

GREECE.—Ministry resigned, owing to persistence of the King in refusing to have any intercourse with General Kalergi, Minister of War.—The King accepted resignation. New Ministry formed.

BREADSTUFFS.—Advance on flour of 1s. per Bbl. Wheat 31. per bushel.

Bank of England discounts, 5½ up to 7 percent for longer dates. Money continues tight. A fair demand for new wheat and flour. Corn in moderate demand without change of rates.

Manchester markets continue flat.

Consols yesterday as low as 86½, and advanced to day to 88, closing at 87½.

YORK AND CARLETON MINING COMPANY.

We are happy to inform our readers that the operations of this Company have been highly successful this season. They have suspended operations for a short time, and therefore blew out their furnace this week. They are out of stock at present. Mining operations are being prosecuted with activity. It is expected they will resume operations, or in technical phraseology will blow again about the 20th December. The Furnace has been in blast a little over four months, and in that period has made 620 tons of Iron, of a very superior quality. The Company had a contract with a Mr. Sanderson, of Sheffield, England, who furnished a sample of such quality as he wanted; and we have had much pleasure in the information that the Iron manufactured by the Company is decidedly superior to the sample. The reason, we have been informed, of exceeding the quality required, was in expectation of making a larger quantity than was contracted for, in anticipation of further demands, and thus raise the character of the Iron in the British market. These facts show that the works have been judiciously and effectively managed, and we hope will continue so, until the Company be amply remunerated, and the resources of the Province, particularly those of Carleton, be more fully developed.

We understand that the installation of the Rev. Mr. Johnston to the charge of the Congregations of Richmond and Greenfield, which took place on Thursday last, was an exceedingly interesting ceremony. We hope that some of our Richmond friends will furnish us with a description of the proceedings.

COUNTY OF YORK.—We are happy to perceive from a Government Notice in Wednesday's Gazette, that the Charter, "incorporating the Municipality of York," has been placed in the hands of the High Sheriff of that County. We congratulate the people of that County on the happy result of their efforts to get the management of their local affairs in their own hands. Our limits this week will not permit extended remarks on the subject; but at an early day we intend paying a little attention to the matter, and perhaps exhibit some facts that may be somewhat serviceable to the Rate-payers in selecting persons to fill the responsible office of Councillors.

The building covering the Oil Works of McGrath, Harding & Co., opposite Indian Town, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening last.—The fire is said to have been accidental: and the damage is estimated at £2,000.

The Hon Joseph Howe stated in St. John this week, that he thinks in one year from this the Iron Horse will pass from Halifax to Windsor, and then a good boat to connect with St. John and the two leading Cities of the Lower Provinces near together.

A letter from Sebastopol says that the French were masters of the Malakoff Fort in eleven minutes from the moment that the signal was given to attack it.

The N. Y. Herald states that Russia has appointed a special Ambassador to the United States.

ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The September No. of this truly British periodical is to hand, and fully equal to any of its predecessors. We have given it a careful perusal, and find it replete with taste and talent of no ordinary stamp. "The Union of the Colonies of British North America," which is concluded in the present number, abounds with much valuable statistical information, and most forcible and conclusive arguments in favour of a Legislative union of the Provinces. The Editor's Shaaty is a literary treat. The Anglo American is worthy of a wide circulation, inculcating, as it does, sentiments of sound and genuine loyalty.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—After a long and unaccountable absence the September and October Nos. of this unrivalled Monthly have made their appearance. The plates—including Fashions, Patterns on different kinds of Embroidery, Braiding,

Netting, with ample instructions in every department, Lessons on Drawing &c., &c., make Godey's Book an invaluable auxiliary to Female education. If Mr. Godey can assure us of the regular receipt of his monthly issue we can get up a small Club for the Lady's Book as a number have already spoken to us on the subject, but we have been heretofore deterred from giving much encouragement, from the uncertainty of receiving the work.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has now we believe made the tour of all the counties in the province, and has in every instance been received with the greatest marks of personal respect towards himself, as well as of enthusiastic loyalty to the Queen.—*Reporter.*

The Boston Journal of Wednesday has the following. We give it without note or comment:

The following is gravely copied into the Pennsylvania (the leading Democratic organ in Pennsylvania), from that notorious originator of mare's nests, the New York Herald:

"Very considerable sums of money arrived in this country by the Pacific, and other recent steamers, to be used at the coming election in this State and in other northern latitudes. The triumph of the Allies at Sebastopol has stimulated the governing classes of Europe to assault the works of the Federal Constitution—to attempt by the aid of an alliance with the abolitionists of this country, to overturn the government of the United States.

The prospect would be alarming were it not for the well authenticated fact that the Emperor of Russia is on our side. It is well known, for it has been commonly reported, that a very large sum of Russian gold has been sent over, ostensibly to buy up certain newspapers in this country and make them pro-Russian, but really, we are fully assured to sustain Republican institutions. We are inclined to think that Russian gold will gain the victory, but at all events, such accessions of foreign capital must for a time give a great impulse to business.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12, 1855.

The writings of the N. Y. Tribune and other papers notoriously in league with Russian emissaries, are working out a vast deal of mischief in these two Provinces. I don't mean to say they are making proselytes to their insane and suicidal views in these quarters, for the exact contrary is the case; but no one can doubt that they are fast alienating the mind of the great Canadian people from their friends and neighbours on your side of the border, to the preceptible interruption of trade and those various interchanges of courtesy and commerce which marked the proceedings of last season, and gave such blessed hopes of continued peace and international reciprocity. Already here, as in Paris and London (across the water), the American is snubbed. He is unceremoniously confronted with the lubrication of some American paper which, after all, may be edited by some runaway Pole in the pay of the Muscovite Ambassador, and for which, in strict justice, he is in no wise accountable. Still the association is unavoidable, and the liberal and free-born republican is upbraided with the propagation of sentiments for which or for their entertainers he has not nor ever had the slightest sympathy.

Now I would, at this early stage of the procedure, and before more mischief is effected deprecate the course pursued by those pro-Russian papers. If they wish to put an immediate stop to commercial intercourse; to turn the hearts of Canadians (even of annexationists) from America to France, and compel them to avert their eyes for traffic from the Hudson to the Seine, why then, no better or more efficient method could be devised than the one adopted. But if, as I am willing to believe, they desire none of these things; and that, however their pens may have operated for the sake of gain, their hearts and affections are still with the allies and the cause of freedom, I would conjure them to retrace their steps; to betake themselves (as indeed the Tribune has to some extent done since the surrender of the Malakoff) to a more worthy and consistent policy, and henceforth instead of vainly endeavouring to impede, help forward the cause of Constitutional Liberty in Europe and throughout the Earth.—*Canadian Correspondence of International Journal.*

NATIONAL COMITY.—Without entering into any discussion of questions still pending in our courts, we may be permitted to say, that there is a harshness in the tone of the following letters from the Attorney General of the United States to the District Attorney in Philadelphia, which is utterly at war with the Comity of Nations and the courtesy practised by all civilized Governments towards

each other. Mr. Cushing, the Attorney General of the United States, is a member of President Pierce's Cabinet; and of course, whatever he writes upon the subject of our relations with England, speaks the sentiments and opinions of the President. Caleb Cushing is nobody; but the Attorney General of the United States, like the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, are the mere mouthpieces of the Executive—the breath of his nostrils; and have no existence or importance save as his representative. What they are permitted to say and do, therefore, if official, becomes the act of the Executive himself. Viewed in this, their true aspect, we ask the attention of the reader to the following letters:—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Attorney General's Office, Sept. 12.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 10th inst, on the subjects of the indictments pending against persons charged with recruiting for the militia service of Great Britain, I have the honor to make the following observations:

Mr. McKeon has been advised of the desirableness of conferring with you personally, either by himself or his assistant, in regard to new evidence to which he may have access, and which may be useful to you.

I suggest the expediency of trying only a part of the cases now, especially if you fail to convict in some leading case.

But the most important consideration is this:

This Government has, of course, addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honor requires. But the Government of Great Britain, with extraordinary inattention to the grave aspect of its acts, namely: the flagrant violation of our sovereign rights involved in them has supposed it a sufficient justification of what it has done, to reply that it gave instruction to its agents so to proceed as not to infringe our municipal laws; and it quotes the remarks of Judge Kane in support of the idea that it has succeeded in this purpose. It may be so, Judge Kane is an upright and intelligent judge, and will pronounce the law as it is, without fear or favor. But if the British Government has, by ingenious contrivances succeeded in sheltering its agents from conviction as malefactors, it has, in so doing, doubled the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted on the United States.

This Government has done its duty of internal administration in prosecuting the individuals engaged in these acts. If they are acquitted, by a deliberate undertaking of the British Government, not only, as a nation to violate our sovereign rights as a nation, but also to evade our municipal laws—and that undertaking shall be consummated by its agents in the United States—when all this shall have been judicially ascertained, the President will then have before him the elements of decision as to what international action it becomes the United States to adopt in so grave a matter.

I am, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

Jas. C. Van Dyke, Esq., U. S. Attorney, Phil.

Attorney General's Office, Sept. 17.

Sir:—I desire to make a further suggestion in regard to the trial of parties charged with recruiting soldiers for the service of the British Government.

It is known that instructions on this subject were given by that Government to its officers in the United States. We are told by Lord Clarendon that those officers had "stringent instructions" so to proceed as not to violate the municipal law—that is to violate its spirit, but not its letter. If so the instructions themselves violate the sovereign rights of the United States.

But in the meantime, every Consul of Great Britain in the United States is, by the avowal of his Government, subject to the just suspicion of breach of law; while apparently he must have disobeyed his own Government, or in obeying it, have abused his consular functions by the violation of his international duty to the United States.

In these circumstances it is deemed highly necessary that the British Consul at Philadelphia or any other officer of the British Government, shall not be suffered to interfere in the trials, as he attempted to do on a previous occasion. That no letter of his be read except in the due form of evidence, and that if he have anything to say, he shall be put on the stand by the defence, in order that he may be fully cross-examined by the prosecution.

It is clear that he has no right, by any rule of public law, or of international comity, to be heard in the case by the Court, otherwise than as a witness whether enforced or voluntary.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

Jas. C. Van Dyke, Esq., U. S. Attorney, Phil.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The steamship Northern Light arrived here about five o'clock this evening with California dates to the 20th of September and upwards of four hundred passengers and \$461,000 in treasure.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—The Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam, it will be remembered, put into Acapulco with cholera on board. Before she reached San Francisco, the disease had carried off 106 of her passengers, of which 98 were adults.—Seven others subsequently died in the hospital and 14 remained under treatment. No new cases of cholera had occurred at San Francisco, and the city was quite healthy.

The San Francisco papers give full details with the names of the victims. Out of the whole number of deaths there were but five among the cabin passengers. The victims were chiefly Irish and German passengers. A passenger on board the Uncle Sam says the panic on board was dreadful. Wives abandoning their husbands, and husbands their wives, while both abandoned their children.

The Dillon difficulty had at length been terminated. The first French vessel of war that enters San Francisco harbour was to be saluted, instead of M. Dillon's Consular flag.

A large fire had occurred at Waversville, Trinity County, and the town of Grass Valley had been totally destroyed by fire.

The fire at Grass Valley broke out at eleven o'clock at night on 14th September, in the French Hotel. It spread with such rapidity that in two hours the town was nearly destroyed. The number of buildings burnt is three hundred and fifty, including all but one of the principal business houses. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. All the hotels, bakeries, and boarding houses in the town were destroyed. The materials of the printing office were saved, also all the churches.

Col Kinney had resigned the governorship of San Juan, and another meeting of the citizens had been called, the English Consul having assured the colonel, it is said, that his government would recognize him if re-elected. Col. Walker was still at San Juan Del Sur, recruiting from California passengers. He had fought no battles since the last steamer sailed.

LOSS OF WHALING VESSELS.—The whale ships King Fisher and Enterprise, of New Bedford, have been lost near Buossolle Straits. Vessels and cargo a total loss. The ships Jefferson, of New London was lost on Cape Elizabeth, and Edgar, of Cold Springs, at Iona Island. The loss of fourteen whale ships this season is reported, but no names are given. Another ship was seen off Iona Islands, bottom up; could not make out her name.

OREGON.—The Columbia brings news from Astoria to the 12th September. The Oregon Argus contains a letter with the following paragraph. "The Indians have brought in the report that the Blackfeet Indians have killed Gov. Stevens and company. The report is very generally credited in this region. The report is also generally credited in North Oregon. Lieut. Dyer, who arrived at the Dallas on Sept 1, reports the command under Major Haller within a few days, march from the Dalles, all returned in good health."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dates from Honolulu are to the 25th of August.

The Polynesian publishes officially the reply of Queen Victoria to the letter of Kamehameha IV, on his accession to the throne. She assures him of her friendship.

The King prorogued both houses of the Hawaiian legislature on the 13th August. Both the nobles and representatives agreed in granting the bill of appropriations for the expenses of government.

The people of Honolulu have decided on erecting a column to the memory of the late popular Kamehameha III; subscription lists have been opened, and the funds necessary were rapidly being subscribed.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle says:

"The American treaty with Japan is at present a nullity. The Japanese need another fleet and another treaty to be dictated at Yeddo, at the cannon's mouth. The part of the treaty which obliges all purchases to be made through the agency of the Japanese officials must be done away with. It is made a means of extortion and refusal of many of the most desirable articles. Ratifications of the British Treaty had not been exchanged. It was said that the British ratification was in possession of Admiral James Sterling, who would meet the Japanese Commissioners before they left Japan.

Vice Admiral Pontiatine had concluded a treaty between Russia and Japan. The terms of this, it was said, do not differ much from those of the treaty negotiated by Com. Perry, on behalf of the United States.