

rather a neat appearance, occupy comparatively little ground, and form a good barrier against stock.

### WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**PROTECTION TO THE FISHERIES.**—Our American neighbours are not well pleased that so powerful a naval force should be sent to the fishing grounds this season to keep off their vessels.—They are afraid that they will not be able to take a single fish from the Colonial fish-pond.

We see it stated that the United States steamer Vixen, Lieut. Swartwort, has been ordered from New York to Halifax, probably for the purpose of observing the movements of the British cruisers, and informing the American fishermen of their danger, as there is now no doubt of the determination of the Home Government to rigidly enforce the terms of the treaty. With this view of the case, the New York Express observes:—

“Her Majesty's Government have sent not one ship of war, nor two, nor three merely, but a strong and powerful fleet, to the fishing grounds, to look after the Yankee interlopers there. That ship of ill-fame, the Devastation, was on the ground several days since; the war steamer Argus has now joined her, we see, and the cry is, still they come.” If the summer pass away without mischief growing out of this concentration of force, we shall be glad; but as things now stand, there is such a temptation for British officers to knock our fishermen about, as they did last season, “just for the fun of the thing,” that we fear there is mischief ahead.

Our neighbours need not be unnecessarily alarmed; if their fishermen only keep out of the way, there will be no danger of them being knocked about. The Colonists require all the mackerel this year for their own use; and it is too bad if Jonathan will not allow them this privilege, after having deprived them of their fish for so many years, without even thanking them, or as much as saying “by your leave.”

**THE FREIGHTING BUSINESS.**—The London Shipping Gazette is drawing the attention of the British public to the large number of foreign vessels now engaged in carrying timber and deals from the Colonies to the Mother Country, and does not at all like the prospect which is now presented. The journal of the 16th May, remarks:—

“In the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of Thursday last, we called attention to the circumstance of eight or nine American ships being chartered at New York to load deals and timber at Quebec, and other parts of British North America, for ports in Great Britain. In our Shipping Intelligence today, under the head of “Boston,” it will be seen that several other American ships, and one Prussian ship, have been chartered to load deals at St. John, Shediac, &c., for Liverpool, Bristol, and the Clyde. In a short time we may expect to see the whole of our North American timber trade in the hands of foreigners.”—*New Brunswicker.*

**TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.**—We are happy to state that the Stockholders of the Temperance Temple are to meet at the Sons of Temperance Hall on Saturday evening next, to choose their President and Directors. The Company has a Charter, and upwards of £3,000 has already been subscribed towards the contemplated Building. The Capital Stock is to be £3,000, and we have good reason to believe that the whole amount will ere long be subscribed for.

At last, the Temperance community in this City is in a fair way of having a building erected which will not only be an ornament to the City, but a credit to the Temperance public.—*Temperance Telegraph.*

#### UNITED STATES.

The following act of real heroism we find recorded in the details of the burning of the steamship Independence, as given in the San Francisco Whig:

“There is one fireman, known as Tom Sawyer, a wild, reckless scamp, without a dash of the Canton “Saint” in his compound; this brave fellow entirely stripped, went to and from the wreck four times; he is only nineteen years of age. After the third time, and when nearly exhausted with his exertions, he learned that the chief engineer, Mr. Collins, was unable to swim, and likely to drown; he immediately started off again through the surf with a life preserver, fastened it around the helpless man and accompanied him to the beach; he was also instrumental in saving the lives of many others.

**GRINDSTONE QUARRIES.**—The importation of grindstone from the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is becoming every year more extensive. Messrs. Read & Seaman, shipped twenty-six cargoes to the States during the last summer, and their orders will probably exceed that quantity during the present season. They supply dealers in New York and other

cities, and sell by the cargo to many of the heaviest manufactories in different States of the Union. Indeed the quality of their stone is becoming so well known that orders are received from and cargoes forwarded to Main, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.—Their principal quarries are at Ragged Reef, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, but they have also, stone quarries on the Pedicodiac river and North Joggins, New Brunswick; and they are now opening a quarry at Bay de Chaleur, N. B. All those quarries differ in the quality of the stone, thus enabling the Company to supply at all times the quality and size of grindstone that are required for the different kinds of manufactories in which they are used. They give employment to some two or three hundred men; and with the aid of approved machinery are enabled to produce a superior article at a moderate cost. They have a finished establishment 50 FEET R. R. Wharf, Boston, under the firm of J. Read & Co. One of the partners resides in Boston the other in the provinces. Messrs. Read & Seaman buy largely in our American markets, to supply their stores of which they have one or two at each establishment, and they are a good illustration of what we might expect under the working of a liberal system of reciprocity between the United States and the Colonies.—*Boston International Journal.*

**THE ARABIA AND THE ARCTIC.**—A great many bets were pending in New York on the result of the outward passages of the steamship Arctic, of the Collins line, and the Arabia, of the Cunard line. The former made the passage out in ten days and one half hours. The latter, it seems by the recent accounts from Europe, made the run out in nine days and twenty-two and a half hours—thus beating the Arctic twelve hours.—*Boston Journal.*

**GAMBLING IN CINCINNATI.**—Some astonishing developments have just been made in regard to the extent to which gambling is carried on in Cincinnati. There are five hundred and fifty eight gambling places in the city, according to the annual report of the Society for the suppression of gambling. The Gazette says the estimate is much too large, if it is intended to include only those places where gambling is the main business; but if it is intended to include all places where gambling is only occasionally carried on, it is entirely too small for then it would include every coffee house and drinking place in the city. It is estimated there are half a dozen gamblers to every establishment.

**SUBMARINE DOINGS.**—The wreck of the Forest Queen.—A company of the wreckers in Provincetown made arrangements to secure the cargo of the Forest Queen, which was lost in mud Cliff, in Scituate, in February last. A large amount of iron lay in very shallow water, and could be obtained by grappling, but the balance of the cargo consisting of bales of wool and rags, and boxes of indigo, purple die, cochineal, barrels of emery, paints, &c., was scattered over a great space, in water to the depth of seven fathoms, and partially covered by sand. The bottom was stony, creating many eddies, around which the property lodged, and became embedded in the accumulating sands, rendering its recovery impossible in any other way than through submarine divers. Consequently an arrangement was made with the Boston Company, and the work was performed under the superintendence of Mr. James Fullerton which the use of the new British apparatus, which for power has no superior in this country.—The bottom of the sea was traversed and examined to the extent of hundreds of acres, as ocean land was never examined before on this continent, and a clear job made of it the result of which was the recovery of many schooner loads of freight which has been delivered in this city. The contracting company is composed of men of daring courage and indomitable perseverance, and with the aid and the co-operation of the men and machinery employed here by them, they may safely challenge the world for rivalry in their occupation.—*Boston Courier.*

**CHINA.**—Hong Kong advices to the 28th of March, confirm the intelligence previously communicated, of the progress of the insurrection.

Application had been made by the Viceroy of Szechau, to the British Consul, at Shanghai, to co-operate against the rebel forces for the protection of Nankin. The rapid advance of the rebels has spread consternation in that capital and other wealthy cities.

Latest accounts, 20th of March, reported that the rebels were investing Nankin, which it was expected would fall. Delegates had been sent from Szechau to the rebel leaders, offering large sums of money to secure the city from molestation. The native bankers and wealthy families were removing their treasure into the country and to Shanghai, for safety.

At Shanghai there was a general panic. Baking and Commercial houses had shut up their establishments. Trade was quite at a standstill and money so scarce that duties on exports had to be arranged by giving security in bills and other property to the Consul. All was quiet at Canton.

There were reports that a portion of the rebels had gone North. If true, internal trade may perhaps be resumed sooner than the present position of affairs would lead one to expect.

The American Ministry had proceeded north in the U. S. steamer Susquehanna. At Galle, 11th, was reported the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Commodore Perry, and would immediately proceed to Hong Kong.

### FRIDAY'S MAIL.

From English Papers to the 26th May. EUROPE.

It will be seen that last night in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, in reply to a question put by Mr. Disraeli, entered into a formal statement of the differences which at present exist between Russia and the Sublime Porte. There is little in his lordship's explanation which throws any light on the misunderstanding, and, indeed, read by the statements which have from time to time been made public through non-official sources, it seems clear that the Czar has been aiming at objects, acquiescence in which would be fatal to the independence of Turkey. The first phase of the dispute, notwithstanding the hostile attitude assumed by Prince Menschikoff, seems to have been settled amicably, but the second and more serious demand, relative to the powers claimed by the Czar on behalf of the Greek Church, has led to the withdrawal from Constantinople of Prince Menschikoff, and the consequent total suspension of all diplomatic intercourse. Of the withdrawal of the Russian plenipotentiary not the least doubt can be entertained. The most gratifying feature in Lord John Russell's statement is the fact of the perfect cordiality which exists between this country and France relative to the independence of Turkey. Except so far as that object is concerned, we have really nothing to do with the dispute, and from his lordship's remarks we are hardly likely to be drawn into it unless new features should arise which do not at present appear on the cards. The whole tone of the leader of the House of Commons last night leads to the opinion which we have expressed in another column, that, threatening as appearances are, peace will still be preserved.

In Paris the Eastern question is exciting the deepest interest. The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly attract little interest. It is wholly occupied with matters of domestic interest. The bill relating to the donation of Marshal Ney's family has been withdrawn. A bill has passed, sanctioning the formation of a Submarine Electric Telegraphic Company to connect France and Algeria, and the concession has been granted for fifty years to an Englishman. The French Funds have been slightly depressed by the last news from Constantinople.

The protracted disputes which have taken place between Austria and Switzerland have led at last to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and their respective agents have left their posts. It is attempted to be given out that this rupture was occasioned by some personal slight, given to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, but the unsatisfactory state of the Refugee, and other questions, between the two states, is the real cause of the rupture. The Federal Council have published a formal note on the subject.

The King of Prussia has left Vienna, and returned to his capital.

The King of the Belgians has received with great éclat, at Vienna. His son, the Duke of Brabant, just eighteen, has, it is said, been actually betrothed to the Archduchess Maria, the youngest daughter of the late Arch-duke Palatine. There is a rumour that the Emperor of Austria will marry the Belgian Princess, Maria Charlotte, who is said to be very lovely, but is only just thirteen. However this may be, it is very evident that these alliances between Austria and Belgium must wound the susceptibility of the Emperor of the French, and cannot fail to have an important influence on the future destiny of Europe.

The direct intelligence from Australia is not so late a date as that brought by way of India, but the details are more ample. The rise in the price of gold is confirmed, and the yield from the diggings appears to be as large as ever, although there is a slight apparent decrease in the reports of the quantities brought down by the escorts.

We have received a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the Indian mail. The news from Burmah is to the 13th April,

and it is once more of a very unsatisfactory nature. There is no prospect of a peace except by pushing forward to Ava. The Burmese Commissioners had refused to sign the treaty. The latest news from China, is to the 11th April, at which date the American, French and English vessels of war on the coast of China, authorities, consented to guard Nankin, Shanghai, and the mouths of the Great Canal against the rebels.

**TRADE.**—The uncertainties of the Turkish question, which at intervals having disturbed the Money market for so many weeks, have again exercised an adverse influence, though to a less extent than would have been the case if the confidence were not universal that none of the European powers are prepared to provoke war. In consequence of a large amount of capital brought into the market for investment in the various funds securities, the rate for money has been generally easier this week, being 2½ per Cent. in the Stock Exchange. Out of doors discount are easy at 27-8 per Cent.

The Birmingham Iron trade continues in a depressed and uncertain state, in consequence of the recent mischievous speculations not having received a complete adjustment. The strike of the operative builders continues, notwithstanding the large extent of the concessions offered by their employers. In the woollen districts no alteration has occurred, and the Irish Linen markets exhibit continued firmness, a scarcity of hands being still complained of. The news received this week from Port Philip furnishes some additional details of the continued extent of the gold production in the colony of Victoria, estimated at £320,000 per week, and is also satisfactory from its confirming the statement of the rise in the price of gold to 77s per ounce, and of the rate of exchange at par.

The amount of business transacted in the produce market has not been very extensive during the past week, and prices in many instances have remained stationary. In the value of Tea no change has occurred; at the same time the demand continues good for both black and green. Not many large parcels have been offered.

**THE RUSSIANS AND CIRCASSIANS.**—The St. Petersburg Journal, contains the following intelligence from the Caucasus:—“On April 1 the appearance of the expeditionary corps of Upper Circassia on the hill of Kazelama caused Schamyl to send to that point some troops, to prevent the Russians from cutting down wood and making a road in the direction of Datch. However, notwithstanding the repeated attacks of the mountaineers, this work was terminated on the 12th. General Baron Wrewsky having thus attained his object evacuated the position which he had taken up on the heights. His march towards Fortanga gave our troops an opportunity of signalling themselves in a combat, as brilliant as it was obstinate, against the Circassians and the Tawlines. The attacks of the enemy were repeatedly repulsed with considerable loss. We had seven men killed and 83 wounded, of whom six are officers.”

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**—*France.*—The Moniteur of to-day contains the following announcement:—“Intelligence from Constantinople up to the 19th May has been received by the Government.

“Prince Menschikoff had not yet taken his departure, although his official correspondence with the Porte had ceased, the Divan refusing to admit his propositions in the terms in which they had been couched.

“The general opinion, however, was, that the means of negotiation were not entirely closed.”

The Indian mail arrived at Marseilles this morning.

**Austria.**—It is reported that in consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Austria, the southern German States will order the concentration of troops on the Swiss frontier.

**Prussia.**—Professor Ritter, the celebrated geographical scholar, has resigned the situation he has held since 1821 in the University of Berlin. Orders have been given to the Prussian police for the expulsion of all the Mormon missionaries. Another of the persons accused of participation in the recently discovered conspiracy at Berlin has been liberated.

**Switzerland.**—Despatches from Berne confirm the report of the departure of the Austrian envoy on the 24th instant. The Fribourg Government have been required to furnish the Federal Council with an explanation of the measures recently adopted by the council of war and also respecting the forced loan.

**Greece.**—The American consul at Athens having been illegally imprisoned, the United States minister has demanded an explanation. The decision of the Greek Government has not yet been published.

**ARRIVAL OF MAZZINI IN ENGLAND.**—