

The summit of the mountain was formerly covered with huge boulders, weighing several tons each, some of which have been put in motion by mischievous hands, and committed sad havoc in the valley below; while a sufficient number remain to excite the imagination of the geologist, and the wonder of common travellers. At the foot of the mountain, and claimed as the leading curiosity of Campbellton, is the residence of one Thomas Dodd, who, for his regal style of living, deserves to be treated with marked respect. The said residence, though only about eight feet high and thirty long, has the precise form of a Norman castle, with two wings, and manifold turrets; the suit of halls or rooms, consisting of three, in one of which is a stove, in another a bed, while the third is used as a reception room. Mr. Dodd is an Englishman, about fifty years of age, and a bachelor. He lives entirely alone, feasting perpetually upon the fat of the land, cooked by his own hand, and having a most uncommon fondness for plum-puddings and superior wines, of which he keeps a bountiful supply. He is a thorough-going politician, feeding this delightful appetite with some half dozen partisan journals, and employing the lucid intervals of his intellectual life by reading the Edinburgh and Quarterly Review. His every-day business, however, is that of chair-making and portrait painting during the winter, and painting the houses of his fellow citizens during the summer. And then, as if to put the finishing touch upon his most harmonious character, he cherishes an insatiable hatred of the Micmac Indians; which, however, by those who have the honor of his acquaintance, is attributed to the following circumstance: On a certain Christmas night, a few years ago, while wending his solitary way over a deep snow to his turreted castle, from the village inn, where he had probably talked himself into a state of temporary forgetfulness, he unfortunately fell into a hole; and, on coming to his senses, he found himself among the kettles of an Indian camp, having descended by the channel ordinarily used for the purpose of giving freedom to the smoke of the wigwam. Ever since that event Mr. Dodd has disliked the companionship of the Micmac Indians.

The Politician.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times
September 3.

GENERAL NEWS.

We regret to say that the unfavourable view which we took last week of the Oriental question, and of the disinclination of the Porte to accede to the Viennese terms, unless some distinct guarantee were given for the evacuation of the Principalities, has been fully borne out. The *Moniteur*, after many days suspense, briefly announced 'that accounts from Constantinople, of the 19th, state that the Sultan has adopted the note drawn up by the Conference at Vienna, with some changes, the wording of which is without importance.' Pledgions efforts are being made to make us all believe that the stubbornness of the Turks is evoked by the merest trifle, and the shortsighted enomists of Lord Aberdeen are very angry that the Sultan should display any of that national independence which, a few months ago, we sent our fleet to Besika Bay to uphold and maintain. However, the Divan, after many serious councils, has rejected the Viennese proposals, and we cannot believe that they came to this conclusion upon a mere dispute about words. In fact the Porte insists that the meaning of the words used to secure the Greeks in advantages which are enjoyed by other Christian communities shall be more clearly defined; it wishes that it should be well understood that the words employed only apply to the communities composed of Ottoman subjects, protesting against any idea of assimilating the Greeks to the Christians, who are foreign subjects, and who, by virtue of existing conventions, enjoy special privileges. Secondly, the Porte persists in refusing to give Russia the slightest ground for assuming a Protectorate over the Greek Church in the East. This is, in fact, what Russia wants, and pretends that she has already, but it is a position which neither the Porte will yield nor England or France would recognise. Therefore we come back precisely to the point we started from, with the additional difficulty that the Russians have got hold of the Principalities, and the Sultan, it is said, will not sign any document until the allied powers give a guarantee that the Russians will evacuate the Principalities, and make war upon the Czar if he does not. Now, when journalists tell us that these are minor points and of no importance, it looks as if they were attempting to bamboozle us, or are ignorantly playing the game of the Czar to the utter ruin of Lord Aberdeen's policy. The Patrie says that the Emperor of Russia has intimated to General Castelbajac, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that the troops shall evacuate the Principalities the moment the news arrives of the consent of the Porte to the Viennese propositions, and of course the Czar will be relieved of every engagement, verbal though it be, as it is perfectly well known that the *sine qua non* of the Czar was, that the Porte should sign the document without any variation in the terms agreed upon. As we foresaw the conduct of England has been the theme of almost execration at Constantinople, and our imputed treache-

ry has sensibly lowered us in the eyes of our allies the Turks. We say unhesitatingly, that we consider it quite impossible that Lord Aberdeen or even Lords Clarendon or Palmerston would sign a treaty, pledging England to go to war, if hereafter the Principalities should be occupied. We see no way by which, having regard to mutual rights, such a treaty could be framed, and England and France become parties thereto. The Times pretends to be violently enraged that the Turks will not yield, obstructing commerce, &c., but if England had acted with firmness in the first instance, the affair would have settled long ago, and we are sure the Russians would never have entered the Principalities at all. However, what has been left undone, cannot be now repaired. The question which now arises, is that which was asked at the beginning of these troubles, what are the real intentions of Russia? If she persists in retaining the Principalities until, by hook or by crook, she forces the Turks to avow her Protectorate, the sooner France and England make a stand against the pretensions of the Czar, the better for the peace of Europe. But if the wounded vanity of the Czar is only to be healed, and that he really has no thought of aggrandisement, the quarrel ought to be settled without any further difficulty. Our readers must judge for themselves, whether the insolent demands and outrageous conduct of Prince Menschikoff, the occupation of the Principalities, the forced contributions made upon the inhabitants, the falsehoods in the Nesselrode despatches, the Russian intrigues in Servia and Greece, and above all the frightful corruption of the public journals in the chief cities of Europe, whether all these are or are not indicative of the *bona fide* and pacific intentions of the Czar. The copy of the note drawn up originally by M. Drouyn de Lhuys does not throw any light upon the matter, because we do not know what the alterations are the Porte demands. The *Journal des Debats*, generally well informed upon points like these, has given a summary of the objections of the Porte, which we have embodied in this article; and we may add, our own opinion is that the Debats is connected in its statements. The Times, without giving any authority, says they have ascertained that the Debats is wrong; that the three points referred to are not included in the objections of the Porte, but that they are merely of a verbal character. This is downright nonsense, since it is utterly absurd to suppose that the Porte wants to go to war, and every one knows that the Sultan would yield, even to weakness, if he could secure peace. The Times begs the entire question; and, if Russia refuses the conditions proposed, we predict that, sooner or later our contemporary will unsay everything he has written, and will be found stoutly supporting the Sultan in his refusal. The truth is, no one knows precisely the exact words introduced by the Sultan's advisers, and, therefore it is premature to discuss the matter. We believe with the Debats that the words of the Sultan go to a substantial objection; the Times denies this, without any authority, and obviously merely for the purpose of being on the strongest side, which they always take care to espouse if they can guess which is really the strongest. At present this is rather doubtful. It is evident that the Times is quite wrong when it says that the deliberate judgment of the world has ratified their arguments, inasmuch as capitalists in the Stock markets find prices give way under such hollow reasoning as the Times has employed to bolster up their short sighted views. We are as anxious for peace as the Times, but our desire to see a pacific solution does not blind our judgment, nor does it make us insensible of the deep responsibility England incurs of patching up a hollow peace which may be broken next spring under circumstances which might render the joint action of France and England quite impossible.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times,
September 3.

The enormous increase in the business of this country is leading to such a demand for money that the Bank of England has again put on the screw by making the minimum rate of discount four per cent., a step upon which the directors determined at their weekly meeting on Thursday last. The gradual advance in the value of money may be traced to a variety of causes,—to the comparative power of the nation, which has followed in the wake of Free-trade, by which a vast addition to shipbuilding, to machinery, to manufactures, and to almost every kind of production, has been stimulated. This is shown in the increase of our commercial marine, in the extent of our exports, and in the activity which prevades trade in almost every department. The increase, too, in the rate of wages cannot be overlooked in the consideration of this important subject. The labouring classes are not only earning more money than they formerly did, but they retain and absorb it, and the increased capital which the change demands requires increased accommodation, and makes itself felt in the value of money. Another cause may be found in the feverish anxiety which prevails respecting the harvest, and in the certainty that we shall have to import largely of the cereal products, and that we shall find France and neighbouring nations competitors with us for food in the great markets of the world.

There are other and collateral causes which have given to money a hundred per-

cent. higher value than it bore at the beginning of the year,—causes which may only be temporary in their effects, but which have certainly conspired with those alluded to the produce the store of things we now witness. Amongst the most prominent of these are the alarming in the East of Europe, arising out of the Turkish misunderstanding, which has drained all available credits in Hamburg and other continental cities, and has reached on the English money market; the distance of the voyage between this country and Australia, which extends the returns for exported goods over at least twelve months; and the rebellion in China, which has caused the habit of hoarding, and interfered with the ordinary transactions which we and the Americans have long had with that country. These combined causes have abstracted from the coffers of the bank five millions of gold in a few months, and have raised the rate of discount from two-and-a-half per cent., at which it stood when the year opened, to four per cent., at which it has been fixed this week by the great money arbiter,—the Bank of England.

It is a singular fact, too, in connection with this subject, that, while this has been going on in England, similar or parallel causes have been at work with our best customer, America, to increase the value of money and tighten the market. There the rate of discount, on the best commercial paper, has been rapidly rising, and the news that the Niagara, which sails this day for Halifax and Boston, carries out, cannot fail to materially influence the value of money in the commercial metropolis of the Union. Like ourselves, the Americans have been largely expanding their trade, which is indisputably shown by the imports received into New York during the first seven months of the present as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. The difference in duties alone amounts to ten millions of dollars. The imports of the month of July in the two years are as 12 to 20 in favour of 1853. The banks in the "Empire City" have, in consequence, been increasing their loans and decreasing their specie, and the reser steamer which have arrived at this port have ceased to bring specie at all,—the best proof that sending it has ceased to be remunerative.

But in all this there is no cause for alarm or despondency. The best authorities amongst are strongly of opinion that the trade of this country has never been so healthy as of late,—nothing speculative or likely to produce a crash, like the reckless railway and other financial bubbles which preceded the commercial collapse a few years back. A man who sinks his capital in building faster ships, in erecting better machinery, in producing finer fabrics, may be crippled for a time, but it will ultimately prove more productive, and if he can brave the temporary storm, a suitable reward for his spirit and thrift is certain to follow. Besides, some of the causes which have produced the existing stringency even now show symptoms of giving way, and the harvest,—the great source of anxiety, may prove better than was anticipated.

The migratory character of the present Royal Family is in strong contrast with the personal habits of almost all the previous rulers of England. The Queen goes every where—inspects every thing sees everybody, and seems to delight in making the personal acquaintance of her subjects. She is now in Ireland attending the Exhibition; in a week more she will be in Scotland; in a month after in Isle of Wight, at Windsor, or in London,—moving about from place to place with a rapidity and enthusiasm which bids defiance to the elements, and challenges even the horrors of sea sickness.

It is gratifying to find that the Queen paid a complimentary visit to Mr. Dargan's private residence, the spirited man to whom the Dublin Exhibition owes its existence; and the manner in which it was paid,—without notice, and amidst a heavy fall of rain,—gave a more friendly and endearing character to the visit than if the most imposing state ceremonial had been introduced on the occasion. The Dublin Express of Wednesday, says:—

At half-past five o'clock the Queen entered the demesne of Mount Annville. We can state as an undoubted truth that the honor of a royal visit was at the time, perfectly unexpected both by Mr. Dargan and his domestics. No intimation of the fact had been given to him; the first startling words that made the fact known to the noble-minded man who was about to be honored as perhaps no private individual ever previously has been, were, "The Queen is coming!" and immediately afterwards the *cortège* dashed up the avenue, and the Sovereign crossed the threshold of a subject only enabled by his princely acts, his unswerving probity, his quick appreciation of the necessities of his country, and his generous application of means calculated to do more towards placing her on the proper path of prosperity than any private individual has ever before attempted,—a subject whose deeds might give a character of majesty to the age.

It is hardly possible to conceive a more delicate and unmistakable compliment than than this visit to Mr. Dargan involved, and the influence which it must have upon his susceptible countrymen cannot fail to be great. The breadth of the man's character was tested by his refusal to accept the honor of knighthood, on the inauguration of the exhibition, and her Majesty's recognition of the services which he has rendered to Ireland, by this crowning act of his life, was just the sort of thing, in its free and unaffected character, to impress a large-hearted man like Mr. Dargan. The following sketch of this self-raised man's residence, and the interview which the Sovereign had with him and his family, possesses more than a passing interest:—

Her Majesty was received, on alighting,

by Mr. Dargan. The Royal party, immediately on the first salutation having been given, ascended through the beautiful gallery of the residence, where some noble paintings grace the walls, to the campanile, built by Mr. Dargan, from which a view, probably not to be surpassed from any residence in Europe, is attainable. On one side the undulating and varied country stretched down to the sea; Dalkey and Killiney Hills, Kingstown Harbour, with the fleet at anchor, and the broad bosom of the waters, terminating the prospect. On another lay a somewhat similar character of country, ending in the beautiful Bay of Dublin, beyond which Howth, rising suddenly into the hazy clouds, and the line of well-wooded coast round by Clontarf and Donnybrook, gave background to the view. The other views were not less varied and full of character,—woodland, mountain and plain, being the more prominent features they presented. Nothing more exquisite can be imagined, and it is impossible in narrow limits to give any adequate idea of its merits. With the scenery from this tower her Majesty expressed her marked delight, as did Prince Albert and the other Royal visitors. The Princes, who were plainly dressed, amused themselves as young persons generally do under such propitious circumstances, and were assisted in their efforts by the presence of an excellent telescope. In the tower Mrs. Dargan joined the Royal party, and was most graciously received by the Queen. After the Royal party returned from the tower, Prince Albert entered into familiar conversation with Mr. Dargan, under the portico of the hall door. Close beside Mr. Dargan also stood the Prince of Wales, who seemed attentively to listen to the topics under discussion.

About six o'clock the Royal party again entered their carriages, and drove into town by nearly the route taken in coming. The picturesque effect of the party passing along the wooded avenues of Clonskeagh and Roebuck was particularly good.

This age of iron and of contracts has placed ample fortunes at the command of many men like Mr. Dargan, imbued with fine taste and liberality, who have exercised them discreetly. Prince Albert's connection with the Hyde-park exhibition must have brought him in contact with many such; but this is probably the first instance in which her Majesty has ever been in the same position. Certainly the public spirit of Mr. Dargan places him at the head of this class; and his royal recognition of his merits will possess, in after times, an historical interest, more marked than we now attach to it.

TRADE.—Since our last review the British funds have fallen large amounts of gold have been transmitted to the Continent, the Bank Directors have raised their rate of discount and the grain markets have continued to rise. The decline in the funds has been mainly owing to the unfavourable weather, the rise in the price of grain, and the raising of the minimum rate of discount by the Bank. In anticipation of this event Consols fell on the 31st from 98 to 1-8 to 97 3-4 to 7-8. The commercial editor of the Times has some very cogent remarks on this subject in his review yesterday. He says:—

There can be no question that the Bank have acted soundly. The propriety of their previous steps in the same direction has been demonstrated by experience although on each occasion the public, who were unaware of the immediate extent of the drain in progress, were disposed, while they approve the principal that had been pursued to consider that it had been carried out with almost undue promptitude. But the steady diminution in the stock of bullion was the true guide for the directors, and by following it implicitly, and thus giving the system of Sir Robert Peel its natural course they have saved the commerce of this country from any violent shock, and prevented an extension of commercial speculation which it is now seen would have ended disastrously. * * * * Under all circumstances, the collusion is evident that the position of the country is safe in every way, and that at no distant period a decided and steady reaction from the existing condition of the money-market is to be looked for. But this safety, and the early prospect of greater ease, can be rendered certain only by a vigorous adherence on the part of the Bank to the principle of letting the currency contract with the efflux of bullion so as to increase the value of the capital which is being extracted from us, until the inducement for the drain shall be terminated by its becoming dearer here than in other quarters. It may be hoped that the step taken will finally answer that purpose, but another month must at least elapse, so as to admit of the harvest question being entirely settled before and confident view can be arrived at and no doubt is felt that if the result desired should not speedily be attained, a further advance will be adopted without hesitation."

During the past month the range of Consols has been equal to nearly 2 per cent., owing to the varying reports on the Turkish question, but the closing price on the 31st was exactly the same as that at the commencement of the month, the effect of the pacific adjustment of political affairs having been completely counteracted by the anxieties regarding the harvest and the increased demand for money consequent upon the heavy and uninterrupted drain of gold. On the 1st of August Consols were 97 3-4 to 7-8, and on the 31st they were at the same price. The highest quotation during the month was 98 5-8, and the lowest 96 3-4.

The rumor generally current of Wednesday afternoon, when a sale of £60,000 stock was made for the Savings' bank, that the minimum rate of discount at the bank of England would the following day be ad-

vanced has been confirmed, and from the early hour yesterday at which the decision was announced, it is evident that the step was taken without much hesitation. The charge is now four per cent., or more than for years past. If this increased rate has the effect of further impeding the introduction of foreign loans and companies it will have done good. The existing charge of 4 per cent., unless we have very bad weather until the completion of harvest or renewed political complications, will probably remain unaltered for some time. One effect of the rise will be to interfere with corn speculations, and to favour an improvement in the foreign exchanges, all other things remaining the same. At market-lane on Monday, English Wheat was quoted 3s. to 4s. and Foreign Wheat 3s. per quarter dearer than on the previous Monday. Floating cargoes were also held for an advance of 3s. to 4s. per quarter. The top price of Flour was raised to 60s. per sack. On Wednesday these prices were fully sustained. Although there was less business on foreign accounts, purchasers for the continent were still in the market. At Hull and in our own market large advances were also obtained on the previous prices of Grain. Letters from France refer to the probability of a reaction in the corn market of that country after the late extraordinary upward movement. The advices from the manufacturing districts are of a satisfactory character, although there was not much activity in any of the branches of trade there, especially as regards export orders. During the past week a good deal of broken weather has had the effect, if not of injuring the crops, at least of retarding harvest operations. In England a great deal of grain is now cut, but we have no change in the character of the crops to report. Different portions of Scotland have been visited by heavy rains, which circumstance has created much uneasiness. In Ireland the grain crops are now so strong that they are able to resist the occasional falls of rain to which they have been subjected during the week. In fact the rain has been just as serviceable to the green crops and potatoes as it has been injurious to the grain crops that has been cut down, but not gathered into cocks in the fields.—From the extreme south and west there are uneasy reports, but generally the accounts are cheering.

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT.—Russia and Turkey.—Letters from the Black Sea of the 18th ult., announce that the ships which from the fourth division of the Russian fleet had returned to Sebastopol, with the exception of four vessels of small size cruising on the coast of the Caucasus.

In circles believed to be well informed at Berlin there are no sanguine hopes entertained of a speedy settlement of the Eastern question, but rather the opinion that the Russians will not retire from the Principalities before an indemnity is paid or secured them.

Switzerland.—A telegraph despatch from Coire (Grisons) of the 29th ult., in a Berne journal, says, "Clemente, Cassola and Grillenzoni, who were accused of taking part in the Milan plot, have been acquitted by the jury."

In proportion as the Oriental question assumes a more pacific aspect, the difference between Switzerland and Austria gain in importance, and offer a variety of difficulties for solution. Although desirous of peace, the Swiss people show no disposition to make further concessions to Austria, and the Bund has approved of the policy of resistance recommended by the Bunderath. There is every appearance that the fortifications at Bellinzona will be carried on with great spirit; officers of engineers have been summoned by telegraph from La Chaux de Fond and Geneva to carry on the works under Major Herzog, of the Federative Staff.

Germany.—The cholera has appeared in Berlin in a very virulent form, though in a very few cases. During the past month fifty-two cases had occurred, of which thirty seven were fatal. Every precaution is being made against the spread of the epidemic.

In the course of the present month both the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria are expected in the capital of Bavaria, in consequence of the recent engagement of the Princess Elizabeth with the Emperor.

Italy.—From Rome we learn that the plot organized by the Mazzinians for Assumption-day is still the object of attention on the part of the authorities, and some further arrests have taken place, but nothing fresh has transpired.

The King of Naples is establishing a commercial port in the Island of Ischia. A communication has been cut from a lake to the shore, so that the former has been transformed into a secure basin for shipping.

Greece.—Thebes has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
THE GREAT RAILWAY DEMONSTRATION.—Yesterday will long be remembered in the annals of New Brunswick. It was a day which will add not only to the wealth and importance of this province, but to all the North American Colonies, and also to the United States. The morning sun rose clearer and unclouded, with scarcely a zephyr to ripple the wave. At sunrise, a salute was fired in honour of the day, by the New Brunswick Artillery Company. Soon after, the streets were covered with people, of both sexes, and all ages, and the gathering for Great Demonstration commenced.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the procession moved from Main-street, headed by the Citizens on horseback, in uniform; the Grand Marshal, the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute; preceded by the New Brunswick Artillery; the