

to exhibit a considerable decrease in the employment of tonnage.

An agitation had arisen for the introduction of a Maine Law into Great Britain, but without the remotest chance of success.

Lord Strangford, and Charles Manners, are dead. Both were advanced in years.

FRANCE.—The Exposition was beginning to attract more attention, but still fell far short of expectations. The first free day attracted 30,000 visitors.

The King of Portugal was in Paris. Marshal Harispe died at Bayonne.

SPAIN.—The Insurgents at Capid and Alcanitz had been defeated. Two leaders and a Priest was shot. The Provinces were tranquil.

FINANCIAL.—The English funds opened firmly at a further slight reaction, but a gradual recovery took place, and the market closed with every appearance of renewed firmness.

The decided improvement in the afternoon was attributed to the satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Allied squadron in the Sea of Azoff, coupled with a report that the Grand Duke Constantine had resigned his position as Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, and that the Peace party are in the ascendant at St. Petersburg.

The printed copies of the two bills on limited liability, and the law of partnership are stated to have been withdrawn for the present, some important alterations being intended.

The stock of Bullion in the Bank of England shows an increase of £470,065.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]
VIA ST. JOHN.

JUNE 20th.—The Assia arrived at Halifax this morning.—General bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the 6th June—results not known. Conferences at Vienna have been formally closed by the Western Powers. Negotiations for peace are not likely to be renewed unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices. Austria still professes herself the Ally of France and England, subject to Article I. of the Treaty of December 2. Vienna official papers add that although the Conferences are closed, Russian Plenipotentiaries have the Austrian proposition under consideration.

WAR NEWS.—This arrival consists mostly of details of previous engagements. Details received also of the allied advance on the Tcherneya.—Allied force numbered 20,000. The condition of the ground shows that the Russians never intended to maintain their position. Details of the capture of Kertch— allied gun-boats silenced the Pouloustokya battery and burned some Russian gun-boats. The garrisons of Kertch and Yenikale, variously estimated from 2 to 10,000, were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the southern road—meantime the allies landed without opposition at Ambalaki, last winter's tempest having washed away the 40 ships sunk by the Russians across the Strait, which allowed the steam flotilla of the Allies to enter the sea of Azoff. The Allies found 17,000 tons of coal at Kertch but no powder and stores. Total number of vessels destroyed by the Allies 240. The Allies propose to fortify Yenikale and garrison it by Turks but will not hold Kertch.

Gortschakoff telegraphs June 3d, via St. Petersburg "that the Allies had left Gelitchick and that part of the burned stores would be saved. The Allies have made no movement towards the Peninsula of Kertch."

A Cracow letter reports that the insurrection in the Ukraine is not yet at rest.

BALTIC.—June 4.—British and French fleets were close to Cronstadt. Admiral Dundas had made a reconnaissance. The Americans have lately made money by running cargoes of salt to Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now dangerous.

ASIA.—Pelissier telegraphs June 3d, "that Russians had evacuated Sojakalek and concentrated their entire force at Arapa."

BRITAIN.—In Parliament the adjourned debate on the war was resumed, and ended, after a protracted discussion, on Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass,—viz:—"That this House having seen with regret that the Conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war until she shall, in conjunction with her Allies, obtain for the country a safe and honourable peace."

Sir Joseph Paxton proposes to parliament a

magnificent Boulevard around London, 11 miles long, costing £31,000,000 sterling.

The King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris in the month of August. Perhaps the Sultan will also come.

IMPORTANT.—LATEST.—Raglan telegraphs on the evening of the 8th,— "Mamelon and White Towers are taken by the French. Loss not known, the utmost gallantry was displayed by all concerned."

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs.—Wheat and Flour last week's prices barely maintained. Indian Corn in fair demand. White Wheat, 12s to 12s 8d. Red, 10s 9d. to 11s 9d. Western Canal Flour, old, 41s 6d. to 42s. New, 40s. to 41s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s. to 44s 6d. Ohio, 45s. to 45s 6d. Canada, 41s 6d. to 43s. Sour, 40s. to 41s.—White Corn, 53s. to 53s 6d. Yellow, 51s 6d. to 52s. Mixed, 51s 6d.

MONEY, although exchanges have declined and export of gold again begins, money continues very easy at 3 1-4 per cent.

Consols closed on Friday at 91 3-4.

Bullion increased 700,000 sterling.

Freight from Liverpool to the United States quiet and unchanged. Passengers dull.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

The cheering and gratifying intelligence which we published last week has been fully confirmed by the arrival of the "Asia" at Halifax on Wednesday last. One of the most important items furnished this week is the report of England and France having formally closed the Conferences of Vienna. Negotiations for peace have given place to the bayonet, at the point of which alone can we look for a final adjustment of the mighty interests that agitate Europe at the present moment. Austria still professes herself the ally of France and England; she still pursues her deceptive and insidious policy. Her professions of friendship and peace, and her pretended neutrality, have more effectually subverted the interests of Russia than if in alliance with her. Had the German Powers been the Allies of Russia, France and England would ere this have revolutionized their provinces, and have given them such work to do at home as would have most effectually paralyzed any effort they could make in the cause of despotism. As it is, it must be evident that the position of the Allies in the Crimea would make it hazardous to throw Austria into the hands of their enemy. She holds their armies before Sebastopol as a pledge of her safety. It will be recollected that, by common consent of the Allied Powers, Austria holds certain of the Turkish provinces by her armies. Let England and France by any act—any means—reject her proffered yet pretended friendship, and thus throw her into the arms of Russia, open and ready to receive her, and the consequence, in our opinion, would be that the Turkish provinces, full likely the whole country, would be overrun by an Austrian army, and perhaps given up to the Autocrat of the north, to prevent which was the ostensible object, at least, of the present war. The speedy fall of Sebastopol may, and doubtless will, put a different aspect on the face of affairs. The Russians once driven out of the Crimea, and their communication with Circassia cut off by the occupation of the Sea of Azoff by the Allied fleet, will supersede the necessity of any further occupation of the Turkish provinces by an Austrian army, and put the Turks in a position to defend their own country.

This may, perhaps, account for the policy pursued by the Allies towards Austria, as the statesmen of England and France are too sagacious to allow such possible consequences to escape their notice. These achievements to which we have alluded once accomplished, and the theatre of war will doubtless be changed. Then Prussia and Austria will be compelled to declare themselves, and to abandon their mock neutrality. They must either array themselves on the side of despotism and semi-barbarism—and that we believe to be more consonant to their wishes—or on the side of civilization and freedom. The alternative will be disastrous to them, take it as they may. Let them espouse the cause of Russia, and we venture to say that before the lapse of twelve months all Europe will be in a blaze. Nations that have long groaned under the oppression of tyranny, and have long been deprived of their inalienable rights, will rally to the cause of civil and religious freedom; and the issue cannot long be doubtful. Let them join the Western powers, and they may possibly avert their own destruction. They may, by taking a decided stand, compel Russia to listen to terms that hitherto she, knowing her influence

over these powers, has wickedly and criminally rejected. This we believe to be rather doubtful. The haughty and stubborn nature of the Russ will hardly bend to the dictates of even a conqueror, but will rather brave his fate at all hazards. Even in the event of Russia's defeat the Governments of Prussia and Austria will be the losers, although their people will be decided gainers. Their contact—and such contact never fails—with the freedom enjoyed by the sons of England and France, will influence the future destiny not only of Germany, but of Europe at large.

The King of Prussia has already begun to manifest considerable alarm. Late accounts state that "Prussia has gained considerably by the transit commerce since the closing of the Russian ports, and any measure which should stop it would be productive of the greatest evil." The king himself is in as great a fright as any of his subjects. This is only the beginning of the matter so far as regards Prussia. A rigid blockade—a closing of his ports—destroying his commerce—a stagnation of trade—the clamour of his people, with whom his policy is said to be unpopular, will all contribute in driving him to choose whichever horn of the dilemma he pleases.

We have no room to follow the subject any farther at present.

RIOT IN PORTLAND, ME.

We alluded last week to the unfortunate occurrence that had taken place in a neighboring State. This affair has caused a great deal of excitement throughout the State of Maine. There are so many conflicting reports that it is somewhat difficult to arrive at the real facts of the case. It appears that the law provides for the purchase of liquors for the City Agency by the Mayor and Aldermen alone. Mayor Dow and two Aldermen were appointed a Committee on the 3rd of May to make arrangements for putting the Agency into operation. The liquors were purchased and sent, invoiced, says the "Advertiser," to the "City Agency of Portland." The "Transcript" says that, "misled by wrong statements, some of the bitter enemies of the law thought to embarrass the Mayor by seizing the liquors as in his possession. On the night of the 2d June a mob broke into the Agency for the purpose of destroying the liquor, when the police fired upon them, killing one and wounding several others. An inquest was held on the body of Ephraim Robbins, the person killed, when the following verdict was returned.

"That the deceased was shot through the body by some person unknown to the Inquest, acting under the authority and by the order of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portland, in defence of the city property from the ravages of an excited mob, unlawfully congregated for that purpose, near the City Hall, on the evening of the 2d June, 1855, of which the said Robbins was found to be one."

Since the above was written the "Maine Farmer" has come to hand, in which we find the following result of a trial to which Mayor Dow was subjected.

"On Tuesday Mayor Dow was arraigned before the Police Court on a complaint signed by Royal Williams, Joshua Stevens and Alvin S. Dyer, who made oath that they had reason to believe and did believe that on the second day of June, 1855, intoxicating liquors were kept and deposited by Neal Dow in the City Hall building of Portland—said Dow not being authorised by law to sell said liquors, whereby the liquors became forfeited and subject to destruction, and the said Dow liable to pay a fine of \$20 and be imprisoned 30 days in the common jail.

"The trial excited much interest, and was very fully attended. On his arraignment, Mayor Dow pleaded "not guilty." The evidence and arguments of the counsel for both sides occupied the whole of Tuesday and a part of Wednesday, when the Court gave its opinion, after a full review of the testimony, to this effect:—

"From the whole evidence, the Court finds that these liquors were ordered by a Committee chosen by the Board of Aldermen for that purpose—that they were ordered for the City Agency and for lawful sale—that they were sent marked and invoiced to the City Agency—that they were placed in the room which had been appropriated for the City Agent, legally appointed previous to this complaint. From these facts the Court decides that they were not kept by the defendant with an intent to sell in violation of the law, and that he is not guilty of the charges made against him in the complaint. It is ordered, therefore, that he be discharged, and that the liquors seized by the officer be returned to the City Agent from whom they were taken."

"P. S. A second coroner's inquest on the body of Robbins was called on Saturday, and after hearing some of the evidence in the case, it adjourned to Monday afternoon."

The Rev. Mr. Strong, from Prince Edward's Island, will preach in the Methodist Church in this village, to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 A. M., and at 6 P. M.

We are indebted to the politeness of John Simpson, Esq., for a copy of the second volume of the Revised Laws of the Province. It is like all similar publications from the office of the "Royal Gazette," got up in a really handsome and substantial manner.

The "Anglo-American for June has been received. It abounds as usual with choice reading matter. As the seventh volume of this sterling monthly commences with the July number, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the favorable consideration of the public, as a publication purely British in its tone and worthy of a large and widely extended patronage.

Copies of the Revised Statutes of the Province have been received for the use of the Municipal Council of Carleton. Councillors can be supplied by calling on the Secretary Treasurer.

ANOTHER DISASTER.—We have just heard that part of the Bridge over Moonack stream, in the Parish of Perth, Victoria County, fell on the 6th inst., as a four horse team, belonging to Mr. James Kearney, and driven by his son, a young man 22 years of age, was crossing the same. All fell into the stream, a distance of about 18 feet. The young man was severely but not dangerously bruised. The horses were all hurt, and one of them, it is thought, will not live. William Acton, while endeavouring to save the horses after their fall, had several narrow escapes. A stringer fell on him, and the depth of the water only saved him, where he remained so long before assistance reached him that it was thought he must be drowned. After he got out, and was still hanging on to the timber, part of the flooring of the bridge fell, piece by piece, and it was considered almost a miracle how he escaped with his life. The part of the bridge that fell—about 100 feet long—was built last year. It is said to have been caused by the freshet of last spring undermining the foundation.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns, from the "Church Witness," several interesting and well-written letters from Mr. Ruel, formerly of St. John, but now in the Crimea. A perusal must be gratifying to our readers, not only from the pleasing style in which they are written, but from the fund of information which they contain. The writer is nephew of George W. Cleary, Esq., of this place. We look with some degree of interest for his description of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The June number of this popular magazine has been received. The Editor displays his usual good taste in choice selections of useful and entertaining matter. The plates are of a superior description. "Godey's Course of Lessons in Drawing," now in course of publication, to young ladies and gents is well worth the subscription price—\$3 per annum.

THE HERON FAMILY.—We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of those distinguished Vocalists and Artists, the Heron Family. They have recently performed at St. John and Fredericton with unparalleled success; and their world wide fame promises for them a Bumper in the Hall of the Institute, where they perform this evening. See their card in another column.

We have been requested to insert the following Resolution, passed at the Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the New Brunswick District in the city of St. John, on the 8th inst.:

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,—Whereas strenuous efforts are now being made throughout this Province for the suppression of the evils of intemperance,

It is Resolved, That this District meeting regards with gratification the advancement of the Temperance cause, and is highly pleased to learn that a law has been enacted by our Provincial Legislature for the suppression of the manufacture, importation and sale of Intoxicating Liquors; regarding it as right that the same principles of legislation that are applied to other moral, social, and political evils, should be applied to the evil of Intemperance.

And it is further hereby Resolved, that we agree as ministers of the Gospel of Christ, to pledge ourselves to use all our influence to secure the accomplishment of this desirable object.