

for fly-fishing must supply himself with a pretty long purse, and an extra allowance of patience on account of the black flies and mosquitoes. The travelling expenses are not unreasonable; but then the distance from New York or Boston is considerable, and long before reaching his *ultima thule*, the angler will in fancy have captured quite as many of the peerless beauties of the deep as will in reality be afforded to him by the Nepisiguit with all its superior advantages.

Before closing this letter, it is proper that I should say a single word about the flies which do the best execution on the Nepisiguit. They are quite small, with red or yellow bodies, and brown or grey wings, and from the fact that they were originally introduced by William Gilmore, they are known in this region by his name. And how a single one of these, which had killed its dozen salmon, was lost and strangely found, remains to be told. The angler was his Excellency Sir Edmund Head, (a gentleman who sketches and angles with the same ability that he governs the Province of New Brunswick,) who, on one occasion, while at the Papineau Falls, struck a very large fish, which carried away, with a part of his rod, the entire length of a capital line, including leader and fly. About a week subsequent to this event, and after his Excellency had returned home, William Gilmore caught a salmon, in whose mouth was fastened the Governor's fly, and to which was still hanging a considerable portion of the lost line. The fish was of course packed in ice with the fly in his mouth, and transmitted to Fredericton, to remind Sir Edmund of his misfortune, and to testify to the attractive qualities of the Gilmore fly.

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times, August 6.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

It would certainly be very rash for us to become alarmists while the greater part of our contemporaries assure us still every day that a peaceful solution of the Eastern question is proximate and certain; but we confess that, upon the face of the facts placed before us, we try in vain to discover the means by which the Czar is to be forced to admit that he is wholly in the wrong, and still more be persuaded to evacuate the Principalities, where he is establishing an iron despotism. We prefer forming our judgment by what falls from the lips of Lord Clarendon and Lord John Russell, than from the miserable trash which the foreign correspondents furnish from the Eastern parts of Europe. From the statements made in Parliament we collect that all the tales about Baron Bruck's proposition are, as we said they were, pure inventions, or got up to gain time. The state of the new case now is that Austria refused, at the period when Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople to hold a conference of the four great Powers to come to terms of adjustment, while the matter remained in a state of diplomatic negotiation, unless Russia, by invading the Principalities put an end to the *status quo* in Europe. When that event occurred, Austria agreed to summons the four Powers at Vienna. The minister of Russia refused to attend. France, England, and Prussia attended the conference through their Ambassadors. Certain terms were agreed upon and were despatches last Sunday to St. Petersburg and to Constantinople for confirmation or rejection. The proposition originated with France, but was adopted and actually proposed by Austria with the concurrence of Prussia. We infer, therefore, that the letters written by Lord Clarendon and M. Drouyn de Lhuys have been embodied in these propositions settled at Vienna, and it now remains to be seen whether the Czar will yield. In the mean time what are his general doings in the Principalities? They are establishing such a despotism, and levying such unwarrantable exactions, that a deputation of Boyards have gone to St. Petersburg to obtain justice. Lord Clarendon tells us that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been informed that a communication had been made by the Consul-General of Russia to the Hospodar of Moldavia, informing him that his relations with the Ottoman Government were to cease; that the tribute usually transmitted to the Sultan was to be transmitted to the Russian Government; and that the action of the Sovereign Powers must necessarily, though temporarily, be suspended. The Turkish Government expected to receive a similar notice from the Hospodar of Wallachia, but Mr. Colquhoun, our Counsel-General at Bucharest, says, in a letter dated the 22nd July, that, up to the evening before, the Hospodar of Wallachia had not received the notice which had been communicated to the Hospodar of Moldavia. Of course Lord Stratford had sent orders to our Consuls to abdicate their function in the event of such notice; and Lord Clarendon has signified the entire approval of her Majesty's Government of such a course and has intrusted Sir Hamilton Seymour to demand an explanation of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg respecting this fresh aggravated insult and aggression upon the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

Now, with these plain facts before us, the truth of which is beyond doubt, we ask our intelligent commercial readers what evidence there is, what shadow of an indication there is that the Czar intends to recede. The course of the Sultan would be clear enough but that Eng-

land and France have held his arms lest he might strike a blow rashly. The Sultan, however, has given orders to the Hospodars to withdraw from the Principalities, and to cease their functions the moment the insolent notice of the Czar shall be received. The Egyptian fleet, with 12,000 men on board, has arrived at Constantinople, and every thing is ripe for action in the event of the Czar persisting in his treacherous aggressive course of action. All the tales so industriously circulated by the Times and certain foreign journals about the concessions meditated by Turkey prove to be, as we said they were, wholly fabulous. The statements we give to-day may be relied upon as proceeding from the Ministers of the Crown, and they were eminently opportune, as only on Tuesday the Times, whilst pretending to correct the blunders of their contemporaries, gave out with an air of semi-official authority, all the story of Baron Bruck's pretended negotiation, which the day after they were compelled to declare was a mistake altogether. The designs of Russia now appear transparent to all the world. Nothing prevents the Czar from plunging into a war except the want of funds. Already has an application been made for permission to use a portion of the treasure in the vaults of the Bank of Russia for carrying on the war which the Czar has provoked. The Russian Minister of Finance dares not take this step, as it would endanger the whole system of paper currency of which this bullion is the basis.

The Sacred Synod has refused to advance a loan of sixty millions of roubles, which the Executive Government has attempted to borrow. But money must be raised, and to an immense extent, if the Czar does not recede. We are told that a large Russian army is collecting in Finland, and the Danish Government, perplexed and harassed with the cholera, which is raging frightfully at Copenhagen, is further threatened by the vast military preparations preparing on the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. In one word every power in Europe is now arming to arrest the power of the Czar, but such is the infamy of the press that we actually read in the leading journal that England has consented that France should possess Italy as the price of her co-operation, merely providing that Sicily shall become independent. This trash is put into the mouth of an English gentleman by the chief correspondent of the chief London journal. Fortunately for mankind England and France are in accord upon this question, and we trust that the conduct of neither nation will be sullied by any selfish consideration in the impending struggle. All that we Englishmen want is peace and the *status quo*. Our long experience, however, whispers to us that peace can only be maintained by a resolute course of action. Amidst all these commotions, it is curious to remark that the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, with her husband the crown prince of Wurtemberg, has arrived in London, and is about to join her Imperial relation the Grand Duchess Marie at Torquay. These are in some measure hostages of peace, but states have neither sisters nor daughters.

There is no news from France. The Oriental question absorbs the attention of all Europe, and the press of France is purposely silent respecting everything which is going on amongst our neighbors. It is, however, satisfactory to be assured, from the highest authority, that the most complete good understanding prevails between the cabinet of Versailles and St. James's; all the intrigues of Russia to produce a divarication of interests having utterly failed.

A man named Edouard Reynaud has been committed to Newgate for conspiring, with divers others, to murder Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French. The accused attempted to obtain £10 from the Prince de Joinville to enable him to carry out his scheme, but unless it is proved that some other parties are implicated, we do not see very clearly how the charge of conspiracy can be established. Lord Palmerston, however, has very properly instituted a prosecution.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times August 6.

It is gratifying to find that the Atlantic steamers at the present moment cannot convey half the goods which are offered for their acceptance. They labour under a perfect plethora of cargo, and are in the position of the man who was said to have expired of too much health. As the Colliery steamers cannot convey every bale and truss which presents itself, some of the shippers have brought charges of favoritism against the consignees, Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., and the result has been a controversy, in which the last-named gentlemen have defended themselves from the attacks of their assailants. Upon this controversy considerable attention has been fixed, and opinions vary considerably on the question at issue, according to the point of view from which it is viewed. No doubt much may be urged on both sides, but hitherto the right of consignees to decide such a matter of themselves has never, that we know of, been questioned. In addition to their being consignees, Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., are part owners, which gives them an additional claim, we presume to "do what they like with their own." At the same time public opinion would strongly censure partiality, if it were established, in the case of steam proprietors just as in the case of a railway company or any vehicle open to the general public. This pressure of cargo is confined to the

spring and autumn, when every shipper is anxious to get his goods into the market first, as the value of the shipment is materially lessened or improved by that circumstance.

FRANCE.—Letters from Brest, of the 29th ult., state that a certain activity is displayed in the arming of vessels. The Duguesclin man of war and the Prosperine frigate have arrived in the port, and the Armide frigate, towed by the Souffleur, on the morning of the 29th. Rear Admiral Charner was to hoist his flag on board the Hercule. The French Government have instructed their Consul General at Bucharest to remove his flag.

PORTUGAL.—The grape disease continues to spread, and was likely to become a serious affair to a country like Portugal which depends so much upon its wines. A public meeting has been called upon the subject for the 1st instant, at the Lisbon Commercial Association.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Vienna, July 26.—It is asserted that the note which is to terminate the differences between Turkey and Russia is to be signed on the same day on which the Russian troops shall be ordered to evacuate the Principalities.—There are no indications of any intention on the part of the ambassadors of the great Powers to take their usual summer holidays. They are engaged in conferences with Count Buel, and it would appear that the propositions for a mediation have as much success at St. Petersburg as at Constantinople. The Porte has given orders that no vessels from the Black Sea shall enter the Bosphorus by night, excepting such as have cargoes of wood. The commanders of the batteries have been ordered to fire upon any vessels which may attempt the passage in defiance of this prohibition. The Austrian Intendencia has opened negotiations for the purpose of obtaining a modification of this order, at least in the case of bad weather.

Vienna, July 28.—Advices which have reached this city from Constantinople give reason to hope that, thanks to the mediation of Baron Bruck, Ali Pasha has accepted the Russian propositions. The representatives of the European powers have jointly promised to obtain from Russia a counter declaration, in which that power is to protest that no encroachment is intended on the sovereignty of the Sultan.

Another despatch from Constantinople announces that the Porte and the representatives of the European powers have accepted a proposition made by Baron Bruck, providing for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities.

Constantinople, July 29.—Prince Ghika, the Hospodar of Moldavia, acting under Russian influence, has informed the Divan that he must break off all communication with the Sultan's Government, that he would not for the future pay any tribute, and, in short, that he renounced his allegiance to his late Sovereign, the Sultan.—A similar communication is expected from the Hospodar of Wallachia.—It is asserted that the Porte proposes addressing an ultimatum to Russia, in which, after paying due regard to the protection and the rights of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that Sovereign declares that if, in spite of these repeated assurances, the Czar should persist in offering war, the Porte is resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility of the consequences which may ensue lie with Russia. It is further asserted that the above document has been communicated to the ambassadors of the various powers.

The Czar has decreed a fresh levy of recruits of seven in the 1000 throughout the eastern part of the empire. These recruits are destined to reinforce the army and the navy. The Jews are to give two recruits per 1000. The levy is to commence on the 1st of November.

Jassy, July 17.—It is said that only 6000 Russians will remain in Moldavia. The bulk of the army will take up its quarters in Wallachia. By express order of the Czar the tribute due to Turkey is to be placed at his Majesty the Czar's disposal.

Odessa, July 17.—The Grand Duke Constantine has just arrived in this city. He has been named Grand Admiral of the Fleets, and he proposes to proceed to Sebastopol to inspect the two squadrons of the Black Sea.

The Egyptian squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, four frigates, two sloops, one brig, and two war-steamer, left for Constantinople on the 18th, with 9500 soldiers on board; the remaining 10,500 men will be sent in detachments on board two other war-steamer. Two other liners, now in dock at Alexandria, will soon join the fleet off Constantinople. The Egyptian contingent consists entirely of men who served under Ibrahim Pasha in Syria, Anatolia, and Arabia. Accounts from Constantinople, of the 19th, mention the arrival of the Egyptian fleet.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 17th that a deputation of three Boyards, selected from the most influential men of Moldavia, had arrived on the previous day from Jassy. This deputation came, it is said with the authority of the reigning Prince, to remonstrate with the Emperor on the conduct of the Russian army, which, contrary to the solemn promises made to the Porte, treats the Danubian provinces as a conquered country, and commits therein numberless exactions.

Jassy, July 17.—Russian government, though it allows the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to retain their titles, and nominally also their power, has decreed that those princes shall have the assistance of a board of government, to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Czar. All political and administrative measures are to be submitted to this council, and its decisions are to be final. The two principalities have, moreover, been ordered to furnish a contribution in kind. Several young Boyards, having shown their disgust

at the burdens imposed upon the country by the invading army, have been seized and pressed into the Russian regiments, where they will have to serve for a term of three years. The cities of Jassy and Bucharest are to be fortified, to assist the operations of the Russian army.

The Russian troops in the Principalities suffer very much on their march from the heat, which is very great. The number of the sick is enormous, and private houses have been engaged at Bucharest and Jassy for military hospitals.

THE OUTRAGE AT SMYRNA.—The German Journal of Frankfurt, under date of Berlin, 30th ult., says that the events which have recently taken place at Smyrna have determined the Austrian Government: not only to demand ample reparation from the government of the United States, but to require the Ottoman Porte, in addition to the satisfaction it has already given, to use all its efforts to procure, without delay, the extradition of Costa. The Austrian Government is following up the affair with the greatest energy.—Letters from St. Petersburg, published in other German papers, state that the Czar, upon hearing of the Smyrna affair, advised the Austrian Government to wind it up as soon as possible, and do anything rather than open a door to the interference of the United States in European affairs.

MONETARY REVIEW.—Several circumstances have transpired since penning our last Review that have damped the hopeful anticipations entertained of the future and engendered a feeling of uneasiness. Not the least of these untoward occurrences is the prominent re-appearance of the Eastern question in a very unsatisfactory form. The statements and explanations that took place in both Houses of Parliament on this matter on Tuesday night, while they certainly make it better understood, are far from placing the question in a cheering light; and the result has been that both on the French and English Exchanges a fall in public securities took place, and business generally has suffered. An advance in the value of money which has taken place may no doubt have something to do with the falling character of the funds during the week, and will certainly tend to check business operations. The unprecedented activity of our export and import trades, the immense increase in every branch of the home trade, and the general rise in the price of commodities have caused the money market for some time past to tend upwards; and the great demand for money in the earlier part of the week induced the Lombard-street discount houses to raise their rate for money on call to 2½ per cent., which has been maintained. Gold continues to flow pretty freely to the Continent, and will continue so long as the precious metals form the most advantageous medium of remittance. It is, however, believed that in the event of war breaking out, the gold will all be sent back to England for safety.

Harvest is expected to become general next week in the most favoured districts. The result of the year's harvest in England is expected to show a short wheat crop. The late rains have much laid barley, which is spoken of as a heavy crop. Oats promise a fair yield. Peas promise abundance. Complaints respecting the potato disease are increasing. In Scotland, also the weather has improved, but genial heat and sunshine was much wanted, at last accounts, to bring the crops to maturity. Wheat is expected to prove a short crop barley a full, and oats rather under an average. Favourable reports of the crops have been received from Ireland. The potato blight has appeared in some localities, but not to so great an extent as to cause serious apprehension.

In the east of Europe generally the crops hold out prospect of sufficiency. From the Baltic no serious complaints are heard. Odessa and other southern ports will probably have plenty to export, but here the Mediterranean is likely to outbid England.

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT.

FRANCE.—Home politics are still dull but persons likely to be well informed affirm that at the hotel of the Minister of War the labor has been already commenced, of organizing the military divisions on a war footing, in order to prepare for all contingencies.

The French Government journal believe that peace will be preserved, but admitted that the English ministerial explanations have tended to shake their confidence in such a result.

Holland.—The Dutch Government has answered the objections raised on the Second Chamber against the project of law regulating the control over public credits. The Government maintains its constitutional right of legislating in the manner, but introduces several important modifications in the bill. The answer is accompanied by a note of the Papal Intendencia, agreeing to the modification required by the Dutch Government in the form of the oath to be taken by the prelates.

Germany.—A new and formal invitation to dissolve has been addressed, under a threat of excommunication, by the Archbishop of Friburg to the Catholic Ecclesiastical Council at Carlsruhe, who refused to be instituted by the Government. It is presumed that the latter will recede, at least on some points.

Denmark.—Letters from Copenhagen state, that on the 30th of July the Emperor of Russia had ordered the Baltic fleets to be equipped, and to go to sea immediately.

Russia and Turkey.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that General Count Orlov Denisson had left for Moldavia, and General Count Nesselrodes for Warsaw.

On the 18th and 19th ult., the Sultan assembled the Ulemas and dignitaries of the state at Constantinople, and declared to them that, not being able to take

part with the army, they should procure money for the defence of the country and faith.

Three new vessels were expected to join the British fleet in the Bay of Besika.

A Vienna correspondent of the Kreuz Zeitung states that the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg are quite agreed on one point—not to let the influence of England gain a monopoly, or even a preponderance in the East; that this was a matter of vital necessity for Austria, and to attain this, Russia and Austria were determined to unite all their energies.

The news of the assembling of a corps of Russian troops in the neighbourhood of Erzerum is fully confirmed, and that city would be invested by the Russians in the first fortnight in August. Printed letters from Jassy, of the 20th July, again allude to the efforts made by Russian agents to get up an insurrection, or disturbance of some kind, in Wallachia, which might give just a color of justification to the occupation of the Principalities. These agents are Greeks, in the pay of Russia, and are extremely active in fomenting disturbances in Servia.

St. Petersburg letters to the 26th, report that the feeling was still that negotiations must be carried on for a very long time, until the Porte can be brought to give way. Nothing as yet had any success in convincing the Cabinet that there really were some reasons why the Porte could not give way.

A letter from Riga states that several Russian ships which formed part of the second Russian fleet, has been sent to Cronstadt, to complete their fitting-out, which was not finished when they sailed.

UNITED STATES.

RAVAGES OF THE FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—A despatch from New Orleans of the 7th instant, says:

The fever increases with every hour—hundreds are leaving the city daily.

The official report of deaths during the week ending Friday, the 5th inst., exhibits a frightful number of one thousand and fifty—of which eight hundred and seventy nine were from yellow fever showing an increase over the report of the previous week, of one hundred and eighty-seven. During the twenty-four hours, ending 6 o'clock yesterday, A. M., there were in all two hundred and thirty-eight deaths, one hundred and ninety-four of which were from yellow fever. Total number of deaths from fever alone, for the eight days ending yesterday, one thousand and seventy three.

The epidemic in extent amounts to a plague. The city wears a truly desolate and sad appearance. Will not your citizens, as well as those of other northern cities, take immediate measures for the relief of our suffering and dying inhabitants?

In answer to this appeal, the people of New York have subscribed upwards of \$13,000 for the relief of their suffering brethren in New Orleans.

Mr. Grenshaw, editor of the Crescent City, died from the yellow fever. Mr. Brennan, one of the editors of the Delta, had recovered from the fever, but became stone blind; he was, however, slowly recovering his eyesight. The fever had been very fatal on board the steamboats; one boat having lost eighteen passengers.

Latest.—New Orleans, August 11.—The fever spreads with fearful rapidity, and many are attacked who have already had it. In the dry goods store of C. A. Barrier four clerks were attacked and died the same day.

GREAT FEAT IN PEGGING SHOES.—A Correspondent informs us that two young men in North Danvers, on Thursday of this week, pegged one hundred and sixty pairs of women's spring heeled shoes—working only ten hours. This is probably the greatest performance ever recorded in this line. The names of the parties Alexander Steele and John J. Bunker. A wager of twenty-five dollars was depending on the result of the day's work, Bunker being the challenger. Steele averaged a pair in 7 minutes and 19 seconds. There were about 125 pegs in each shoe, or 250 in a pair. This would amount to 20,500 pegs in the 82 pairs, and would be at the rate of 35 pegs driven in each and every minute of the 10 hours. The work was interrupted by one or two accidents, but the feat was done well. Can any body beat it?—Boston Journal.

CANADA LUMBER.—The Lumber Trade through Lake Champlain is rapidly increasing. Much of what formerly passed from the Ottawa down the St. Lawrence now takes this route, and the amount will continue to increase with the increase of facilities. The construction of the contemplated canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, would render this trade one of the most important known to our inland commerce. And the canal will be built, sooner or later, for its importance is appreciated on both sides of the line, and is so full of promise, as an investment, that the required capital could be easily raised if our Canadian neighbors would "set the ball in motion"—Albany Journal.

CANADA.

The Montreal Witness says its trade will receive a great impetus from the line of ocean steamers. These vessels, when the line is established, will ease the market of 20,000 barrels of flour a month, besides bringing the freight that used to come through the Cunard steamers and American lines of railway.

The necessities and the luxuries of life are becoming extravagantly high priced at Quebec. So great is the present demand for eatables and drinkables in the "ancient capital" that, says a local paper unless some food other than fish, fowl or flesh, or garden vegetable, is discovered the multitude, with small salaries, must