

tators turned pale at the sight of the operation, but the poor girl bore it with wonderful fortitude, and the operator acted with a skill and coolness as though his nerves were of iron. After the operation, the whole of the complicated integuments were replaced with sutures; and there are hopes of the recovery of the girl, if the nervous system survives the shock.

From Willmer's American News Letter.
THE PUBLIC PRESS AND ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

The historian Clarendon tells us there is no art or science too difficult for industry to attain; and the same eminent writer instances the application of industrial energy to the purpose of navigation as the greatest and noblest duty in which it can be exercised. It is impossible to say how the noble author who thus expressed himself would have treated Ocean Steaming, had he witnessed the revolution that has since occurred in the time allotted for a voyage between America and England. We scarcely know which takes greatest hold on the mind, the astonishing exactitude and rapidity with which the American Steam voyages are performed, or the great good for humanity and civilization which is to follow such an efficient communication as is now established between America and England. Any one of the many estimable benefits derivable from this inexhaustible source, should in itself be sufficient to command the most zealous public exertion in favour of its success, and the newspaper press of both countries will be keeping its usual course of honest rectitude by enforcing on public attention the true position of the question. It is scarcely possible to imagine any man in his senses that shall dispute either the practicability of the enterprise, or the inestimable blessings to be attained from it, many of which only require time to effect their development in that full vigor already so plainly observable in its present early growth.

One of the most distinguished characteristics of the press is its uniform desire to set all parties right on any subject of this kind, and the value of this disinterested conduct is deeply felt and acknowledged by the masses who receive its information and advice. Mankind are too fond of being hurried luxuriously along on the easy gale of popular enthusiasm; and when a great boon is held out to us we too frequently accept it coldly, and without due estimate of its individual as well as national importance. One of the chief conditions necessary to the progress of human knowledge is the existence with the parties benefited of a good and sufficient motive for the discovering and the maintenance of its results, whether in art or science, and it is equally demonstrable that great national undertakings yielding the utmost amount of public good, must cease, unless meeting countenance and support adequate to their necessities; the greatest efforts of science and skill, and the most determined exercise of energy may be unavailing, unless these primary conditions are fully complied with.

We have closely observed the management and working of all the great Steam Companies in Europe, and our desire of being at all times correct in our observations, has caused most rigid enquiry into every department of their constitution. Nothing could be more opposite to our wishes or intentions than drawing unjust conclusions and invidious distinctions; we disdain any such course, and although desirous of placing our friends in a true position with the great matter to which we draw attention, yet it is done with full assurance of fulfilling a duty, contributing as much to our credit as it does to our pleasure and satisfaction.

In the entire management of the North American line of steamers, the public must discern a far greater amount of sober forethought and practical knowledge than has ever been brought to bear on any other public concern, and it has been reserved to the untiring energy of the gentlemen presiding over its Liverpool management to overcome many difficulties which appeared insurmountable.

From the day of their first steamer entering the element in which the whole line has been so marvellously distinguished, each vessel has been handled with the utmost skill, and the whole duties and performances have gone on with undeviating regularity and correctness. But when thus rendering a testimony of just merit, we are compelled to ask whether the return made by the public has been at all adequate to the requirement? Have the passenger-going community availed themselves of the steamers to anything like the extent which should follow from the vast superiority they possess and the inducements they hold out? The reply to this must certainly be in the negative; and it is a subject of regret that Atlantic Steaming should not be as profitable to the promoters as it has been signally triumphant in every other department. How common it is to overlook the main and only point deficient, the means, which alone are necessary to ensure the final success of a great enterprise, and yet in the case of the Steamers between America and England, we see parties most deeply interested in their continuance actually taking a part the most diametrically opposed to their success. We are the last persons to seek to deal unfairly with the fine sailing ships trading between the United States and England, they are deserving of every support,—but at the same time that we freely render every word of praise due to their peculiar character, it would be ridiculously absurd to draw comparisons between the extreme speed, regularity, and the certainty of the Steamers, and the necessarily tedious and lengthy voyages of

sailing packets. We have heard no such statement as that the North American Steam Line does not make a return to its spirited proprietors, but we have reason to believe such to be the fact,—and we found the opinion on a knowledge of the enormous cost of ocean steaming, which is really unavoidable, and only to be judged of by parties conversant with the money devouring power it has to keep going.

Such is the concern so worthy of support,—it is only for the public to see it in its proper light, and passengers by the steamers will increase in a three fold proportion.

Liverpool Mercury, July 15.

GREAT TIMBER SALE.

One of the most extensive sales which has ever taken place in this country, commenced on Monday se'night, at the bonded depots of Messrs Chaloner, Houghton, and Fleming, at the south end of the town, and lasted the whole week. The sale had been previously well announced through the press, and at the time fixed upon for the commencement of the sale a large company had assembled, consisting of persons from the metropolis, the various large, and even many from the small towns throughout the country, as well as others from France, Hamburgh, and Berlin. Some idea of the magnitude of the sale may be formed when we state that it consisted of 15,384 pieces and logs of mahogany and other hard woods, and fifty tons of boxwood. Here was to be seen mahogany from the Bay of Honduras, Cuba, and the city of St. Domingo, from the plain to the most beautiful variegated,—here might also be had Havana cedar, pencil cedar, and the tapering and elastic lacewood spars, here too was the hard lignum vitae and satin wood from St. Domingo, wainscot billets and the hardy box, with rosewood from Rio and Bahia, and several tons of beautiful zebra wood. To these must be added the partridge wood, copiti wood, pheasant and melon woods, and ebony and bully tree, besides various other kinds from the two Americas. Such an extensive assortment could not fail to procure buyers, and we think it is a circumstance highly flattering to Liverpool that this sale should have been attended by so many respectable foreigners, who, we understand, purchased, particularly of mahogany, to a large amount.

THE FIRST ENGLISH TOWN IN CHINA.

Until within the last year, the probability of an English town being established in China, and governed by the same, was a thing unheard of. So strongly opposed have the Chinese been to the measure, and tenacious of strictly adhering to their own customs in all things relating to intercourse with foreign powers, that a fact like this cannot otherwise than surprise themselves but the whole world. That such an event would ever take place has been to them held in the light of an impossibility. It is a peculiar feature, that although with Englishmen the Chinese have had greater commercial intercourse than with any other nation, and consequently have received greater benefits from us than from any one or more nations, there exists a greater animosity on their part towards us than to any others.

This may be traced to the unobedient coldness of themselves, and the superior tone of intelligence and authority the English have always maintained. The Chinese cannot and will not bear of a country and its natives being on an equality with them. The Hong merchants, men who have had better opportunities of witnessing that in the arts and sciences, as in other things of minor import, England has unquestionably the ascendancy, acknowledge our superiority. The beauty of our models of vessels, both merchantmen and men of war, their equipment and command, has drawn forth from impartial persons the praise so eminently our due. In two things only do the most intelligent claim superiority, the manufacture of silk and grass cloth. As a nation, the Chinese are bigots of the first water. The war between England and China, completes that which enables us to say that there is no portion of the globe but what has witnessed our armies and power. Greater than Alexander have our conquests been in more portions of the world.

The *Canton Press* of the 12th and 19th February, received by the last overland mail, informs us that great activity prevailed at Hong Kong. Houses and go-downs were springing up in all directions, and in a few months more a new and considerable town will have grown into existence. Not only were the government erecting houses and offices for their purposes, but merchants were gaining more confidence in the permanency of the establishment, while the missionaries of different churches had applied for and obtained grants of land, for the purpose of building chapels and schools.

A large native population has already been collected, estimated by some at 15,000, but chiefly composed of the poorer classes. A magistracy and police had been established, who though, of course, insufficiently organized to repress the frequent thefts and cheating, will, in time, doubtless be found efficient. The authorities were backward in granting building lots, from the circumstance that the plan for laying out the town was not yet completed. There appears to be a general disposition among the English residents that a regular plan for laying out the streets should be strictly adhered to for the sake of beauty and symmetry as well as for the health of the inhabitants.

There had been several extensive fires amongst the native houses, which are built of mats, and at one time the large and important bazaar (as it is represented) was nearly totally destroyed.

LONDON.

London in length is eight miles, in breadth three, and in circumference twenty six. It contains 8000 streets, lanes, alleys and courts, and 75 squares. It has 264 churches and chapels, 207 meeting houses for dissenters, 42 chapels for foreigners, and synagogues for Jews—making altogether 502 places for worship. The number of inhabitants during the sitting of parliament is calculated at 1,250,000. In this vast city there are 4000 seminaries for instruction, 10 institutions for promoting the arts and sciences, 122 asylums for the indigent, 18 for the sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, 704 charitable institutions, 58 courts of justice, 4040 professional men connected with the law. There are 13,300 vessels trading on the river Thames in the year, and 40,000 waggons going and returning to the metropolis in the same period. The exports and imports to and from the Thames are estimated at £66,811,222 annually, and the property floating in the city every year is £170,000,000.

UNITED STATES.

Disgraceful Riot in Philadelphia—The Philadelphia Gazette of Monday evening, gives the following account of a terrible riot in that city, on that day:

This morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a most alarming riot and fight, attended with much personal injury and bloodshed, took place between white and black persons, in the vicinity of South and Seventh streets. All ages and sizes, and colored persons of both sexes, were engaged in it.

The affray began in Shippen street, between Fourth and Fifth, in consequence of an attack made by several white boys upon a procession of temperance coloured men and boys who were marching through the streets, intending to participate during the day in a temperance festival over Schuylkill.

Soon after the onset, the fight became general, and missiles of every description were thrown—clubs, brickbats, stones were thrown, and numbers were severely hurt. The procession dispersed, and the crowd highly incensed, proceeded to the neighbourhood of South and Sixth to Seventh, and through St. Mary's street, where, for a time, the melee was of the most violent character. All the houses in the vicinity occupied by black persons were attacked, and in a few moments, thousands of brickbats hurled through the air, back and forth, with the greatest profusion and violence.

A large number of white and black persons were seriously injured—one white man was stabbed in the eye, and one of his arms broken; another was cut in the abdomen; others of both colors were knocked down with clubs and stones, and awfully cut and mangled. The houses and stores in the vicinity were closed, and the inmates sought refuge within doors.

The city police officers, with the Mayor, soon arrived, and the combatants were dispersed. A number of the ringleaders were arrested and put in confinement.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, although the throng was immense, the rioters had dispersed, and partial quiet was restored.

The houses in the neighbourhood were more or less injured by brickbats thrown into the windows. A small church in St. Mary street, suffered somewhat in the breaking of the windows.

The Evening Journal says that the colored procession, independent of the temperance festival, were celebrating the anniversary of the liberation of the slaves in the Island of Jamaica, and had one or two banners which it is

alleged gave offence and caused the difficulty.

The United States Gazette of yesterday morning says, that as night drew on the riot was renewed. Two houses in Lombard street were attacked, the windows and furniture destroyed. Great numbers of colored people fled to the other side of the river for safety.

Some twenty more of the rioters were arrested in the evening.

A large building in Lombard street, new and handsome, but not finished, was set on fire and destroyed. It was erected at the cost of a wealthy colored man, engaged in the lumber business. An impression prevailed that it was intended for the use of abolition societies.

Soon after, a meeting-house in St. Mary street belonging to colored persons, was attacked, and in like manner destroyed by fire. The firemen played on neither of these buildings, but saved the adjoining houses. At midnight all was quiet. The Gazette says that the ferocity of the white mobites was beyond all precedent.

The same paper of a later date says,—

We believe we may now state that the peace of the city has been restored. About 40 of the rioters have been arrested in all. The strongest indignation is every where expressed of the dastardly character of the outrages that have been perpetrated. The amount of injury that has been sustained by the poor and inoffensive negroes, to say nothing of others, is very considerable indeed. Doubtless there are still at large many of the principal offenders, and much regret is expressed that they should escape. Some of them are known, however, and a hope is indulged that they will yet be arrested. What could be more cowardly than the pursuit by a large body of men, of a single negro, without weapons, and nearly frightened to death. Several such cases occurred during the riots, false and unfounded charges were raised, blows were given, and murders were attempted in the open day. We can only repeat a hope, that the guilty will be adequately punished, and that every measure will be taken calculated to prevent Philadelphia from being disgraced by like occurrences.

Nine colored persons were committed this morning by Alderman Hoffman, who were most of them violent participants in the riot. One deaf and dumb is represented as a desperate fellow, and was one of the ringleaders of the mob.

The rioters are numerous on the Schuylkill, and have beat several black men almost to death. The Sheriff, with a large posse, went out there, but was driven off the ground.

On the western part of Moyamensing, the outrages against the blacks have been renewed, and several of them hurt.

Thirty-nine persons were arrested by the city police on Monday and Tuesday during the riots, on various charges connected with a participation in them. The Mayor generally in person headed his police.

Civil War against the Mormons.

—According to all appearances, says the N. Y. Herald, there will be a civil war in Illinois against the Mormons. A most intense excitement has sprung up on both sides of the Mississippi—and we should not be surprised if a regular bloody war, had already broken out. Joe Smith and the Mormons will fight till the last drop of blood. They have 2000 enthusiasts, equal to the Muslims that established the mission of Mahomet in Arabia—they have all the arms—big and small—of the State of Illinois,