

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the America.

(By Telegraph From St. John.)

HALIFAX, July 6.—The America from Liverpool arrived at half-past 6 A. M. 96 through passengers.

BRITAIN.—A long debate in Commons on the 22d ult., on the Inspection of Nunneries Bill.

Sir R. Eagles moved its second reading. Mr. Phinn moved as an amendment that it be referred to a committee for the division of details.

The Government of India Bill had been discussed two nights and resulted in further adjournment.

Nothing else interesting.

Respecting the Turkish crisis, the prevailing opinion still is that the combined fleets will enter the Dardenelles consequent on Russia occupying the Danube Provinces.

Austria will then offer to mediate. Negotiations will be commenced with no disinclination on the part of any power to an honorable arrangement, and the crisis will terminate pacifically for the present, but in the mean time materially disturbs trade.

A Public Meeting was held on the 20th ult., at Almack's, London, to aid the Berkerley Negro College, Bermuda.

Earl Shaftsbury and the Rev. Mr. Ward, (colored) spoke.

Judge Halliburton said the College required the co-operation of American people, and he recommended them not to excite their prejudices to insure their hostility.

His remarks were coldly received.

A private exploring yacht, the Dolphin, sailed from Portsmouth to investigate the mineral discoveries made in Greenland by Luidt, a Danish traveller, to whom the King has given the privilege of mining.

General Sumner was presented in the Drawing-room to the Queen.

The cotton operatives at Black Farm and Drawse threaten to strike.

The crops throughout Ireland are most favorable for early harvests.

FRANCE.—Some changes were announced in Ministry.

The Ministry general police is suppressed and its functions united to the Ministry of the interior.

M. Manpas is appointed Senator.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is re-established, to which functions of the Ministry of Public Works will be attached, with M. Mague for Minister.

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 is rumored but not authenticated, that the French Government had a copy of the Russian manifesto ten days since and in conjunction with England had recommended the Porte to accede to its terms, in the form of a note instead of a treaty.

If this be so the business is at once settled. *La Moniteur* contains a decree, several columns in length, regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family. The Emperor assumes himself as sole master of the family—his consent is necessary to the marriage or divorce of any Bonaparte—no Bonaparte must go farther than 75 leagues from home without permission, and the Emperor may punish them by arrest or exile.

M. Garibaldi the Pope's nuncio was barred with great pomp. All the Foreign Ministers assisted.

SWITZERLAND.—The Government of Freyburgh had called out the civil guard in fear of another insurrection.

PRUSSIA.—It is now understood that in its late note the Berlin Cabinet takes a neutral attitude, and cautiously refrains from approving the conduct of the Czar, although family relations exist between the reigning families of Russia and Prussia.

Agricultural reports from Posen, East Prussia, and Silesia, upland districts, are highly favorable.

The Berlin Wool Fair is closed.

ITALY.—Considerable excitement is appear-

ing in Lombardy and Central Italy from the prospect of a war in the East.

Mazzini is reported to be again in Switzerland.

Austria has a large camp near Varesa. It is reported that the Swiss troops in the King's pay will be withdrawn by orders from the Republic.

Another miracle-working Virgin Mary is announced.

RUSSIA.—The statement from St. Petersburg to the 14th ult., is that no final resolution respecting the occupation of the Danube will be taken, till an answer from the Porte refusing finally be received, keeps matters in protracted suspense. The time allowed for acceptance expired on the 16th, and on the 24th this dispatch reached Paris—"Constantinople, 16th. Ultimatum finally rejected by the Porte. Policy of Russia surmised to be to exhaust the resources of Turkey by causing an immense outlay for defence. It was several times reported during the week that the Russians had entered Moldavia, and were proceeding to Bucharest. Doubtful on account of the great freshets in the Danube.

The Emperor reviewed the Baltic fleet at Condradt on the 12th ult.

Menchikoff is named Governor of Crimea.

Odesa advices say that the prices of grain had risen, owing to purchases made for the Russian troops.

TURKEY.—The following was the reply sent by the four Ambassadors to Rechid Pacha, when he consulted in the first instance respecting the demand of Menchikoff:—

"May 21, 1853.—The Representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia in reply to the desire expressed by his Excellency Rechid Pasha to learn their views on the draughts of a note communicated by Prince Menchikoff, are of opinion that a question which touches so nearly the liberty of action and sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan, His Excellency Rechid Pacha is the best judge of the course which ought to be adopted, and they do not consider themselves authorised in the present circumstance to give any advice on the subject.

(Signed) "REDCLIFFE,
"EDELACOUR,
"EDEKLETSEL,
"WILDENBRECK."

Baron Bruck, the Austrian Envoy had arrived at Constantinople.

Earl Carlisle passed through Vienna on the 17th, with definite instructions for the British Minister, Redcliffe, at Constantinople.

PARIS.—Siecle reports that two Turkish envoys had interrogated the Pospodars of the Danube Provinces, what course they would adopt if Russia invaded the Provinces?

Ghika who was Podar of the Moldavian Provinces, is to fall back on the Turkish territory with his Government and troops, and would probably do so.

The Podar of Wallacia promises likewise, but from Russian intrigues arming his people, might be unable.

The Porte has declined the offers of service from the Polish, Hungarian, and Italian refugees, and will have only English or French officers.

From Djiddah the accounts say the 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, and an envoy arrived at Constantinople on the 6th from Teheran.

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

CHINA.—Daily news via Singapore learns that at Shanghai, the British residents were intensely alarmed, and had enrolled volunteers for self-defence, and landed guns from ships. The American residents also held meetings, but the China mail says they treated the matter with much apathy, and merely appointed Messrs. Cunningham, Wetmore, and Warden a committee to act if any should.

The British agent, Sir George Bonham was firm in the resolve to preserve neutrality, but the Americans had given direct aid to the Chinese Executive.

The armed brig Science manned by the Ame-

ricans and chartered by the Imperialists, attempted to pass up the river to Nankin, but grounded and became a total wreck.

Reports say that the whole American squadron is coming up to the seat of war. Nothing further known.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian news to the middle of March. Melbourne mines continued productive. Abundance of coal discovered at Portland. Emigration uninterrupted. One steamer had started up Murray River, navigable for 1000 miles. Barraburra copper mines had resumed work. Some arrivals from New Zealand, undated, reporting rich gold discoveries at Coromandal Bay, Aucland, and Canterbury; also copper near Nelson.

Personal and Political Sketch of the Members of the House of Assembly of N. B., as we find them in 1853.

WILLIAM H. NEEDHAM.

This gentleman, at present is a representative for the City of St. John.—In 1832, was admitted to the Bar as an Attorney;—in 1834, as Barrister. In stature, is far below the common height—a trifle perhaps over five feet—his circumference is disproportioned to his altitude—being as surveyor of lumber would express it, "about two feet in diameter!" his head is nearly bald, although not much over 40 years of age; the portion of hair remaining, is black—so are his eyes, which are small, but twinkle and flash in his head with the fire of a comet! His nose is short, and in good keeping with his face, which is broad and very full—mouth large short neck, short arms, and very short legs—in personal appearance, Mr. Needham is a perfect oddity especially in the winter season, when a large fur cap, caps the climax of his unrivalled appearance! the little, stout gentleman, takes much pride, seemingly in displaying a large Gold chain, which hangs around his neck, like that of "General Tom Thumb," not so much we believe on account of the value of the article, as that of the manner in which he obtained it—a gift—an honorary gift, from the colored gentlemen of the City of St. John. Like the immortal hero, Nelson, when requested by that noble fellow, Hardy, to cover his stars and medals on entering into battle—he, Needham can say—"In honor I have won the chain—in honor I will wear it!" In debate, Mr. Needham is a fluent speaker—his voice is sharp, and penetrates the ear with a harsh, squeaking tone—it cannot be called pleasing.—His words flow from his lips with unusual facility—appears never at a loss—ever ready to jump upon his feet and say something—Lawyer like—he generally holds a book open, or has it on his desk open before him—his legal acumen is unquestionable, and his Legislative abilities of no mean order. Mr. Needham's famous defence of our provincial claims and rights respecting "the Fisheries"—deserves the gratitude of all true-hearted Colonists—he is severely censured by Politicians of different names for *inconsistency*—even his personal friends say—"We can't depend on him!" and political brethren are heard sometimes to exclaim—"he does us more harm than good!" It is a pity that any ground, if ground there be, should exist for such condemnatory remarks, since Mr. Needham, is a credit to the country which gave him birth; as a native genius—his natural talents are bright, and of a high order; while his literary attainments are eminently adapted to qualify the exercise of that wit and genius which he possesses for the good of his "native land." Mr. N. supports "vote by ballot," and other reform measures—to conclude, as he is singular in personal appearance, so is he rather mysterious in his political career—an *enigma* to all—and a wonder to himself—we must leave him to take his chance in common with others at the approaching political conflict—the day of retribution to many is drawing nigh!

JAMES A. HARDING.

This gentleman is a new member in the House of Assembly—representing the City of St. John—admitted an Attorney in 1840; in 1842, a Barrister; in stature, is tall, and slenderly built; dark hair, and expressive eyes; features moderately comely—mouth rather large to be termed handsome, and yet his countenance bears the impress of good nature and intellectual cleverness—in public debate, Mr.

Harding evinces much zeal and animation; all his features and his attitude are brought to bear in agreeable harmony with the expression of his sentiments—very active in his manner, he dashes onward in a thorough business-like style; and is no despicable antagonist in debate Mr Harding professes himself to be an out and out reformer, according to the true acceptance of the term:—and argues his principles, apparently, from a deep and sincere conviction of their adaptation to the wants of our young and rising country. During last session, this gentleman maintained a *consistent* course, and opposed Mr Street's Election Bill with such vehemence, that even the almost invulnerable Attorney General winced wofully beneath the biting sarcasms of Mr Harding.

This member is not only young in political life, but also in years, and augurs much usefulness to his country—to lose such a man as Mr Harding—would be a loss indeed—his like is not picked up every day—and we almost dare venture to say, that his *spirit* and integrity would never allow his fingers to take a pinch of snuff at the public expence—much less—tape and wax; tapers and paper; silk gowns and gold rings! With much pleasure we feel emboldened to record the name of James A. Harding, as pointing out the man that is—a gentleman.

MORE PERSECUTION IN TUSCANY.—From a private letter, recently received from a distinguished lady abroad, we are permitted to give to our readers the following extract. Rome is evidently making a general attack upon the faith of the saints, and where she has power to exert it, upon the persons of the saints also. It is a time for Christians, every where to pray for those who are called to suffer persecution. While we write, and while our readers read, we know not what new occasions for our sympathy and our prayers may be arising in Papal countries. May God give his suffering people grace to be faithful, even unto death.

The miserable government of Tuscany, or rather the Jesuits have changed their method now lest the angry eyes of free countries should be upon them; and they arrest on some political pretence, hiding the fact that it is Bible reading, and possessing which is their real crime. I saw a letter from an English woman in Florence last week, stating that the departure of Rosa and Francesco Madi is kept very quiet there, and that at least 30 have been recently imprisoned on the new political plea. One Carlo, a tailor, who was caught after midnight, when all lights in the streets were out, studying the word of life in his own house, she particularly named, for his sister had been to tell her of the filth, the airlessness, and the very scanty and vile food of his cell, which he shared with two criminals. The sister is poor, but had found a secret way of introducing food to him—the jailors dare not. Our correspondent wanted help for him, and as many of the rest as she could reach."

We ask Roman Catholics now, to sit down quietly and see what they have gained by these formidable attempts to extinguish in blood the liberties of their Protestant fellow citizens, and put an end to the freedom of speech, in Quebec and Montreal.—*Canada paper.*

1. They have succeeded in sending twelve or more citizens to premature graves; a proportion being themselves. What is gained by that?
2. They have succeeded in filling many houses with mutilated and agonized sufferers. What is gained by that?
3. They have made a number of widows and orphans, and thrown them destitute upon the world. What is gained by that?
4. They have succeeded in driving off a number of merchants who had come to buy goods, and probably in deterring many others from coming as well as pleasure travellers; so that the business of the city will be seriously injured, and the value of all kinds of property much diminished. What is gained by that?
5. They have doubtless, by their attacks on one so widely known as Father Gavazzi and their attempts to extinguish freedom of speech in Quebec and Montreal, succeeded in uniting the Protestants of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada as one man in opposition to every attempt on the part of their priests to obtain charters, endowments, shares of school money, or legislative action of any kind in favour of popery. Here we acknowledge there is gain, but they may not think so.