

the boats with which he had intended to perform the journey; and the party left accordingly in the Emerillon and three large boats. Most of the gentlemen obtained permission to join Cartier: the only ones who remained were de Mornac, who had been seized with a slow fever, and was lying ill in an Indian wigwam at Stadacona, and Earnest de Mony, who, rather to the surprise of his chief, declined the honor of serving as Cartier's first lieutenant on the expedition. Donnacona the Indian chief, was very unwilling that the stranger should depart; he painted the terrors of the journey in terrible colours and the Indian woman displayed the utmost grief at the loss of their new friend. Teners, the beautiful wife of the chief Wakouas, implored Cartier to wait for the approach of spring; and Olenaray and Riassey, daughters of the former Agouhanna, whose hearts were sought by the bravest of the young warriors, left no means of persuasion untried to shake the purpose of the travellers. Nor were they unaided in the task. Young and old, matrons and maidens, warriors and children, hung round Cartier and his comrades, and evinced, by their lamentations both their grief at the obstinacy of the Frenchmen, and their gloomy apprehensions regarding the issue of their daring expedition. Nasaki alone, the dark-skinned Donnacona, held aloof from her tribe, and could not be persuaded to join her intreaties to those of her father and her friends.

(To be continued.)

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN PORT OF SEVASTOPOL.—M. H. de Hell gives the following account of the Russian naval port on the Black Sea, in his work "Travels in the Steppes of the Caspian Sea."

The port of Sevastopol is unquestionably one of the most remarkable in Europe. It owes all its excellence to nature, which was here, without the aid of art, provided a magnificent roadstead with ramifications, forming so many basins, admirably adapted for the requirements of a naval station. The whole of this noble harbor may be seen at once from the upper part of the town. The great roadstead first attracts attention. It lies east and west, stretching seven kilometres (four miles and three quarters) inland, with a mean breadth of 1000 yards, and serves as a station for all the active part of the fleet. It forms the medium of communication between Sevastopol and the interior part of the peninsula. The northern shore presents only a line of cliffs of no interest, but on the southern shore the eye is detained by the fine basins formed there by nature. To the east, at the very foot of the hill on which the town stands, is South Bay, in length upwards of 3000 metres, and completely sheltered by high limestone cliffs. It is here the vessels are rigged and unrigged; and here, too, lies a long range of pontoons and vessels past service, some of which are converted into magazines, and others into lodgings for some thousand convicts, who are employed in the works of the arsenal. Among these numerous veterans of a naval force that is almost always idle, the traveller beholds with astonishment the colossal ship, the Paris, formerly mounting 120 guns, and which was, down to 1829, the finest vessel in the imperial fleet.

Beyond South Bay, and communicating with it, is the little creek in which the government is constructing the most considerable works of the port, and has been engaged for many years in forming an immense dock with five distinct basins, capable of accommodating three ships of the line and two frigates, while simultaneously undergoing repairs. The original plan for this great work was devised by M. Rancourt, a French Engineer, who estimated the total cost at about 6,000,000 roubles.—The magnitude of this sum alarmed the government, but at the instance of Count Voronzof they accepted the proposal of an English engineer, who asked only 2,500,000, and promised to complete the whole within five years. The work was begun on the 17th of June, 1832; but when we visited Sevastopol, some years after the first stone had been laid, the job was not half finished, and the expenses already exceeded 9,000,000 roubles. The execution of the basin seems, however, to be very far from corresponding to the enormous expenses they have already occasioned, and it is strange indeed, that a weak and friable limestone should have been employed in hydraulic constructions of such importance. The angles of the walls, it is true, are of granite or porphyry, but this odd association of heterogeneous materials conveys in itself, the severest condemnation of the mode of construction which has been adopted.

Highly favored as is the port of Sevastopol with regard to the form and security of its bays, it yet labors under very serious inconveniences.—The waters swarm with certain worms that attack the ships' bottoms, and often make them unseaworthy in two or three years. To avoid this incurable evil the government determined to fill the basins with fresh water, by changing the course of the little river, Tchernoi Tetchka, which falls into the head of the main gulf. Three aqueducts and two tunnels, built like the rest of the works in chalk, and forming part of the artificial channel, were nearly completed in 1841; but about that period the engineers endured a very sad discomfiture, it being then demonstrated that the worms they wanted to get rid of were produced by nothing else than the muddy waters which the Tchernoi Tetchka pours into the harbor.

In 1831, when the July revolution was threatening to upset the whole statue quo

of Europe, a London journal stated in an article on the Black Sea and Southern Russia, that nothing could be easier than for a few well appointed vessels to set fire to the Imperial fleet in the port of Sevastopol. The article alarmed the Emperor's council to the highest degree, and orders were immediately issued for the construction of immense defensive works.

Four new forts were constructed, making a total of eleven batteries. Forts Constantine and Alexander were erected for the defence of the great harbour, the one on the north, the other on the west side of Artillery Bay; and the Admiralty and the Paul batteries were to play on vessels attempting to enter South Bay or Ships' Bay. These four forts, consisting each of three tiers of batteries, and each mounting from 250 to 300 pieces of artillery, constitute the chief defences of the place, and appear, at first sight truly formidable. But here again, the reality does not correspond with the outer appearance, and we are of opinion that all these costly batteries are more fitted to astonish the vulgar in time of peace, than to awe the enemy in war. In the first place, their position at some height above the level of the sea, and their three stories, appear radically bad, and practical men will agree with us that a hostile squadron might make very light of the three tiers of guns which, when pointed horizontally, could, at most, only hit the rigging of the ships. The internal arrangements struck us as equally at variance with all the rules of military architecture; each story consists of a suite of rooms opening one upon the other, and communicating by a small door with an outer gallery that runs the whole length of the building. All these rooms in which the guns are worked, are so narrow, and the ventilation so ill contrived, that we are warranted by our own observation in asserting that few discharges would make it extremely difficult for the artillerymen to do their duty. But a still more serious defect than those we have named, and one which endangers the whole existence of the works, consists in the general system adopted for their construction.

Here the improvidence of the Government had been quite as great as with regard to the dock basins, for the imperial engineers have thought proper to employ small pieces of coarse limestone in the masonry of three storied batteries, mounting from 250 to 300 guns. The works, to have been constructed with so little care, and the dimensions of the walls and arches so insufficient, that it is easy to see at a glance that all these batteries must inevitably be shaken to pieces whenever their numerous artillery shall be brought into play. The trials that have already been made in Fort Constantine have already demonstrated the correctness of this opinion, wide rents having been occasioned in the walls by a few discharges.

Finally all the forts labour under the disadvantage of being utterly defenceless on the land side. Thinking only of attacks by sea the Government has quite overlooked the great facility with an enemy may land on any part of the coast of the Khersonne. So besides that the batteries are totally destitute of artillery and ditches on the land side, the town is itself open on all points and is not defended by a single redoubt. We know not what works have been planned or executed since 1841; but at the period of our visit, a force of some thousand men aided by a maritime demonstration would have had no sort of difficulty in forcing their way into the interior of the place, and setting fire to the fleet and the arsenals.

HAILSTORM AT ROUEN.—The Nouvelleste of Rouen gives the following account of a dreadful hailstorm which burst over that city on Saturday morning, and did great damage.—Although this storm lasted only five minutes the disorder of the elements during that period was such that a man might fancy himself in the Anilles in the midst of a tropical hurricane. From six in the morning the heavens became obscured and remained lowering until nine o'clock, when, all of a sudden, a clap of thunder of extraordinary violence rent asunder the dark cloud, and a deluge of hailstones of an unusual size was poured down on the town and neighbourhood, breaking the windows, denuding the trees of their leaves, wounding the passers by, and terrifying every one. The streets were in less than a minute white with hail, just as is seen in winter after a fall of snow. The hail was succeeded by heavy rain, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, but which had not the effect of clearing the streets of all the hail which had fallen. Almost all the hailstones were literally as large as pigeon's eggs, and some of still greater dimensions. Thus on the Place du Gaillardos, one was picked up twenty minutes after the storm, and which, consequently must have been partially melted, which weighed 75 grammes, or nearly two ounces and a half. Others of still greater weight, we are credibly informed, were picked up on the Boulevard Cancheise and the Place du Boulevard. The electric fluid, at the moment of the terrible clap of thunder, which was as if the signal for the storm to commence, fell in various places, and a waiter belonging to the Cafe de la Comedie was knocked down by the shock. As soon as the first emotion was over, the authorities immediately instituted inquiries as to the effect of the storm. It was then found that scarcely a house in Rouen had escaped without having windows broken and in some places the panes of glass were, so to speak, smashed into small pieces. The outside of a number of houses were marked with white spots, as if guns charged with ball had been fired at them, and a number of swallows and other birds, which were on the wing when the storm commenced, were struck to the earth and killed. The number of windows broken at the Hotel-Dieu is estimated at 2,000, and the damage done to

the conservatories of the Jardin des Plantes is exceeding heavy. In a greenhouse, 100 feet long, belonging to M. Tougard, in the Rue des Pommiers-Mallet, not a single pane of glass was left whole, and a greenhouse in the same quarter, belonging to M. Rollet, scarcely escaped better. In many places the thick plate glass used in the shop windows was broken to pieces, as if not stronger than an eggshell. Every pane of glass which formed the roof of M. Berdahl's printing office, in the Rue de la Vicomte, was beaten in, and the hailstones then falling below injured the lithographic stones and spoiled what was marked on them. The loss is here so considerable that several days must elapse before this establishment can be again at work. All the factories in Rouen have suffered severely, as have both the railway stations. But if the damage done within the precincts of Rouen is great, it is really nothing in comparison to the terrible devastation which has fallen on the market-gardens in the vicinity of the town, and particularly in the direction of Neuchâtel, towards which point the dark cloud seemed to take its departure. The valleys of St. Hilaire, St. Gervais, St. Sever, and Mont Riboudel have been so frigidly fully ravaged that the crops of fruit and vegetables have been almost entirely destroyed. In some of the better sort of gardens not a single pane has remained whole in the frames, and not a single handglass has escaped. In the garden of a man named Dubuc, near the Barriere due Havre 1,200 bell-glasses were broken, and in another garden 600. In the course of the afternoon a great number of the gardeners, thus left without resources, went in a body to the Hotel de Ville to expose their sad position, and to ask for assistance. A subscription has been opened for them at Rouen, and we hope it may reach a respectable amount. In conclusion, we may say that an idea of the quantity of hail which fell during the five minutes may be formed from this one fact—that in the evening, pieces of ice were still to be seen in the Champs-de-Mars, and on the Avenue Mont-Riboudel, which the heat of the sun during the day and the elevation of the atmosphere had not been able to melt.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

Eleven wealthy and public spirited citizens of Philadelphia have purchased a tract of forty four acres of land, with the intention of donating it to the county, on condition that it shall be used as a park forever.

It is stated that the Ontonagon Mining Company of Lake Superior have sold their rights and privileges to a company of the same title in London, for and in consideration of £35,000 sterling, half of which has been paid in cash. The transaction was made on the 30th of June, and the deed of purchase has just been received by the Arctic.

The harvest, says the Rochester Advertiser, has been gathered in a remarkably fine condition, and we believe it is generally conceded that the depredations of the weevil have been much less extensive than was reported and believed. Very little of the new crop has yet found its way into market. The cricket club challenge "from all the United States to all the Canadas" has been accepted, and it is expected the Canadians will arrive in New York about the 20th of August. The match will be played in the vicinity of that city on the 24th, between eleven gentlemen selected from all the cricket clubs in Canada, and eleven from the St. George's, the New York, the New England, the Philadelphia, and the Newark clubs.

The Washington Republic says: "The Secretary of the Navy we have reason to believe, will, in his first report, urge strenuously on Congress, the importance of adding to the works of the service suitable facilities for the construction and repairing of most of the machinery required for the steam and naval service of the United States in which they are now entirely deficient, to the great injury of the government's interest. At present nearly all the work is done under the lowest bid, which results in having improper and inefficient machinery, time and again palmed upon them, despite the rigid inspection upon which all such work is received."

THE LAST PROPOSITION.—A gentleman in Iowa proposes to keep cities free from thunder storms "for so much per year." To most people this offer will be looked upon as preposterous and yet it is not.—We have no doubt whatever that an outlay of \$10,000 would keep New York as insulated as a glass table with sealing wax legs. What a gentleman in Iowa proposes to do for us has already been done for the growers of the south of France. By means of a well arranged system of lightning rods a whole district has been rendered inaccessible to those destructive hail storms which so frequently follow in the train of thunder showers. What has been done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can teach lightning to write, we can teach it to believe itself.—Lowell Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, July 30.—The deaths in this city during the past 24 hours were 154, of which 125 were from Yellow Fever.

The deaths during the week ending the 23d ult., are estimated by the Bulletin at 500. The disease was raging to an extent beyond all precedent.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening a train of platform cars, conveying the laboring men of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company, and about one hundred men of those assisting in the repairs of the Pennsylvania Canal to their homes, was backing down the road, and when at Bull's Island, about sundown, a

cow suddenly jumped upon the track, and almost under the platform of the foremost car. The car was thrown off, and five others followed before the locomotive could be stopped—some of them being overturned, others set up on end, &c. Eleven persons were killed and fifteen wounded.

A sa Holden the old revolutionary soldier who was present at the execution of Mayor Andre, died in New York city on Wednesday, aged 92 years.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.—In our flour market this morning there was a heavy feeling, and to effect sales a decline of 6 1-4 to 12 1-2c was submitted to.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The great events of the week have been principally on the water—the arrival of the Media Calypso, and Leander, and of the American Steamer Princeton and Fulton have made quite a show on our waters.

Early on Friday the boom of guns announced the arrival of the Steamer Europa from Boston. At 11 o'clock [she was steaming out again past Meagher's Beach followed by the Ospray for Newfoundland. At the same hour, the Princeton fired a salute of 21 guns, which were returned by the Citadel. Immediately after Commodore Shubrick left in his boat to visit the Admiral on board the Flagship, on his departure from which he was saluted with 13 guns—the Princeton returning the compliment.

At about 2 o'clock Vice admiral Sir Geo. Seymour and staff visited the Princeton, and on leaving received a salute of 15 guns which were returned by the Cumberland. R. W. Fraser, Esq., United States Consul's was on board at the time of the Admiral's visit, and left soon after under a Consul's salute of 7 guns.

The rest of the afternoon was occupied by the shantight noticed elsewhere.

On Saturday at 3 o'clock, Commodore Shubrick and staff landed at the Queen's Wharf, and was received by a guard of honor of Light Infantry, and an Artillery Salute of 13 guns. He was handed into General Gore's Carriage, and proceeded to Government House.

Soon after His Excellency the Lt. Governor paid a visit to the Princeton, and was saluted on his departure. His Excellency wore plain clothes and was conveyed in the Admiral's Barge. He landed at the Queen's Wharf at 5 o'clock.

THE AMERICAN FLEET. On Thursday evening, the Steamship Princeton, with Commodore Shubrick on board, arrived in our harbour and on the following morning the customary salutations passed between her, the Cumberland and the Citadel. On Saturday morning the United States Steamer Fulton arrived and both vessels are now laying in our Harbour whence they will shortly proceed to the Fishing grounds on the Coasts. The Ducator is still expected.

The appearance of so considerable an armed fleet belonged to the United States in our waters, gives rise to a considerable amount of conjecture.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—The present, we are happy to state, has been a most beautiful season. The crops have neither been parched with drought nor injured by too much rain, but under the influence of alternate showers and sunshine—just in proportion to the demands of wholesome vegetation, have rapidly advanced towards maturity. Haying in various parts of the country is pretty well advanced and the crop yields abundantly. Grain of all descriptions promises well and will soon be matured. We regret to learn that in some localities the potato blight has reappeared, though it does not yet prevail to any considerable extent.—Halifax B. N. American.

The Miramichi Gleaner, says that the Salmon Fishery in that river and on the adjacent coast, has been very profitable the present season: an unusually large quantity of fish having been taken. The old plan of salting the salmon in barrels is now nearly abandoned in that part of New Brunswick, and they are prepared for market by being packed fresh in hermetically sealed tins. This fish has also been unusually plentiful this season along our shores, and we have been informed by persons living at Cape George, that a larger number have been taken at that place than any season for many years past. Other varieties of fish however have been scarce; of herring there has been a very small catch, while the early mackerel have been almost a total failure causing in consequence a great depression in trade in those places where fishing forms the principal business of the inhabitants.—Picton Chronicle.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RAILWAY CELEBRATION.—The Directors of the European and North American Railway Company, met together on Friday evening, and agreed to have the opening celebration on the turning of the first sod, on the 14th September. Messrs Jackson, Betts and Stephenson, (the great engineer) will be present. All the trades, societies, engine companies, &c. &c. are expected to turn out. There will be a grand ball in the evening. On the day following it is thought a public dinner will be given to Mr Jackson, by the Artizans of St. John. The first sod is to be turned up in the valley overlooked by Mr Hazen's castle. The labourers are to commence work in earnest this day at Shediac on the branch line.

THE POTATOE BLIGHT.—We are sorry to learn that the blight has re-appeared in this County—also in the County of Kings.

At the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company, E. Jardine, J. Duncan, E. Allison, R. Reed, and Geo. E. Morton, were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, on the 9th inst., R. Jardine, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

The Synod of the Church of Scotland, in Canada, has adopted an address to the Queen, in view of the Gavazzi riots. They give their views in regard to Liberty of conscience, and express the hope that the majesty of the law may be fully vindicated.—Morning News.

CONSECRATION.—The consecration of the Catholic Cemetery will take place on Sunday next. His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax will be chief celebrant and will preach on the occasion. The ceremonies will commence at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., and as the attendance of all the Priests in the City will be required there will be no Mass in the City after nine o'clock. As the ceremonial on this occasion will be profoundly interesting and will be conducted with somewhat of the pomp usual in Catholic countries, it is probable the congregation will be very large. Should the day unfortunately be wet, the consecration will not take place until the following day.—St. John Freeman.

CANADA.

"We understand that the portrait of His Worship the Mayor, which our readers are generally aware was in the City Council Chamber, was, in the course of Monday night, it is supposed the time of the breaking up of the Council, defaced and destroyed by some person or persons, who, with a sharp instrument, cut the canvass round the head of the portrait, which part they took away, and made a large rent in the other part of the picture."—Montreal Pilot, Aug. 3.

On Saturday evening last, as Mrs. William Mack was walking along Queen Street, in the neighbourhood of St. Patrick's Market, she was brutally struck and knocked down, by some ruffians. Her husband, Mr Mack, keeps the Bunskillen Tavern on Queen St., where several Orange Lodges meet, and threats have lately been made by the Irish navvies on the railroad to burn his house. From information which he received on Saturday, he was led to believe that an attack was meditated on Sunday or Monday evening. Upon several of his friends hearing of it they assembled to render him any assistance he might require, and this, no doubt, prevented a riot, and bloodshed. Several respectable Protestants residing in the western portion of the city had been waylaid and beaten within the last few weeks. We hope that measures will be taken to put a stop to such disgraceful scenes.—Tronto Patriot.

A correspondent of the Kingston News, writing from the Township of Seymour, July 21st, says that a dreadful storm occurred in that Township, on the previous Tuesday. It commenced in the fifth Concession of the Township, rising from the ground in a spiral form like a cloud of smoke, and then bursting over the land in a deluge of hail and rain, accompanied with fearful lightning and thunder; it broke immediately over the farms of Messrs. Bonnycastle and Bowl, in one short hour destroying all vestiges of crops upon their large farms, the hail stones being from one to two inches in diameter, literally crushing and threshing the grain to pieces.

These gentlemen had most magnificent crops of wheat and other grain; and it is reported the two farms would have yielded from eighteen hundred to two thousand bushels of wheat, of a very superior quality and now they have not enough left to fatten their pigs this Autumn.

The damage done is so great, that they have turned their stock into fields. The loss estimated to these gentlemen is from two to three hundred pounds a piece, Mr Bonnycastle being the greatest sufferer of the two, and many small farmers in their immediate neighbourhood losing their all; hay standing in cocks was completely carried away, and fences driven many feet from their places. Such devastation over so small a space is not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

We learn from the Montreal papers, that notice of an action has been served on the Mayor by the relatives of James M'Rea, one of the parties who lost his life by the firing of the troops of the lower division on the night of the 9th of June. Damages laid at £1000.

FREDERICTON MAIL.

The papers by this mail do not furnish any matters new or interesting.

Provincial Appointment.—Alexander Davidson, to be Shipping Master at the Port of Miramichi, under the Act 16 Vic, cap. 36.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Pierce.—In consequence of the Mail Stage going only once a week by the way of the South West, the good people of that river do not receive the benefit of your semi-weekly issue. This is a great drawback to the readers of the Gleaner, who wish to be kept "posted up" in the news of the day. Now sir, as Mr Kelly's Accommodation Stage leaves Chatham every Thursday morning, he would confer a very great favor on the people of the South West, by bringing up your Wednesday's issue with him. If you would leave the papers for this neighbourhood with Mr. Kelly, I feel persuaded, from his obliging disposition, he would attend to them. Your Obedient Servant, M.

Upper Nelson, 9th August, 1853.

[We shall attend to the instructions of our Correspondent, and cause the bundles to be left at the Stage office. We trust Mr. Kelly will cause his drivers to take charge of them, and leave them with the persons to whom they are directed. Ed. Gleaner.]