

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Not the least important item of news from the North is the decision of Sweden resulting in her union with the Western Powers on certain conditions; which, we understand, mean that, in the contingencies of peace being forced upon Nicholas—i.e. at arm's—any new appointment of territory, Sweden is to have Finland restored to her. The adhesion of Sweden will place at the disposal of the General commanding the allied land force, 50,000 men.

On the whole, the Czar has evidently got himself into a pretty pickle. In the East, up to the present time the Russian Government, notwithstanding their numerous and powerful resources, have done nothing but court defeat. They have not succeeded in waging war, or dissipating the combinations of the Allies—all they have done is to weary their own soldiers, and fill their Hospitals. Prince Gortchakoff knows that he must quit Wallachia, and it is in vain that he attempts to raise a dust to cover his retreat. The Turks feel that the Russians are flying and will follow them up handsomely.

The Russian small war schooner Wolga was captured by the English squadron in the White Sea.

## ENGLAND.

A large number of ship furnaces for making shot red hot have been shipped at the London docks for the use of the Baltic fleet.

**THE YACHT FLAFT OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—The eleven principal yacht clubs of Great Britain comprise, as we learn from the *New York Spirit of the Times*, 691 beautiful vessels, and employ some 4000 of the fleet seamen in the world. These yachts possess an aggregate tonnage of 50,250, and carry 1870 guns. The guns are principally of brass, from two to nine pounds. All the yachts are provided, also, with arms of every description, and the crews, in most cases, are instructed in the use of them. The cost of the elegant amusement of yachting is of course enormous. The intrinsic value of the vessels alone is three quarters of a million of pounds.—The annual amount of wages paid to the seamen exceeds £180,000, and the amount of outlay in provisions, clothing, and innumerable luxuries, is almost beyond the reach of credibility.

## AUSTRALIA.

**AN AUSTRALIAN PHENOMENON.**—The following letter, descriptive of a curious phenomenon, has been received at Hobart Town:

MARLBOROUGH, 21st April, 1854.—I beg to inform you of a very singular occurrence on the evening of the 16th of March last. A shock like that of an earthquake was felt in almost every part of the Marlborough district. Two shepherds were gathering sheep the other day, and discovered the cause of it. I went to the place yesterday; there has been some fearful volcanic eruption, rocks of enormous size have been driven about, and the face of the earth appears to have been twisted in the air and pitched surface downwards. I cannot describe to you the appearance, but if you will come up I am sure you will be highly gratified. The distance is about ten miles from this.

## UNITED STATES.

**ANOTHER TRIP OF THE ERICSSON.**—The Ericsson went down the Bay yesterday morning on a trial trip with one engine only. The other will be ready for use in about a week. We understand ("the Commercial Advertiser") that steam has been substituted for hot air, but the steam is generated and applied on a principle much more economical than that now in use. [N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 9th.]

"The New York Daily Times" of the same date had a paragraph in every respect like the above, excepting the admission of the Ericsson (as we recommended long ago) being converted from a hot air into a steamship.

**TERIBLE POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.**—(Cincinnati, August 14.)—The powder magazine at Mayville was fired by some miscreant at 2 o'clock yesterday morning; the explosion was terrible, the magazine containing 800 kegs of gunpowder. Thirteen houses were demolished, but singular to say, no lives were lost by the actual explosion, and few persons were injured. One lady has since died from the effects of the fright.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**BOARD OF HEALTH, ST. JOHN,** August 3, 1854.—The following extract from the minutes was ordered to be published forthwith:—

Whereas, this Board being perfectly convinced, from reliable information from medical men and others, as well as from personal observation, that to the use of deodorants and intoxicating Liquors, a great number of the cases proving fatal with the prevailing epidemic may be attributed; and with an anxious desire to prevent the fatal consequences thereof.

Be it Resolved, That all places where Liquors are sold be declared a nuisance, and any person selling or giving Liquor to any person or persons, excepting by order of a Medical man, shall be liable to a fine of Five Pounds for the first offence, and Ten Pounds for the second offence, and the like sum for each subsequent offence.

The previous Resolution was submitted and favourably considered; but instead of adopting it as present, the Board of Health deem it more advisable to appeal to the humanity of all parties who sell Spirits in the City and County, to refrain from selling or giving any during the prevalence of the present Epidemic.

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS McCARTY, Clerk.

**MEETING OF THE COLONIAL ASSEMBLY.**—The Canadian Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business, on the 5th September; and it is announced, that the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, recently ratified by Congress,

will be one of the first matters submitted for its consideration.

It is not at all unlikely that the Legislatures of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, will also be summoned to meet during September, for the purpose of considering this Treaty. It is understood that Elgin will not leave Canada until all matters connected with the treaty are finally determined. On the departure, he will be immediately succeeded by Sir Edmund Head, who will be replaced by the Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton.

The Executive Council of this Province will meet at Fredericton on Tuesday next, when it is expected that every member of that body will be present.—*New Brunswicker.*

**NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.**—We are pleased to learn from Newfoundland papers received yesterday, that the fisheries in the district of St. John's, as well as to the northward, have so far proved successful this season. The fishing at Labrador is also reported to be good.

**THE MACKEVER FISHERY IN THE GULF.**—Up to this time, the American fishing schooners in the Gulf of St. Lawrence have had a very unprofitable mackerel fishery this year. Mackever are yet scarce and only found at long distances from the land, so that the vessels have had no occasion whatever to go within the three mile limit.

**GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.**

**CONTINENTAL INDIA AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.**—A comparative view of the population and superficial area of Continental India and Continental Europe, exclusive of Russia and Turkey, has been drawn up with great care by Lieut. Gen. Briggs, and exhibits some remarkable results. It shows that Continental India exceeds the portion of Continental Europe mentioned in our last communication. The population of Europe is 1,055,000, that of India 1,295,000, the excess in favor of the latter being 263,000. Population of Europe, 160,490,473, of India, 160,536,314, excess in favor of latter being 59,841. With respect to the military resources of India, it appears that the army of the British government, including 29,000 of her Majesty's troops, is 2,9, 526. Add to this contingents forces maintained by all allies and commanded by British officers to the amount of 39,311, and we have a total of 160,840 under British officers. The independent native principalities, with the British, though amalgamated by treaties to keep up a force which would be a power, external to India, to disturb quiet possession of our Indian territories.

**AMERICANS IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.**—A considerable number of Americans have gone to St. Petersburg within the last few months, and all have been well received by the moment their nationality was announced.

Eight physicians, after having studied some time in Paris, have entered the Russian service recently; six were immediately sent south to Prince Gortchakoff's command while the other two were placed in the military hospitals at St. Petersburg.

Another company of three or four are making preparations to start. They have all entered the service for one year, a less term of service not being allowed.

The pay is \$900 roubles annually; while, although furnished with everything, the expenses required to keep up the position are much beyond the salary allowed, and only those who have an income beyond their pay can support the position. This is true of all officers of rank in the Russian army.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.**—The trade between Great Britain and the United States has increased immensely within a few years. It appears that the declared value of British exports to the United States was in

1847, £10,974,161 1851, £14,362,976

1848, 9,564,900 1852, 16,567,737

1849, 11,971,020 1923, 23,658,427

1850, 14,891,961

**RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.**—A treaty of neutrality has been agreed upon and ratified by the United States Senate, between Russia and the United States. It secures the neutrality of the United States in the present European war, and fully acknowledges the principal that the neutral flag protects the vessel and cargo. In addition to this treaty, it is stated that Russia proposes to transfer to the United States, "for a consideration," the island of Sibika, in the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North America. Its acquisition is probably more desirable to the United States than its continued possession is to Russia.

**A TEMPERANCE PALACE.**—An arrangement is on foot amongst the friends of temperance, offended by the sale of wine, &c., at Sydenham, to purchase the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and to erect a large building of glass. We have not yet the precise particulars before us, but understand that it is proposed to raise \$500,000 by 100,000 \$5 shares, and that the gardens have been provisionally purchased for \$12,500.—London Builder.

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"The whole press of Philadelphia are out in favor of Houdland's German Bitters, as they are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, as we believe it important for the medical world to know. The wrenches and contusions have withdrawn their wreaths from the market, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisons in mixtures in lieu of the real Bitters."—*Herald.*

**HASZARD'S GAZETTE.**

Saturday, August 26, 1854.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**

Had any one, five years since, asserted that there would have been an Electric Wire crossing the Straits of Northumberland, and reaching to the Arctic ocean? Yet, in addition to the prophecy, he had intimated that this submarine communication, after having been successfully effected, was sufficient to lie idle and useless, contempt would have accompanied derision. The idea that an obstacle, hitherto deemed insurmountable, having been removed, and that a Communication by means of the Electric Telegraph once established, and in action, could, by any possibility, be abandoned, would have appeared as incredible, as to have amounted to an opinion of all, to have been impossible. Yet, so it is; and, though this is the fact, there is nothing either doing or contemplated even, to give us the benefit of the Electric Wire, now reposing in passive security at the bottom of the Straits. We are well aware, in common with every one else, that the project of uniting the Island of Newfoundland with Nova Scotia, through the medium of the Islands of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, has been temporarily—at all events—abandoned, but the Telegraphic Communication erected by the Company still remains. Now, what we wish to inquire into is, why such steps have not been taken to make what has been done available for the benefit of the public, and other purposes? There are, it seems to us, three modes of effecting this desirable object; one, by means of private adventure; another, through the medium of the Government; and the third, by the combination of both. In the first case, a Joint Stock Company might be formed, who should put themselves in communication with the Electric Telegraph Company either at Newfoundland, New York, or wherever else the members of the Committee of Management may happen to reside, and propose to them to consent to take the management of the line into their own hands, until the Committee shall have come to the determination of either completing their original project, or of abandoning it altogether. The terms and conditions of the agreement must depend, of course, upon circumstances, and which could only be settled between themselves. There can be no doubt but that the Company would willingly accede to any fair proposal, which would have for its basis, the preservation of a large amount of capital already expended; which, unless some care be taken of it, will, in the course of a few years, irretrievably lose its value.

Secondly, the Government might make the same proposition on its own account; and thirdly, the Government might hold out to a Joint Stock Company, as an inducement, that it would be willing to advance a proportionate share of the expense that must necessarily be entered into for putting the line into proper working order, and share the chance of being repaid with the Company. We are aware that this could not be effected until the assent of the Legislature; but, what, at the same time, is to hinder the formation of a Public Meeting for ascertaining the Company's views in regard to the line, in connection with the Electric Telegraph Company, and ascertain whether any and what agreement could be come to with it for the use of the Submarine Cable and Wire, and whether—not the least important part of the inquiry—the profits that might be fairly anticipated, were such, that would warrant either the Government, or a Joint Stock Company in prosecuting the undertaking? We shall be most happy to hear the opinions of others on this important matter, and tender the use of our columns for the purpose of promoting discussion, and eliciting information.

How many years has my generous soil received the toil of the industrious husbandman, and yielded abundantly; a peaceful home have I provided to the weary wanderer; the aromatic breezes which sweep along my shores have brought health and happiness to many a drooping invalid; the crystal streams that sparkle in every valley and meander through many a grove can almost vie with those at which Adam drank in Paradise; how many summers have I been clothed in beauty by the kind hand of Heaven; and when winter's wintry blast has driven me from his sheltering me in his lap, covering me with his snow-white mantle and frosty hair, with his frigid breath until one might take me for his daughter, even then I have enjoyed and blessings to offer, yet still my heart is sad and bitter thoughts oppress; a chill creeps through my veins and seizes every nerve; with hope deferred I'm sick; a monstrous evil I deplore; intercessions alas!

In the Packet *Phantom*, from Miramichi, Miss Jessie Magowan.

In the Lady *La Marchant* from Picton, this day—Rev. Hugh Ross, George Ross, Solomon Deane, J. W. Weden, Mrs. Weden, 2 Boys and Servant.

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