

THE OBSERVER.

With the present number we commence the twenty-sixth annual volume of the "Observer"; it being now exactly a quarter of a century since, in conjunction with our then partner, we published the "Star" Establishment. With many reminiscences at that time, as well as the many public favors, we have, however, been enabled, by public favor, to sustain the paper and promptly meet all demands assigned us. For this measure of success, we have been indebted to the kind patronage and friendly support of our subscribers, advertising patrons, and other friends, whom we hold in affectionate remembrance, and to whose kind remembrance we gratefully acknowledge we have never forsaken us throughout that long term of years; and to all of whom we beg to return our sincere thanks for their respective favors; while we assure them, that we shall strenuously endeavor in our future course, to merit their continued support.—To Correspondents, we take this opportunity of observing, that we shall be happy to receive original literary contributions from either ladies or gentlemen, in town or country.

The price of the "Observer" from the present month, will be 12s. 6d. per annum; and if we find a sufficiently encouraging disposition on the part of the public to extend the volume to the close of the year, we may, in a few months, reduce the price to 10s. a year.

Mr. Morton, the consulting Engineer on the part of our Provincial Government, will arrive here on Thursday evening next, by steamer *Eastern City* from Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the Railway surveys now in progress in this Province. The survey and location of the line from the Bend to Shediac being now completed, awaits only Mr. Morton's official approval; upon receiving which, the construction of that Railway will forthwith be commenced.—On the line from St. John to the American boundary, Mr. Goodwin's party are actively engaged in carrying on the survey, having already advanced upwards of two miles beyond Musquash. This day they remove their camp from Musquash to a locality about four miles farther down the road. The line, as far as yet surveyed, is marked out by stakes, driven at intervals of 100 feet each; and so circuitous is the present road, that the surveyed line crosses it no less than sixteen times, while the surveyed line in the distance of 15 miles, while the surveyed line in the distance of three miles shorter than that portion of the road.—It is intended to form a third surveying party, immediately, to survey the route by the Douglas Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining with certainty the most eligible line for the road to the American frontier.

The turning of the first sod on the Shediac line is to be celebrated, by a grand public demonstration in this City; there being no sufficient accommodation at Shediac, for the large number of persons who will either take part in or desire to witness the display. As Mr. Jackson is expected to arrive here by the next steamer from England, the celebration will probably take place about the middle of August; and it is probable that Mr. Jackson, signing himself "Leonardus," urges the necessity of measures being taken by the Corporate Authorities, to provide a superior emblematic pyrotechnical display on the occasion, at public expense; and we heartily accord with the proposition.

The Hon. J. F. Crampton, British minister at Washington, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night last, in the Steamer *Niagara* from Boston. It is presumed that His Excellency's object, is to obtain correct personal information on the subject of the Fisheries.

Major General Gore, Commander in Chief of the forces in the Lower Provinces, returned from Fredericton on Saturday evening, and arrived in Halifax on Monday morning. Mr. Andrews, to inspect the garrison at that place.

Capt. Knox's Company of Royal Artillery, which has been stationed in this Province for the last two years, left last evening per steamer for Winsor, en route for Halifax. The relief Company, under command of Capt. McCoy, arrived here early on Sunday morning, from Halifax, via Winsor. Captain Knox's Company, during their residence in this Province, conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit general respect.

New Ships.—A fine new ship, called the *Doris*, of nearly 1000 tons register, built at the yard of Alexander Lockhart, Esq. of that place, was towed into this port on Wednesday last. Another fine new ship, called the *Paravanna*, of 1000 tons register, built at Kingston, by Messrs. Flewelling & Co., was towed into our harbor on Friday last. The hulls have been constructed by our own account.

A very destructive fire occurred at Oswego, state of New York, on the 5th instant, which destroyed at Fitchburg, Littlejohn's mills, and extended over no less than fifty-five acres of ground; consuming nearly two hundred buildings. The value of property destroyed is estimated at \$1,500,000; included in which were upwards of 350,000 bushels of wheat.

On the following day another serious fire occurred at Oswego.

FISH.—The *Yarmouth Herald* says:—"We are glad to learn that mackerel have been abundant at the Tuskett Islands during the past week. In two days, two seals secured over 600 barrels. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of small mackerel and fat herring have been caught in this harbor."

The expected presence of President Pierce, and the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of British America, at the opening of the New York Crystal Palace, on the 14th instant, will greatly increase the interest of the occasion.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—On Wednesday last the *Eastern City* took about 300 passengers to Boston and a considerable freight, one of the chief items of which was the enormous quantity of 32,600 lbs. of seals for the American markets. On Saturday she brought to St. John over 300 passengers and an immense freight. The increase of business and travel is really astonishing.

One of the workmen at the Bell Tower fell from the stage and was severely, but we believe not dangerously, hurt.—*Freeman*.

STABLE EXPORTS.—We learn from a report posted in the News from London, that during the three months ending the 5th instant, 26,289 tons of pine timber, 2737 tons of Birch Timber, 61,306,000 feet of Deals and Battens, and 1,161,000 feet of Boards and Scantling were exported from this port to the United Kingdom.

We understand that Mr. Roney, with the Hon. Messrs. Vonck and Hennes, of Montreal, were last week in Port, for the purpose of negotiating the transfer of the Montreal and Portland Railway to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—*Courier*.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head left Fredericton on Monday morning on a visit to the North West Mountains, thence to the Neepisquit River, down to Bathurst, and then to Colborne. His Excellency is accompanied by Col. Hays and the Private Secretary, Mr. Murray.—*Head Quarters*.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—If the Americans make a profit on the wool they purchase in this Province, they will be making a still more profitable trade. They have already made considerable quantities in this County every year, and now they have sheep and all. We saw on Thursday of about 400, which had been

purchased in Jacksonville, and was on its way to Bangor.

We also learn that parties are here now from Maine for the purchase of horses. This is turning the tables, for but a few years ago our best horses came from that quarter.—*Woodstock Star*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 10th inst. a young man, William Young, shipcarpenter, formerly of Prince Edward Island, was unfortunately drowned at the Landing, near Watson's Wharf—the deceased, was a stranger in St. John, and the night being very dark, it is supposed that the darkness, combined with his ignorance of the dangerous place, resulted in his premature death.—*St. Stephen's Patriot*.

Rev. Dr. Achilli and family came passengers in the ship *Devonshire*, which arrived at New York on Thursday last from London.

IMPORTANT.—News has just reached town that the Fishermen of Newburyport, and some adjacent American harbors have combined and are aiming to the teeth, determined to defend themselves against the British forces lawfully employed in the protection of the Fisheries. It is said they vow vengeance upon the Colonial cruisers in particular. We believe these news will be found to be authentic.—*Halifax Recorder*.

A marriage is, it is said, arranged between the Lady Alice Lambton, sister of the Earl of Durham and of Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin, and Lord Aberdeen, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Morton.—*Quebec Courier*.

Eight of the Provincial Counties, York, St. John, Westmorland, Gloucester, Northumberland, Charlotte, Albert and Kent, have united in a resolution to avail themselves of the legislative grant, and to give improved stock herds in Britain. Many difficulties had to be met and overcome in the adjustment of this important business, but the ability, ingenuity, and patriotism of Dr. Robt. Messrs. Jardine, and Carran overcame them all, and they have now the pleasure of announcing that the purchase and superintend the shipment and passage of the horses.—*Head Quar.*

Liverpool Timber Market.—Saint John's Quays for the Anglo Saxon, sold at £9 10s. 3d. Yellow, £12 10s. To arrive by the Hornet, Spanish Deals at £10. The cargo of the *Pedestal* sold at £10 all round.

Labourers on the Great Western Railway, Canada, are now working 12 hours per day—wages, daily, 6s.

Profitable Speculation.—An estate in Canada West, known as the "Archiebald" Estate, which was recently purchased for £20,000, has realized to the fortunate speculators £103,000.

THE FISHERIES.—If any reliance can be placed upon the latter writers at Washington the administration has at length awakened to the importance of bestowing some attention upon the fisheries. We copy what is said on the subject by the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:—

We learn from Washington, that the Cabinet has decided to hold on Monday last, one of the most important and important, and to bring the subject to an early adjustment. Mr. Dobbin, Mr. May, and the President, have acted in this matter in a conciliatory way, decided manner. The President and Cabinet, after the signing of the act, are ordered for the fishing grounds, Commodore Shubrick will probably be in command.

The Administration are convinced that an adjustment of the difficulty will soon be effected, and will endeavor to prevent any collision between our fishermen and the British and Colonial vessels.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, actuated by the most just and peaceful sentiments, has left Washington for Halifax, to obtain a personal interview with Admiral Seymour on this subject, the matter being too important to be trusted to a letter, or an agent. Reciprocating the wishes of the Administration, he will endeavor to procure a compromise in the fisheries, and will be afforded for the completion of the pending diplomatic arrangements. The Princeton will, if not difficultly occurs, take in coal at Halifax, and thence proceed to the East Indies.

JAMAICA.—The London Daily News recommends the immediate recall of Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica, and subsequently says that it seems to be agreed on all hands, that the suggestion must be adopted by the Duke of Newcastle. The news, however, opposes the proposition that the salaries demanded by the Legislative Council and refused by the Assembly should be paid by the general government, which has been made by the Times, on the ground that Jamaica should be generously dealt with. The Times also advocates the recall of the Governor. It also advocates the substitution of an elective Council for the present Chamber of Executive Nominees, and various other matters of the powers of the Assembly. The Times says:—

"It may also be worth considering whether the surrender of these ample but heretofore privileges ought not to be compensated by an extension of liberty in another and more salutary direction, and whether that self-government which has been the means of stilling so many bitter dissensions in the North American colonies may not be applied to Jamaica. The island needs all its energies to emerge from its present ruin and despondency, and the stimulus of freedom may excite that spirit, which is essential to the conduct of a people."

William and Sutil's latest despatch is as follows:—"The Porte has declined the offers of refugees received from Hungarian, Italian, and Polish refugees, having decided on receiving assistance only from English or French officers, or soldiers who have received permission from their respective Governments. The Turkish Embassy at Paris has already provided several such auxiliaries by the means of getting to Constantinople."

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the clipper bark *Springbok*, from Cape Town, May 16, papers are received to May 11. The news contained in all classes, and granting equal rights to all classes, and colors, and appearing to be acceptable to the inhabitants. The country was comparatively quiet, and the exports of wool to England were increasing.

The crew steamer *Melbourne*, from Sydney, March 6, Melbourne March 12, Adelaide March 19, King George's Sound, April 3, and Simon's Bay, C. G. H., May 12, for London, put into Table Bay, May 13, with 100,000 ounces Gold. British bank 46 shillings, for London, with 30,000 oz., had also touched. The accounts from Australia are of about the same date and tenor as heretofore received. In the Canadian gully three nuggets had been found, weighing respectively 98 pounds, 79 pounds, and 140 ounces.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

The Quebec Chronicle of Monday states that the *Devastation*, under command of Capt. C. Y. Campbell arrived at that place, Saturday night.

The Chronicle adds:—

"She is a very fine looking vessel, fully rigged as a bark, and now lies at the Queen's wharf, ready to start, and spars previous to going into dock to have her copper examined and if need be, repaired."

Salmon by the Ton.—The steamer *Admiral*, which arrived here on Saturday evening, brought from the Provinces 18,000 lbs. of salmon. It was well packed in ice. About two-thirds of the delicious eating is bound for a southern market.

The American Brig *Advance*, carrying Dr. Kane and Mr. Brooks to the Arctic Sea in search of Sir John Franklin, is at St. John's N. F., on the 12th inst. The philanthropic adventurers had been "addressed" by the Body of Freemasons.—*Halifax Star*.

AN EXODUS FROM THE ANTIPODES.—Some of the oldest residents of our Australian colonies at Southampton on Saturday, by the Brazilian packet *Flores*, the *Elizabetta*, in notice of this "Victoria exodus," says:—"It is rather a sorrowful thing to find so many of our oldest residents leaving us, but it is some satisfaction to know that few of them go without a fair share of the good things of the richest country in the world; and we can only succeed in wishing that an empty mockery of a government into securing some approach to a better condition of society, we have a very strong conviction that, numerous as are the desertions at present from our shores, the time will come when many of our runaway will be glad to come back again."

BRITISH YACHTS.—The British ship *Australia* has just returned to this port, after accomplishing 41 unpreceded voyage. In May, 1852, she was despatched by Mr. Walkers, the well-known emigrant agent, with passengers from this port for Melbourne, Australia. Thence she sailed for China, and took a number of coolies from Amoy to Trinidad, which she reached on the 4th of March last. From Trinidad she went to the Orleanas for cotton, and arrived in this port on Monday last, with much of the staple as could possibly be crammed in her hold, cabins, and on her deck. She has thus performed this long voyage, or rather series of voyages, in the shortest time on record. A proof of her fast sailing qualities was also afforded by her coming up to and passing the celebrated American clippers *Flying Cloud*, *White Swallow*, and *Atlanta*, on the voyage from China to Trinidad. When lying in New Orleans, the *Australia*, under command of Capt. Noble, became quite celebrated, and the ship was thronged with nautical visitors.

The *Australia* was built by Messrs. McLachlan and Stoddon, of St. John, N. F.—a part that is celebrated for her speed. She is now owned by Messrs. Charles Moore & Co. The infant prince, in this town, who are getting an iron ship built at Warrington that is expected to surpass her in speed. The *Australia*, when about, does not appear to be the sharp lines of what are usually called "clipper" vessels, but is a remarkably fine bottom. She is at present unloading in the Bramley Moore Dock, and while she is discharging her cargo, she will again be put on the berth for Australia by Mr. J. M. Walkers, the passenger agent for the Liverpool Line of Australian Packets, and will, no doubt, fill with.—*Liverpool Journal*, June 23.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—This ceremony is fixed to take place on Monday next, in the presence of the whole of the royal family, including the King, Queen, and Hereditary Prince. The ceremony will be christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London. The sponsors will be the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Princess of Prussia, and the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. The infant prince will be christened by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Teck. The Queen, in the evening, will give a grand banquet, at which the cabinet ministers and great officers of state will have been invited to the ceremony. It is well known that every census report previous to the two last was grossly incorrect.

THE BRITISH FLEET OF STEAMERS.—Orders have been received at Portsmouth to complete the squadron at Spithead with four months' provisions. Taking the men-of-war at this port immediately available, we can muster a force that the whole world never saw before. It will consist of a steam-powder, which would be equal to double strength force composed only of sailing vessels. We have here ready for action twenty good gunboats, and 10,000 sailors or marines.

THE BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.—The British trade with China gives employment to about £25,000,000 of capital. China consumes one article, opium, which she yearly imports to the amount of £2,000,000. China furnishes another product, tea, by which means a revenue is derived from the British capital of £6,000,000, nearly enough to cover the cost of the royal navy. Yet the trade is not only a trade of barter, but a trade of commerce, and the industry of the people with whom it is carried on, and is more especially the case as far as concerns the Chinese consumption of British manufactures.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, accompanied by their daughter, the Princess Victoria, arrived in England on Sunday evening, June 26.

FRANCE.—Some changes are announced in the Ministry. A remarkable statement is current that the Emperor intends to submit the question of peace or war with Russia to the vote of the people. On the other hand it was rumored, but not authenticated, that the Emperor had recommended the Porte to accede to its terms in the form of a loan, instead of a treaty. If this be so, the business is at once settled.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF SAXONY, eldest son of Prince John, an Prussian heir to the throne, with Princess Vasa, was celebrated on Saturday at Dresden, according to the rites of the Roman Church.

ITALY.—Considerable excitement is appearing in Lombardy and central Italy, from the prospect of war in the East, and Mazzini being reported again in Sicily. Austria has a large camp near Varese. It is reported that the Swiss troops in the King's park will be withdrawn by orders from the Republic. Another miracle working Virgin Mary is announced.

RUSSIA.—The statement from St. Petersburg of the 14th, that no final resolution respecting the occupation of the Danube will be taken until the answer from the Porte refusing finally, be received, keeps matters in protracted suspense. The time allowed for acceptance expired on the 10th, and on the 21st the despatch received by the Emperor, terminating the ultimatum finally rejected by the Porte. The Policy of Russia was announced to be to exhaust the resources of Turkey, by causing an immense outlay for defence. It was asserted from London, without permission, and being shown forward while the crane recedes, and the whole follows very much the disposition of the ridge, which here runs in a succession of undulating heights across the Common. The Royal party first inspected the Cavalry on the extreme right, the brigade of Foot Guards, then the two brigades of Infantry, and lastly the Artillery. The camp of the rifles terminates the position on the left.

When the inspection of the troops had terminated, they marched off to the rear of the Camp, and following the line of road which descends towards Chobham-place, took up a sheltered position under the brow of the hill, the three brigades forming three contiguous open columns,—the Guards on the left, the 2nd Brigade next to the left Brigade on the right side, and the cavalry and the Horse Artillery still further on. While this force, bottled up on the western verge of the proposed battle-field, awaits the signal to commence hostilities, its intended for descends from the height to the level ground below, and pushes forward until its advanced posts occupy an enclosure which affords the requisite shelter for skirmishers. There they might be seen, squatted in ditches or on second-hand turf walls, apparently cringing, like so many partridges, from the observation of the Foot Guards, who their bayonet caps might just be distinguished in front of them. About noon the Royal party took up a position on the high ground immediately behind the encampment of the 2nd Brigade, and also, as affording the best view of the largest number of spectators had collected. Beneath them lay an extensive hollow tract of land, the whole of which was readily commanded by the eye, so that every movement of the troops could be distinctly seen when once they left the covered

position which they had taken up. Flutter-hill, a neighborhood of it, were also covered with multitudes of people who watched with all anxiety for the moment when hostilities would commence. For a time nothing was to be seen but single aides-de-camp galloping desperately from the cavalry stables eastward to turn the left wing of the enemy. But suddenly the scene changed. The skirmishers of the 42nd led the attack, descending from the heights, and opened a fire upon the men who occupied the enclosure in the hollow. Awaiting the onset of the artillery, and there exposed, rushing forward until they secured cover, the Highlanders, after a hard struggle, managed to dislodge the enemy's skirmishers, who retired, covered by their artillery. At length, what with their maneuvering on the extreme right, to turn its position, and the fire of the three brigades pushing forward with the most headlong violence, the foe was driven back to Flutter-hill.

No cavalry charge was made, the ground, probably not admitting of it. The crowds of people who had collected on Flutter-hill now found themselves, to their great dismay, in the thick of the fight. The close fire of blank cartridge they stood tolerably well. When they saw the Grenadiers, the Coldstream, and the Fusiliers—old familiar friends—coming to their aid, they were not dismayed, and at a charge, they were not to be driven back, but did not give way much. The 73rd and 42nd, however, put them completely to the rout, and with their bayonets fixed to their rifles, they pushed forward by companies, their hands playing as they saluted. This was by far the finest sight of the day's proceedings, and must have struck every eye who witnessed it as a really splendid sight, the presence of the Sovereign, and of so many thousands of her subjects, enhancing the influence which well-disciplined and effective troops, representing the flower of the British army, naturally exercise over the mind.

The following is set forth as the total of the troops of the Ottoman Empire:—

	Men.
Regular active army	138,680
(Reserve)	138,680
Irregular troops	61,500
Auxiliary contingents	110,000
Total	448,860

NAVY.

6 sail of the line, from 70 to 90 guns, and from 100 to 1400 men.	
11 frigates, of 52 to 64 guns, 400 to 500 men.	
12 corvettes, from 18 to 48 guns, 150 to 200 men.	
47 brigs, from 12 to 18 guns, 100 to 150 men.	
6 steam frigates, from 450 to 800 horse-power.	
22 cutters, schooners, and other small craft.	

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—The Prince Mirza Mohammed has arrived from Teheran on a special mission from the Shah of Persia.

Persia declares favorably towards the Porte. The Sultan's health is very delicate.

From Djiddah, accounts say that late events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The numbers of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the boiling point.

Egypt.—At Alexandria the people are afraid of being involved in the Turkish war; and, just now, trade is bad, owing to the Nile being lower than it has been for thirty years. The unemployed workmen have been subjected, in consequence of being unable to get forward their produce, has been very great indeed.

CHINA.—The Daily News via Singapore, learns that at Shanghai, the British residents were alarmed, and had called volunteers to form a defence, and landed guns from the ships. The American residents also held meetings, and appointed a committee to act. The British agent was firm in his resolve to preserve neutrality, but the Americans had given direct aid to the Chinese. The armed brig *Science*, manned by Americans, and chartered by the Imperialists, attempted to pass up the river to Nankin, but grounded and became a total wreck. The *Susquehanna* frigate attempted to retreat to the sea, but was compelled to return for want of water.

AUSTRALIA.—Australia lies to the middle of Melbourn has been received. The Melbourne mines continued productive. Gold 76s. Abundance of coal had been discovered at Portland. Emigration uninterupted. One steamer had started up the Murray river, navigable for a thousand miles. Accounts from New Zealand report rich gold discoveries, and also copper mines.

viently impugned. As usual, England is revolutionized as an adherent and champion of the revolutionary faction.

TURKEY.—The following was the reply sent by the four Ambassadors to Reschid Pasha, when consulted in the first instance respecting the demands of the Sultan:—"The representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria and Prussia, in reply to the desire expressed by His Excellency Reschid Pasha to learn their views on the draught of a note communicated by Prince Menchikov, are of the opinion that on a question which touches so nearly the liberty of action and sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan, His Excellency Reschid Pasha is the best judge of the course which ought to be adopted, they do not consider themselves authorized in the present circumstances to give any advice on the subject."

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General Dembinski has written a letter to the *Journal des Debats*. "I should be happy and flattered," adds the General, "if an offer of service was made to me by a Sovereign (the Sultan), to whom I not only owe my gratitude, but whom I also regard as a sovereign possessed of the most noble feelings, the most just, and the most worthy of being served; nevertheless, I have not made an offer of service, for several reasons, which it is useless now to enumerate, but principally in the interest of the Emperor, which I am entirely devoted to; for the cause which I am bound to execute the will of France. Now, I have sufficient experience in war to desire, that my own views in it should be carried out, and of which I could not be sure, until it had been spontaneously called upon."

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The Military Camp at Chobham.

The review and sham fight of Tuesday took place in the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, the Court, and an amazing concourse of more than 100,000 people as eye-witnesses. The Queen, with her usual partiality, arrived on the ground at 11 o'clock precisely, proceeding by carriage through North-park, the seat of Colonel Chellerton, to the Common. The show of equestrians formed a striking feature of the day's display. In no country but our own, probably, could an occasion of the kind have collected together so many well-mounted gentlemen and ladies—all so evidently at home in the saddle. The Queen's approach was announced by each battery firing three rounds from the right, the Horse Artillery and the batteries also saluting. Her Majesty, accompanied by the King, the Prince and Princess, arrived at the common, led her carriage, and mounted a splendid charger. She wore on her riding habit a plume of military feathers, and looked remarkably well. Prince Albert, in Field Marshal's uniform, rode on her left, and the King of Hanover, in a military uniform, on her right. The Lord Hardinge, with a brilliant staff, preceded the Royal personages; and in front of him Lord Seaton, the general in command of the division, also attended by his staff. The review was led on by a guard of Honour formed by a detachment of Life Guards. A blaze of uniforms, among which some Hanoverian and Prussian were conspicuous, followed immediately behind Her Majesty, and then came a throng of equestrians and some few carriages. It is quite impossible to exaggerate the brilliancy of the scene, as the Royal party at a slow pace, passed from the parade ground, drawn up each on its respective parade ground, the band of each saluting them with the National Anthem and presenting arms. The Queen seemed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion, and saluted the troops with almost soldier-like precision. She passed close along the line, and appeared to examine narrowly the appearance and discipline of the men. The Camp has in front a horseshoe-shaped ridge, being thrown forward while the crane recedes, and the whole follows very much the disposition of the ridge, which here runs in a succession of undulating heights across the Common. The Royal party first inspected the Cavalry on the extreme right, the brigade of Foot Guards, then the two brigades of Infantry, and lastly the Artillery. The camp of the rifles terminates the position on the left.

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MARRIED.

On Saturday morning, at St. John's Church, by the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Rev. Canon Mowbray, M.A., Rector of the Holy Trinity, and the Hon. Thos. O. Lee, Receiver General of this Province, to SARAH ESTER, eldest daughter of H. BOWSER SMITH, Esquire.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Wm. Allen, at the residence of the lady of the house, the Hon. Thos. O. Lee, daughter of Mr. George N. Smith, both of St. John.

On Sunday, by the Rev. Wm. Sevel, A. M., Mr. Robert Smith, Miss Mary Rabins, both of Sand Point, and of the Parish.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Robert Hume, Miss Fanny Ann Jones, both of St. John.

On the 5th July, by the Rev. W. Smithman, Mr. George R. Langley, Merchant, of the Rev. Wm. Bates, Miss Catherine Mears, of Portland, N. B.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Walker, Mr. Oliver B. Graves, of Miss A. Armstrong, both of the Parish of Port Joli.

On the 5th July, by the Rev. Wm. W. Walker, Mr. Seth Soper, of Kingston, K. C., to Mrs. Mary Jones, of Sand Point.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Newcomb, Mr. Joseph Howard, of Hillsborough, to Miss Elice Mearns, of Moncton.

On Monday morning, by the Rev. Wm. H. Walker, Mr. John W. H. Allen, of St. John, to Miss Mary Jones, of Sand Point.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Wm. H. Walker, Mr. John W. H. Allen, of St. John, to Miss Mary Jones, of Sand Point.

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