irtysh. It has some 20,000 inhabitants, and is the commercial metropolis of the whole of Russian Asia. Its trade carried on with the European interior of the Empire, and extending to China, is very brisk and extensive. Some fifty miles north of the Lake of Baikal, the city of Irkutsk, situated at the confluence of three rivers, of which the Angara forms the principal, is the Capital of Eastern Siberia. The site, surrounded by elevated wooded hills, is very picturesque.—Irkutsk has about five thousand inhabitants, and the Governor-General of the Eastern Territory resides there.

Not long since the country of South Lake Baizal, embracing nearly the whole chain of the Altai was organized into a government called the Trans-Baikalan. It is the richest country for mineral purposes in Northern Asia. The natives are gradually converted; and, as far as possible, the clergy selected from among them, the rites of the church being performed in their own dialects. Various languages, Greek, for the Pole, Latin, Russian, and so forth, are severally employed for this purpose in Siberia.

These vast Asiatic possessions have been of late increased by the annexation of a very extensive territory destined to form the jewel of Siberia.—Russia has taken possession of the entire left bank of the Amour, that is, from the junction of the River Skilka and of the Argun, down to its mouth at that part of the Pacific called the Sea of Okotsk.

The country situated on the left side of the Amour; is occupied by a few nomadic bands of Tartars, no fixed settlement or any kind of cities existing there. Although nominally considered under the supremacy of China, it was, in fact, a region without a master. Many years ago Russian traders descended the river Silipdi, and some other streams running and debouching in the Amour, and visited the Chinese towns thereon.—The Celestial authorities, as well as the inhabitants, spoke of the left bank of this river as naturally belonging to Russia. The regular occupation of the territory took place in 1849. It was prepared with care and foresight. Two small iron steamers were built in Shika, a mining establishment situated on the river of the same name.—These steamers laden with guns, arms, ammunition, stores and implements of all kinds served to convey the Governor-General, his staff, and some infantry soldiers. They were accompanied by about one hundred rafts and barks with Cossacks. The river, carefully explored and sounded, proved navigable, within it rapids, or any other serious incumbrance. At the end of thirty three days the expedition reached the mouth of the river, and a permanent establishment was planted there. Industry and activity began. A few miles down on the opposite side is situated a Chinese town, and a good understanding exists between the two banks. The natives made no opposition whatever to the expedition nor the occupation. The Russians do not interfere with them, nor does the Government limit their roving life, or exact any kind of service. The harbor is very deep and extensive, being nearly shut out from winds by the Russian navigators years before the expedition. The whole land is covered with meadows and forests full of the best kind of lumber, and excellent oak for naval constructions. The soil is fit for all kinds of culture. In all Siberia, Amour, is spoken of as the land of promise; and so it will become when agriculture and industry shall wake it into genial life.

The acquisition of this part of the country and of the mouth of the Amour, is the most valuable [illegible] Russia during the reign of Nicholas. It gives [illegible] vitality to Siberia. When Petersburg, Trade will be opened with China, Japan, California, as the empire comes to take full advantage of its new outlet on the Pacific.—*New York Tribune.*

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—The following incident has just been communicated to us, which affords an interesting proof of the deep sympathy which pervades the public mind for our gallant soldiers in the East:—On Friday last, the Rev. Mr. McNair, late of Gourock was about to take his departure and [illegible] as Chaplain to the Hospitals at Scutari, and secured the services of a street porter from the nearest stand, west end of St. George's Road, to convey his luggage to the railway, who upon reaching the terminus, begged to enquire whether his employer was Mr. McNair, and on being answered in the affirmative, positively refused to accept of any fee, stating, as his reason, that having heard him preach in St. Matthew's Church on the Sabbath week previous, he knew he was going to the seat of war, and would be very useful to many of this poor suffering countrymen, and was proud of such an opportunity of furthering the object of his mission in the only way he could. Upon being pressed for his name, that the small sum he was entitled to should be placed to his credit on behalf of the hospitals, on Mr. McNair's arrival, he still, with most genuine modesty, declined to give it, and at length requested, that a Bible might be purchased with it, and presented to some poor soldier who had none.

The Rev. Robert McNair, A. M., late of Gourock, Scotland, and previously minister of St. James, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has been appointed one of the Scottish Chaplains to the army, and by latest intelligence from Scotland has demitted his charge, and had left for the hospital at Scutari, the appointed scene of his labours. Mr. McNair is well known and highly esteemed in these colonies where he sojourned for nearly three years, and now that he has embarked on this new and interesting mission, we doubt not that the prayers and best wishes of many of his old friends will go with him. From his Missionary zeal, his experience, his winning manner—and his great aptitude in suiting himself to circumstances—he is singularly qualified for the post which he now occupies, and we sincerely trust that under the Blessing of God, he may be the means of leading many a sick and wounded soldier to a knowledge of the Saviour, and of shedding comfort into many a sorrowful heart.

Mr. McNair's letter to the Home Record, during his labours here were read with great interest. And we hope ere long to have an opportunity of perusing some of his communications from Scutari, which we will gladly transfer to the pages of this periodical. Many of our readers who had before but a general interest in those exposed to the dangers of the war, will now have one personal friend to connect them with the scenes of suffering and contest and quicken and engage their interest in the eventful movements that have taken place in the East. We beseech their prayers in his behalf of this fellow labourers among whom we number another very dear friend, that their lives may be spared and their labours abundantly blessed.

MASSACRE ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.

The train consisted of engine, tender, baggage-car and four passenger-cars, with one hundred and eighty passengers, and left Philadelphia at the usual time, 10 o'clock and 20 minutes. They had run about twenty-one miles and were two miles this side of Burlington, N. J., when the engineer discovered the morning train from New York approaching, and there being but a single track, he reversed the engine and commenced backing the train to the Burlington switch in order to allow the train to pass. They had gone backward about a mile, and were about the same distance distance from the switch, going at the rate of 20 or 25 miles an hour, when the accident occurred in this wise: A physician named Hannington was driving a span of horses before a carriage in which were four or five ladies, and attempted to cross the track ahead of the train; but the horses just got upon the track when they were struck by the first passenger car and instantly killed, one being thrown on one side of the track and his mate on the other. Neither of the persons in the carriage was materially injured, although under the circumstances, it seems wonderful. The train being on the move backward, the engineer did not see the collision until he saw one of the carriage wheels lying on the track as the engine passed over it. The conductor saw the horses and carriage and apprehended that the train would strike them, but the bell rope was out of order, so that he could not warn the engineer. He started through the cars, for the purpose of doing this in person, but was too late, and the car and horses struck before he could get there. The concussion threw the first passenger car off the track and down the embankment eight or ten feet high, and with the momentum that the train had at the time, the next two passengers cars were drawn down, one after the other, on top of the first, while the fourth was thrown clear over all of them with tremendous force. The fourth passenger car became detached from the baggage car, and this, together with the engine and tender, was left on the embankment above, and very little injury was done to these cars or those who occupied them.

The four passenger cars which went down the embankment were literally broken into fragments, and the wood-work of one of them was reduced to pieces, none of which were over four inches wide, every panel having been crushed apart.

Here followed a scene which those who beheld it represent as truly appalling—one that would shake the strongest nerves and sicken the stoutest heart. The cries of the mangled human beings who were buried beneath that chaotic wreck of materials almost palsied the sense; and disabled the arms of the few who were so fortunate as to render assistance. Those, however, who could extricate themselves and were not disabled by injuries, assisted by the residents in the vicinity, set themselves to work to remove their unfortunate companions from the ruins. It was some time, though, before their task was completed, timbers, iron wheels and axles being piled upon them in a confused mass; and, alas, there were too many who could not appreciate their labors, who felt not the heavy weight upon them—they were dead. Those who were got out alive were, almost without exception, injured in a greater or less degree—and were so seriously hurt, that their lives were despaired of, and the injuries were of every description and character imaginable. There were broken legs and arms, half scalped heads and fractured sculls, and every conceivable kind of flesh wounds.

The ladies of the place came with linen to bandage broken and bruised heads and limbs, and to speak these gentle consolations which woman alone can utter. The clergymen of the place, and among them Bishop Doane, were also present, and while one smoothed the pillow of a groaning sufferer, another, with hands clasped, would supplicate Heaven in behalf of some dying one.

Among the injured who were lying in the depot was a Spaniard, who was badly injured and a great sufferer, but he could not speak English, and there was no one present to whom he could make known his pains. A young lady in town who had the reputation of being a master of the Spanish, was sent for and came; but the groans and sobs with which the air was vocal affected both her nerves and memory to such a degree that she could not even speak her native tongue, much less the Spanish, and the poor Spaniard, after all, was compelled to make known his wishes as best he could.

At the time the train left which arrived in Jersey City at 12 o'clock, there were thirteen dead bodies lying at the Burlington Depot, beside some twenty-five or thirty wounded ones, many of whom it was thought must die. A great many of the injured were taken to private residences, which rendered it impossible to ascertain the actual number who had received injuries.

Miss Leeds escaped from injury in the most miraculous manner. The side of the car on which she was sitting was burst out, and the seat being raised very suddenly, precipitated her out upon the ground clear from the ruins without receiving the slightest injury.

A man, whose name we could not ascertain, was thrown a distance of over sixty feet, through the side of the car, and was landed uninjured on the roadside.

A Mr. and Mrs. Levy, of New-York, while sitting in the fourth car, were thrown out of the windows, and escaped almost unhurt, Mrs. Levy lost a box containing one thousand dollars' worth of diamond jewelry, which she had in her possession.

Among the killed was a middle-aged lady who was traveling in company with a daughter of about 14 or 15 years. The body of the mother the stricken child, bedewing the path she trod with tears of the intensest grief.

Another lady, who was supposed to be from Paterson, had her head severed from the body, and they were found a few feet apart, with the bonnet still upon the head and the ribband still fastened about the chin.

A man who attempted to escape by jumping was caught between the cars as they went over the embankment, and his body was completely cut in two just above the hips.

A train was sent down to the scene of the disaster from Burlington, and the dead bodies, together with the wounded who had not been conveyed to residences in the vicinity, were taken to the Burlington depot. Here the dead were covered with blankets to await the Coroner's investigation, and every aid that humanity could furnish was rendered to the injured sufferers.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Sept. 1, 1855.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the following is the contents of despatch received at the News Room:—

No event of importance from the seat of war.

Matters at Sebastopol were unchanged.

Russian loss at Sweaborg was only 50 killed and 150 wounded. The fortifications were destroyed.

Two British ships had fired on Riga without effect.

The British in the Sea of Azoff had blown up some sunken Russian ships of war.

The Russian loss in the battle of Tchernaya was nearly 4000 killed and wounded. The loss of the Allies 1,000.

The Russians were not pursued across the river, and held their former position.

Markets generally unchanged.

Consols 91, and Breadstuffs slightly advanced.

The *Courier* has made a vain attempt to make our Mechanics believe they would be all the better for a little starvation, and that our Farmers would amass wealth much more readily when the operatives were driven out of the country, and they left without customers for their produce. Its editor has wriggled and twisted through all the contortions of vacillation, until he thinks he has fairly twisted himself out of the question at issue. We started in the controversy with the idea of shewing the cause of its worship at yankee notions to the injury of our own workmen. We clearly proved we think, that it was because the writer had written himself into two fat Government situations. This we can assure our readers was the literal fact; and that gentleman grew lazy when he grew fat, and the Horse doctor was but in to the rescue. And who we would ask is better qualified? the man who can cure a broken wind, might surely also cobble up a broken backed Government. But our contemporary is in a very awkward fix, and we feel somewhat disposed to sympathize with him, as the man who has just vacated, has made so many ridiculous and supremely stupid assertions, in order to back up his visionary schemes of INTOXICATION and STARVATION that it would be difficult for even a clever man, to make anything like a respectable retreat, from the position he has so unfortunately assumed. We will take no undue advantage, however, of the present occupant of the chair editorial, but will give him a fair opportunity of either endorsing or repudiating the "free-trade" doctrines of his predecessor, and will pledge ourselves to be content, which ever horn of the dilemma he may choose to assume. And we will put the questions, as straight forward, as we would wish them answered. *Do you sir, believe that the flour was selling in* Prince Edward Island for £2, when it was in this city £3 per barrel, *in consequence of free trade?*—*Because it was so stated by him, do you believe* the mechanics of this city gave "an unmistakeable proof," of their love of free trade, at the last election, when they left the leader of the free trade faction at the foot of the poll? Because if you do and it was so asserted by your *illustrious predecessor*, it was a blunder of his, and tells against him.

Do you believe another of his assertions, that wages in England are one hundred per cent higher than they were before the free trade system was adopted? Because, if you do, you can perhaps tell the reason why emigration has so greatly increased since that period.

Do you believe that *free trade* has any effect whatever on Commerce? Because, if so, what else has caused such a depression in the price of ships and timber.

Your predecessor also asserted that free trade had caused the prosperity which this Province recently enjoyed. If so, what has caused the present state of things? When thousands and tens of thousands of pounds worth of best commercial paper is daily being shaved at enormous rates.

And lastly, sir, does it form a portion of the gentility and dignity of which you vaunt so loudly, that you use such scurrilous, abusive, and even obscene language towards the editor of the *Head Quarters*? and that you have given us the Lie, (which, of course, we excuse, knowing a tree by its fruits?) Because, sir, when we are set right on these points, not only ourselves, but the public in general, will be better able to judge of the cause you advocate, and the repute you are about to establish for the *Morning Courier*. With respect to the opinion held by the Mechanics of this City, relative to your favorite system, we may inform you, that your paper is looked upon as the fell destroyer of HOME INDUSTRY. The UPAS that poisons all in its vicinity. And as a counteracting principle they have banded themselves together to form an association whose weight and influence will tell "unmistakeably" at the coming election, how greatly they are enamored of the system which forms the undying theme of the *Morning Courier*.

THE ELECTION.—It is with great satisfaction that we are able to announce to our friends, that is the constitutional part of the community, that in consequence of a strong solicitation on the part of the Freeholders, to R. S. ARMSTRONG, Esquire, of the Parish of Simonds, one of our intelligent Yeomanry, that gentleman has consented to meet their wishes, in presenting himself as a Candidate for this County, at the approaching Election. Mr. A. is both known and respected in this County, he is "Native and to the Manor born," a youth of modest pretensions, and staunch British feelings. It pleases us to see the good sense of the community directed to the tillers of the soil, from which to select a Representative. A practical man, one who is directing his sole energies physically and mentally to the development of this country's exhaustless treasures, the produce of the soil.—We are designated by the radicals as ultra-Tories old fogies in principle, and obstructionists in practice. Be it so—let our actions speak for us. From whence do we choose our men? From between the handles of the plough, from the timber ponds, from the mill house, and from the Mechanics Bench. It is from these sources we draw forth the "*bone and sinew*" of the Province to represent its people. The men for us, are the men of the horny hands; men who mix with the people, feel for the people, and whose sympathies are in common with those of the people. Men who ask from their fellowmen no pledge for the first vacancy on the Bench. Men who like the one who bartered his chance for the office of Shipping Master after declaring at the hustings that he would take no place under the Government. But here are our two men, *not soliciting! but solicited!*:—and handsomely will they run over the course in style, and splendidly will they outstrip all competitors. The *Courier* endeavors to beg the question, when it voluntarily couples Mr. Godard, "whose calling and election is sure," with Mr. McLean. But, Mr. Courier, we are non-content. Old and whiney will not mix. We have made our Ticket, and we intend to go for the Ticket, the whole Ticket, and nothing but the Ticket. Go you and do likewise.

The nominations will take place on the 18th instant. The polling on the 22d, and the declaration on the 24th.

Messrs. Scoullar, McLean, and Hannibarry, have likewise announced their intention of appearing at the hustings.

THE FREEMAN.—It is seldom the editor of the *Freeman*, descends from his *convenient dignity* to notice editorially any remarks from the *Chronicle*, on the principle we presume that controversy elicits truth, and that truth and disaffection are anything but synonymous, and as the most prominent feature of that paper is now, and ever has been, covertly rebellious, it might probably prove injurious to its interests in a pecuniary point of view. Our object in penning the objectional remark, was to show that the Government *crumbs* had been taken from papers staunch in the cause of Constitutional freedom and British connection, and given to others the advocates of annexation and republicanism, and further, to shew that the leaning of the present Executive was anti-British, and hostile to our relations with the parent state. With respect to the *immediate* point on which the *Freeman* takes us up, and what is rather unusual with him gives us the *Lie*, he may by splitting hairs, or by a mere quirk, make something like a shew of truth in what he states. But we were classing the three papers, the *News*, the *Courier* and the *Freeman*, together. In short, as Cobbett has it, we were making them a noun of multitude, as for example, *these three city papers,—our present Executive,—a den of thieves*; and so forth. But will our contemporary of the *Freeman* have the effrontery to say that the *plunder* has not been divided among them? will he deny that all the Government work has been removed from the loyal to the disloyal, from the British to the anti-British portion of the press of the city. Because this is what we intended to convey, although ingenious shuffling might possibly give it another construction. The *Freeman* knows that this diversion of Government patronage has taken place, he knows also, that it was not only a Government order, but that it was also an old and a long *cherished promise* from the powers that be, and having worked hard for the boon he is now enjoying, he wishes like "*Sancho Panza*" to be permitted to munch his crust in quietude.

THE ELECTION.—It is pleasing to us at all times to be able to endorse the opinions set forth by our contemporaries, and for once we are fully able and cordially to agree with our contemporary of the *Freeman*, when speaking of Mr. Godard as a candidate for the County at the coming election, he says:

"If he be elected in spite of the Government then it will be a Government defeat; if he be elected with the tacit consent of the Government, and in order that the Government candidate may also get his election, then his election will be to the government not only a defeat, but a deep and indelible disgrace."

Most assuredly it will. You are perfectly right Mr. Anglin, and just as sure as you have said it, will it take place, because Mr Godard is booked for the first coach, and you will find in accordance with your expressed fears, that your party "have made but little progress, after all." But, sir, keep cool, the end is not yet. We shall save you the disgrace of running neck and neck with a conservative, by producing a span of sound, staunch, and every way calculated conservatives, who will walk the course with little opposition, and prove to the satisfaction of good men and true, that Radicalism is in the sear and yellow leaf, and that the day star of loyalty, truth and prosperity, is about to harbinger "the good time coming."

On Wednesday last, the largest and unquestionably one of the finest ships ever built at this port, was launched from the ship-yard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, on the west side of Courtenay Bay. She is named the "Morning Light," and is truly a magnificent vessel in every respect. Her dimensions are as follows:—Extreme length, 265 feet 3 inches; breadth, 44 feet 1 inch; depth, 28 feet 4 inches; measuring, 2,468 tons, O. M., and 2377 tons Register measurement. Under the new system of calculating tonnage, she measures 1555 tons under the second deck, 631 tons between the second and third deck, and 181 tons in the poop.—The proportions of the Morning Light are beautifully symmetrical, and she is finished with a gracefully modelled and neatly ornamented round stern, and an admirably carved full length female figurehead. Her main keelson is of pitch-pine, wrought in three depths, and the assistant keelsons are of the same material in two depths. She has three decks, besides a large poop and other houses on the upper deck, and the frame is of the best description of hackmatac, with pitch-pine and hackmatac beams; in addition to which the two lower decks are fitted with iron knees and the upper deck with wooden ones. She is also diagonally banded with iron riders, inside fore and aft, crossing each other amidships, and on the outside forward. This superb vessel was built under the special survey of Messrs. Tucker and Lupthorne, Provincial Surveyors for Lloyd's; and is generally considered as one of the finest and most elegantly finished ships ever built in New Brunswick. Her builders have constructed her for their own special use; and we regret to hear it rumoured, that they are about to retire from a business, in which they have been so successful, and have so materially increased the reputation of this Province for superiority in marine architecture.—*Observer.*

The Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for this City and County were opened in this City yesterday. Robert Shives, Esquire, was elected Foreman of the Grand Jury. Ten civil causes were entered for trial, but as usual, there was no criminal business to be transacted. On motion of Mr. Keane, Committees were appointed to prepare rules and regulations for regulating and regulating the licensing of all exhibitions, circuses and other shows, for hire and profit, and to properly order thereat in the County, and also for the regulation of carriages for hire, carriages, and truckages in the parish of Portland, and for fixing the rates and fares thereto. Mr. John Murray, the Market Inspector, was appointed to examine the mills on the River above the limits of the City, in order to prevent sawdust and other nuisances being thrown into the river. After some further routine business, the Session adjourned to meet again on Saturday next, and the Inferior Court to meet this day at 10 o'clock.—*Church Witness.*

☞ The great financial transaction of the day is the new French loan for £31,000,000. The French Minister of Finance informs the Emperor that three hundred thousand persons subscribed 3,600,000,000 francs, five times the amount that was called for. Of the sum total, 600,000 francs were from foreigners abroad.

Visit of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the Counties of Carleton and Victoria.—His Excellency left Fredericton on Thursday, and arrived at Woodstock about four o'clock, as noticed in our last impression. On Friday, about 10 o'clock, attended by his secretary, he repaired to the Hall of the Institute, where a number of the inhabitants had assembled for the purpose of presenting an address, to which a suitable reply was delivered; after which a large portion of the audience was formally introduced.

His Excellency, attended by a number of gentlemen, visited the Woodstock Mining Company, at Upper Woodstock, with which he expressed himself very much gratified, and stated, as we understand, that he had no doubt that the Company, once their works were fairly in operation, would reap an abundant return for their enterprise.

The farm of Ralph Kerr Inch, Esq., at present under the management of T. F. Sharp, Esq., was next visited, when his Excellency expressed the great pleasure he experienced in beholding the very high state of cultivation of the farm, and the very extensive scale on which the various roots and grain were grown, which he said were highly creditable to the agricultural tastes and talents of Mr. Sharp.

His Excellency after a pleasant drive to the Iron Mines in Jacksonville, and a close examination of the extensive deposit of this valuable mineral, returned to the village.

In the afternoon he visited the Copper Mines owned and lately opened by Mr. Stevens, now in England. No opportunity was afforded for a minute inspection of this valuable discovery; but there is reason to believe that it soon will be in full operation, and that the opening of the Copper and Iron works will be but the commencement of large and extensive mining operations in Carleton County.

His Excellency next proceeded to Richmond, and visited the well known farm of Charles Ferris, Esq., where he made a careful examination of the stock, and large and promising crops, including grain and roots of various kinds. His examination was doubtless the more minute from the very high character he had heard of Mr. Ferley's agricultural enterprise. He expressed much satisfaction at the appearance of the stock which had evidently been selected with much care and good taste, and that much attention must have been paid by Mr. Ferley in bringing his farm to the state of perfection in which he found it.

Mr. Ferley is well entitled to such a compliment for we know of no man in this County, and we doubt if any one in the Province has done more to dispel the idea that New Brunswick is not adapted for agricultural purposes.

His Excellency left on Saturday morning for Victoria County, and arrived at the Grand Falls the next morning. On Monday he visited the Little Falls, Edmundston, after which he returned to Andover, and made a visit up the Tobique river, and was to return to Fredericton yesterday (30th).—*Carleton Sentinel.*

We regret to learn that, in consequence of a gale of wind, the steamer "Island Queen" which left Halifax some weeks ago to assist in laying the submarine cable between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, had to cut adrift from the cable, which of course, was lost. We believe it was insured, but at this late period of the year, the attempt cannot be renewed, so that for this season there is an end to the scheme of getting earlier news from Europe.—Courier.

The following statistics of the English Post Office, have been lately published:

The present staff of the entire office consists of 21,674 persons. Mails are conveyed daily over 57,000 miles. The number of offices in the United Kingdom is 9,978. During the last year 616 new Post offices, deliveries to 1,242 places, and a London daily mail to fourteen towns, were established. At London it is contemplated to have an hourly delivery of letters within three miles of the post office.

The public bequests contained in the will of the late Honorable Abbot Lawrence were as follows:

To the Lawrence Scientific School,	$50,000
For building model lodging houses,	50,000
To the Boston Public Library,	10,000
To the Franklin Library in the city of Lawrence,	5,000
To the American Bible Society,	5,000
To the American Tract Society,	5,000
To the Home Missionary Society,	5,000
In all,	$130,000

MR. GEORGE GOUGHTON FRASER, the second son of the late Dr. Fraser of this City, has lately been Gazetted to an Ensigncy in Her Majesty's 37th Regiment. The young Gentleman thus promoted leaves to morrow for England on his way to Ceylon in the East Indies where the Regiment is at present stationed. He has our best wishes for a long and a happy career in his profession.—*Fred. Reporter.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held before John Bedell, Esquire, Coroner in this village, on Monday last, on view of the body of Wm. Hopkins, who came to his death by the upsetting of his wagon, from which he was thrown by violence. He lived from Saturday afternoon, when the accident occurred, till Monday morning. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held before John Bedell, Esquire, on the body of Hilliard Crock, found drowned a short distance below this place. The jury returned a verdict "Found Drowned," but how or by what means no evidence appears before the jury. It has since been ascertained that the deceased was drowned while endeavouring to cross from Bull's island on a log to the main land.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

THE OFFICERS OF THE "TIGER."—The thirteen British naval officers and midshipmen belonging to the unfortunate *Tiger*, who were not so lucky as their First Lieutenant to be set at liberty and write a book on Russia but were detained prisoners of war, have at length also been liberated, and arrived at Stettin last week, via Dantzic, on their way to England. They have been exchanged against a similar number of Russian officers of equal grades, and were accompanied to the frontiers of Prussia, where they were set at liberty by a picket of Cossacks. They were prisoners of war for five months, and were obliged to swear by the honour of their swords to remain inactive, and take no part in the war for seven months more.—On their arrival at Stettin, twelve of these gentlemen proceeded on immediately to Berlin for England. Lieutenant Seymour was the only one of the party who preferred resting a day from the fatigues of his journey before returning home.

☞ The present war has searched the wit of man for the discovery of weapons more effectual in the destruction of life and property, and from Lord Dundonald down to the Jack Tar who has lately offered to destroy the Russian fleet in Sebastopol, the trade of the "inventor" was never more rife. A Canadian youth named Joseph Duval, a mechanic residing in the Parish of Montmagny, has come to town for the purpose of submitting for the approval of the Executive and the military authorities a musket designed and constructed by him, on the principles of Sharpe's American revolvers. The musket [illegible] A number of these weapons, we understand, have been ordered for the Canadian Rifles, and we trust the merits of Sharpe's well known firearms will induce our military authorities to manifest a laudable anxiety to encourage native talent.—*Canadian paper.*

It appears that during the time between January 1847, and December, 1854, the whole number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom was 2,116,836, of which number nearly three-fifths emigrated during the last eight years, and nearly one-third in the last four years.

The Boston Atlas says:—"In the largest and best sense of the word, *we are heartily in favor of fusion.* We want a united North. We want to see the voters of the Free States joined in a solid phalanx, animated by a common spirit, and protesting with one tongue against the aggressions of slavery. We do not pretend to say this is to be accomplished; time and circumstances must determine the details, although tending everywhere to the same end."

THOUGHT IN THE CASE.—We really feel sorry for the difficulty under which our contemporaries of the *Freeman* and the *News* appear to be laboring. They complain and justly too, of the running of the Courier, in coupling Mr. Godard with their candidate, Mr. McLean. Why, Bless your poor unsophisticated hearts, the *Courier* is too old for you. They see looming up in the distance a coming change, and are preparing accordingly. The *Courier* has no politics—never had any, they [illegible] and God, is sufficient. The loaves and fishes are the only motive power, and like TALLEYRAND, they can hold the candle to any party. To our friend, ANGLIN, who really does possess both talent and independence, we would say come out from among them, they are only using both you and your friends, the Jesuitical cats' paws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for their use. It is high time, that you had made the discovery, it is yet our hope that the scales may fall from the eyes of the deceived, and that detecting the fraud that is now practised, they will come over to the side of honesty.—*Com.*

PLEASURE EXCURSION TO BOSTON.—Now is the time to take a cheap and pleasant trip to Portland and Boston, the floating palace *Adelaide* will leave her wharf on Monday Morning next. Tickets there and back—Boston $6; Portland $5; good in all September.

The A. made the passage last week to Portland in 16 hours, the quickest on record.

BOAT RACE.—The St. John Crew and Boat left in the *Admiral*, yesterday morning, to contest their skill with the Boston Boat Club. The match is for $2000. To come off 13th instant, in 8-oared Gigs. Distance, twelve miles. The race it is expected will be a close one.

The Halifax Club have challenged our boys for a trial of skill to take place at Halifax. This is not fair. We went there before and carried off the money. The Halifax oarsmen should come here this time and do the same—if they can.

THE HARVEST IN CANADA.

The wheat is very long, and is filling favorably, and there is no appearance of the fly. In lowlands, we hear complaints of rust, but they are not general. Potatoes and root crops of all kinds show a vigorous growth never exceeded, and a prospect of an unusual large crop. Buckwheat, which has been largely sown on account of the small quantity of seed required to the acre, looks well. Corn is the only crop which looks backward and it is improving fast, and with dry weather and the absence of early frosts will yet be an average.

Having taken some pains to ascertain the probable amount of the growing crop, which has been done by comparing the amount of land in cultivation, in different sections, with that under crop when the census returns were prepared, with the state of the crop that year and now, we give the following table as a fair approximation to the result. It must be borne in mind, that the season that the census returns were taken, was an unusually bad one and not an average:—

Wheat	7,000,000 bus.
Barley	1,000,000 "
Rye	600,000 "
Peas	1,500,000 "
Oats	12,000,000 "
Buckwheat	925,000 "
Indian Corn	700,000 "
Potatoes	8,000,000 "

Under favorable circumstances, will be found that this estimate is rather under than above the mark, for the crop of Lower Canada. The amount of ground under cultivation is fully a third more than that cropped in 1851, and the present appearance of the crops beyond comparison. The present population of Lower Canada is about one million, and after deducting the amount necessary for seed, and food, there should be an amount of five million bushels of grain for exportation, without taking into the account at all. There never was a period in her history that Lower Canada had as favorable a prospect before her, and the energy which her agricultural population has brought to bear against the difficulties they have had to contend against, with God's blessing, will recover in one year, all that she lost by the three years drought.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE.—Some steps are being taken in Canada to extend the commercial intercourse of the Province with France, the mother country of a considerable portion of the population; and the visit of M. de Belvèze, Captain of the frigate Imperieuse, of the Imperial French Marine, has been availed of at Montreal and Quebec to bring the subject prominently forward. The visit of the French officer has for its object the promoting of trade relations between Canada and France. He has been for a couple of years in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and has busied himself in collecting various information in relation to its trade. It was stated at a recent meeting that it would be both desirable and advantageous to supply M. de Belvèze with public documents that would afford him information relative to the trade and resources of Canada.—It was in consequence of the previous report of this officer that he was sent on his present mission by the Emperor, who is also sensible of the generous grant of the Canadian Legislature for widows and orphans of the allied army. The total exports from Canada in 1854 were £6,312,327. To Great Britain there were £2,718,178; and to foreign countries, £46,352 only. Canada might do a large direct trade with France, but the present tariff is of a nature to shut it out. To impose a duty of 1s. 6d. per gallon on light French wines, for instance, is to prohibit, their importation; but if these fiscal restrictions were removed, there can be no doubt that a large direct trade would immediately spring up.—London Morning Herald, August 2.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PEOPLE ON THE WESTERN CONTINENT.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* states that during the late trip of the U. S. sloop of war *Decatur* through the straits of Magellan, Dr. Bainbridge and another officer obtained leave of absence for a few days, during a calm, and were landed at Terra del Fuego. They then ascended a mountain to the height of 3,000 feet, when they came upon a plain of surpassing richness and beauty. Fertile glades, the greatest variety of fruit trees in full bearing, and signs of cultivation and settlement. Their appearance astonished the inhabitants, who, however, did not treat them unfriendly. The men all range from 6 to 6 1-4 feet in height, well proportioned, very athletic, straight as an arrow.—The women were among the most perfect models of beauty ever formed, averaging 5 feet in height, very plump with small feet and hands, and with jet black eye. The writer adds:—

Their teachers of religion speak the Latin language, and have traditions from successive priests through half a hundred centuries. They tell us that this island was once attached to the main land, that 1,000 years ago, by their records, their country was visited by a violent earthquake which occasioned the rent known as the Straits of Magellan; that on the mountain which lifted its head to the sun, whose base rested where the waves now roll, their great temple which accounts for the [illegible] which must have been 17,200 feet high, and over 1,100 feet high, built of pure gothic marble.

A PRIZE FOR PRAISE.—Some time or five months ago the family of Mr. Wm. Pulford, of Wyndham, were poisoned in some mysterious manner; last week, Mrs. Pulford died on the following day, though all the others have since recovered. Investigations are yet in progress, though rumor points the community to a [illegible] from which the poison was administered among the various articles. We shall give full details as soon as they can be had in reliable shape.—*Waterville Mail.*

Mrs. Foster Ervey, residing in Newbald, Tompkins County, New York, on Sunday morning gave birth to four fine children, three girls and a boy.—The weight of each was five pounds to a fraction. Dr. Sherwood reports the mother and children as doing well.—*Both paper.*