

morning, when Mr Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which on being presented, was paid. The landlord still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

Which way are you travelling, Mr Randolph?

Sir? said Mr Randolph, with a look of displeasure.

I asked, said the landlord, which way are you travelling?

Have I paid you my bill?

Yes.

Do I owe you anything more?

No.

Well, I am just going where I please, do you understand?

Yes.

The Landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr Randolph drove off.

But to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes sent one of the servants to inquire which of the forks of the road to take.

Mr Randolph not being out of hearing distance the landlord spoke at the top of his breath, Mr Randolph, you don't owe me one cent, just take which road you please.

It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph.

The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the St. John New Brunswick. THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

Considerable interest is being felt in Europe respecting the closing of the Danube, and all commercial countries, with the exception of Russia, cannot but regard it as a great evil, which should be avoided. In former times, when Turkey exercised jurisdiction over the entrance to this important river, her authorities succeeded in maintaining a depth of sixteen feet of water on the bar; but since the Russians have held the mouth of the Danube, the bar had been gradually rising, and at the present time there are only six and a half feet of water on it. The reason of this is, that Russia has made no proper efforts to keep the navigation of the river unobstructed, whereas the Turks were very particular in this respect, and used heavy rakes, fastened to vessels, which prevented the deposit from forming a hard and compact mass. In addition to the obvious political reasons the Russians have to render the navigation of the Danube inaccessible to any vessels of more draught than their own gun-boats, the commercial interest of South Russia is entirely opposed to this channel of communication for Galatz and Ibraila are the natural rivals of Odessa.

In consequence of the impassable state of the Danube, the English trade is seriously affected, and the loss to ship-owners is very great. No less than 160 cargoes of wheat are detained in the river; the crews of many vessels have died of the fever prevalent among the marshes of the Danube; and freights have risen from 10s. and 12s. to 19s. and 22s. In this state of affairs England and Austria have made strong representations to St. Petersburg; and the London Times suggests the propriety of forming a ship canal from the bend of the Danube to the Black Sea, which would avoid near 200 miles of dangerous navigation against a powerful stream, lower the freights on the whole produce of the Danubian provinces, and bring the rest of Europe considerably nearer to Constantinople by a line passing entirely through Turkish territory. The trade of the country, it is believed, could bear the cost of such a canal. The average number of English vessels entering the Danube for some years past has been 215, besides 150 foreign vessels, many of which sail for England, representing in dead weight upwards of 85,000 tons. The Times, in urging this project upon the attention of the Government and people of England, remarks:—

It is said that the facilities for the execution of such a work are extremely great, and the present moment is obviously very favourable to the adoption of the scheme, when the only power in Europe which could attempt to oppose it has excluded herself from diplomatic relations with Turkey. No man is better able than M. de Bruck, the Austrian Internuncio at the Porte, to comprehend the importance of such a measure for the entire freedom of the navigation of the Lower Danube is a point of vital consequence to the commercial prosperity of Austria; but the subject deserves the active co-operation of all the maritime powers, and we hope to learn that the British government has taken measures to ascertain the best and shortest means of remedying this evil, without reference to the promises or the ill-humor of the Russian Cabinet. The conduct of Count Nesselrode himself and of his subordinates from these despatches to have been extremely insincere and mean in the course of this transaction; and, as the subject has now become one of direct and general interest to Europe, we trust that effectual means will be taken to show Russia that her pretensions to bar up one of the principal rivers in Europe are wholly inadmissible. If, however, the navigation of the Danube is to be preserved at all, the interested parties must take the matter into their own hands, and we have very little doubt that a competent engineer on the spot would soon find means of terminating the difficulty at an expense which the great commercial interests of the river trade would easily repay.

From the Halifax British N. American. FEDERAL UNION OF THE COLONIES.

We are reminded by the remarks of one of our correspondents that we stand pledged to the advocacy of a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces. Our readers must not imagine that because we have long been silent upon this measure, we have entirely lost sight of it. No, but, on the contrary, we have long been watching with a steady eye the movements and counter-movements of our leading Colonial statesmen, especially those of Nova Scotia, in the earnest hope that some of them, at least would fearlessly enter this ample and inviting field. Alas! we have waited in vain, and our patience being nearly exhausted, we will venture a few remarks on the good cause.

What a most ridiculous aspect do these provinces present to the world! Here are five of them; three entirely unseparated by water and the other two lying so near that a regular communication is easily maintained—the inhabitants of all being similar in manner and pursuits—all speaking the same language, with slight exceptions, and all subject to the government of Great Britain, and yet, with so many causes for union they have scarcely more unity of action than if their inhabitants were barbarians to each other. But whenever Colonial Union is propounded by one of its few advocates up starts some non-progressive spirit and asks how such a union is to be effected. Such an enquiry, we were about to say, should be treated with ineffable scorn. What are none of our Colonial Statesmen, of whose talents we hear so much, adequate to the simple task of framing a common constitution for the benefit of all the Colonies, leaving each the management of its own affairs? We must believe that many of them are fully competent; but, their accused party squabbles and contentions for the people's money leave them no time to attend to this important subject.

How the measure is to be effected is not the province of the public Journalist to show; it belongs rather to the Statesman or Legislator. It is enough for us to know that it is necessary to the full and perfect development of all our Colonial resources, and for the protection of our interests, than such a scheme is necessary.

For a period of five or six years our neighbours over the border have been amusing themselves, and at the same time gratifying their cupidity by robbing the colonies of their markets, under the pretence of establishing a system of reciprocal Free Trade. With Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, they have successfully tried the trick, and after having got free ingress into all the ports of these provinces the wily Jonathan laughs at his own cleverness and the stupidity of the colonists, and shrewdly concludes it is best for him to protect his own trade.

Now if the Colonies had been united and acted in concert, it would have been hard for the United States to have played off such a scurvy trick upon us. Under such a Union, all intercolonial duties would necessarily be abolished, all differences in our revenue would also disappear, and acting with energy gathered by united strength we could hold our neighbours off at the proper distance, and say to them—protect your trade against us, and we will protect our trade, fisheries, and navigation against you and fear no loss by the arrangement.

Then, again, how much more rational, and how much more easily it would have been, for a confederation to have negotiated the interoceanic railway, instead of each province, dashing away at it, independent of the others. Had it been dealt with by the Colonies united, there is no room to doubt that it would now be far in advance of where it is, especially in Nova Scotia—and that, too, upon far more advantageous terms.

But enough for the present. We will recur to the subject.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon last, with 200 passengers and Liverpool dates to the 24th of August.

The Steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, the 21st.

Parliament was prorogued on the 20th by commission. The following is the Royal Speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express Her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare.

Her Majesty has seen with much satisfaction that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tend to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the necessaries of life.

The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire.

The buoyant state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of wisdom of the commercial policy

now firmly established; while the prosperity which prevails the great trading and producing classes, happily, without even a partial exception, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlarged comforts of the people.

The measure which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by Her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of Her Majesty's eastern dominions.

Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provision you have made for the better administration of charitable trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of charity and of education, have been a serious public evil, to which Her Majesty is persuaded that, in your wisdom, you have now applied an efficient remedy.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provisions which you have made for the defence of the country both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with deep interest and concern that Her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, Her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honourable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provisions for its future defence.

We are also commanded to congratulate you, that by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of Her Majesty and of the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honourable and successful issue. The object of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese government, peace has been proclaimed.

Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God, the tranquillity which prevails throughout her dominions; together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws, which ensure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of Her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and, with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people.

An honorable arrangement of the Eastern Question will speedily be accomplished. Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons that he is confident the Czar will evacuate the Principalities without any unnecessary delay. The Eastern question otherwise offers nothing new, and appears no further or nearer to adjustment than before.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that the Divan had unanimously recommended the acceptance of the first Austrian project to the Sultan, and the Paris Constitutionnel adds that it has actually been accepted. It is, however, further stated that the Porte will not send an Ambassador to Russia till the Danubian Provinces have been entirely evacuated.

Major General Lord Saltoun is dead, aged 69 years. He was one of the Duke of Wellington's most intimate friends, and a brother in arms, and served with General Sir John Moore in the campaign of the Peninsula.

The Camp at Cobham has broken up. Admiral Sir George Cockburn died recently, aged 82 years, and Sir Charles Napier is reported to be at the point of death.

INDIA.—The overland mail has been telegraphed, bringing dates from Calcutta to the 16th July, and Hong Kong to July 7.—The King of Ava has submitted to the demands of the British Authorities, and peace has been proclaimed in Burmah.—Trade in India is dull.

In China, the Imperialists, who were assisted by foreigners, were repulsed by the insurgent forces in an attempt to recapture Ching Kiang Foo. The Chinese markets were generally dull.

CONTINENTAL.—The Hospodar of Moldavia has been superseded by the Sultan for Russian leanings; he refuses to give up, and so the English and French Consuls have withdrawn.

Capitalists are wanted to construct a Ship Canal from the Bend of the Danube to the Black Sea, thus avoiding the mouth of the former.

The Emperor and Empress of France have gone to Dieppe; all the ships of war in the channel have been ordered to assemble at that port.

The text of the Austrian protest against the Smyrna affair is published and sent to all foreign ministers. It takes the ground that Captain Ingraham has broken the international law as explained by Vattel and other jurists.

The Emperor of Austria is affianced to the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria.

The import duty on breadstuffs into the Sicilies has been repealed.

Some popular demonstrations against the authorities have been made at Leghorn.

The export of breadstuffs from Greece has been prohibited.

General Montholon, who shared the Emperor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, died in Paris recently.

A despatch from Russia, dated Taganrog, 3d August, says that the result of the harvest is most favorable, and large purchases of breadstuffs are making for exportations. A conspiracy of Mussulmen to kill Christians had just been discovered at Aleppo.

An Austrian internuncio officially announces that Austria has no intention to encroach on the sovereignty of Turkey, and would, if the Porte desired it, give up the military occupation of Servia.

Letters from Teflis state that the Russian government is preparing for another campaign against the tribes of the Caucasus. The operations are to commence immediately.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Pope has consented to the modification of the oath to be taken by the Bishop in Holland, and he has decided that these Prelates may in future take the oath of fidelity, in civil matters, to the King and to the laws.

SPEZZIA, Aug. 19.—The commander of the American frigate Cumberland gave a splendid ball on board of that vessel to the Queen of Piedmont. Captain Ingraham, who had just arrived in the St. Louis, was present.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK LIFE.—The general style of living and the heavy expenditure in New York has no parallel either in this country or in Europe, in the same rank and class of society. It is, to be sure, far exceeded by the immensely rich nobility of England, but the bankers, merchants, and traders of England are very far exceeded in their style of living and personal expenses by the corresponding classes of this city. There is also here an absurd rivalry on this subject.

The man with \$50,000 wishes to live on a footing with his neighbor who has \$100,000; this latter with another who has accumulated \$500,000; and this latter again with the millionaire of the 5th Avenue. This disposition and the practice of it is exhibited in every form, by the men in their town and country houses, in their furniture, fast horses, and the splendor of their dinners and the quality and price of their wines; by the women in their bonnets, dresses, laces, cashmere shawls, equipages, balls and soirees; and a general desire of show and parade extends not only to their weddings, but even to their funerals and the habiliments of woe.

The rich men are, with some few exceptions, the great men of New York; and though a Hamilton or a King, a Webster or an Everett, would be fully and properly appreciated by very many men in this city, still a large majority would regard with more deference and treat with a greater degree of respect and attention some noodle who had a million of United States six per cent. stock standing in his name.

They are also in New York general, and it may be called a vulgar practice, to estimate or tell the cost of everything. If you are at a ball of soiree, if you do not hear of it at the time you are sure to learn it in the gossip of the next forty-eight hours, that the natural flowers displayed in rooms or on the supper table, cost so many hundred dollars; that Weller was paid such a sum for the supper, that the hire of the extra plate and glass cost so much, and that the band had a like amount for its services, and the whole entertainment involved an outlay of perhaps two or three thousand dollars. If it is a dinner party, you are sure to learn Weller or some other 'cookery man' charged fifteen dollars for each guest for his viands, besides the ornaments and the dessert, and that the Madeira wine was \$18, and the sparkling Moselle \$6 per bottle.

But it is on the occasion of a wedding among the 'upper ten,' that gossip feasts and revels.—Every part and parcel of the bride's array has its cost announced to the very dollar. Her lace veil cost \$800, presented by such a relative; her diamond pin or stonemacher, \$1000, presented by another relative; her necklace, \$1500, probably presented by the groom; her dress, of such materials, cost \$1000, with so many yards of lace on it at \$30 per yard; and altogether her entire costume and *parure*, as she stood up at the ceremony, cost \$6000 or \$8000, or may be 10,000; then she had one cashmere shawl which cost \$1500, another \$1000, and such and such presents, that cost \$1000 \$800, \$400, \$200, and \$100, respectively; the poor bride, it is to be hoped, being all this time ignorant of these discussions, and equally so how such information got about.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE RAILWAY CELEBRATION.—We learn from all quarters that preparations on an extensive scale are going on among our citizens for the Great Railway Celebration, which is appointed to take place on the 14th inst. Our Mechanics and Artizans are up and doing, all appear determined to make this important occasion one worthy to be remembered in the annals of New Brunswick. It will be a jubilee to which in after years, posterity may point with exultation, and from it date one of the most important events since the first settlement of our noble Province. The distinguished gentlemen who are engaged in carrying forward this great work, are of our own country and kindred, and to British skill and British capital will be indebted for an undertaking which is destined to unite these Colonies with one another, and extend our facilities for intercourse throughout the North

American Continent. Every trade, every art and every occupation will be represented. The proceedings of the different bodies thus far have been most cordial and unanimous, and our wealthy citizens have freely contributed their aid to add an imposing effect to the event.

It was the intention of the Common Council to have an excursion on the river on the following day, and a committee was appointed for that purpose; but as this body generally does every thing by halves, it has been defeated through the timidity, or rather the electioneering manoeuvres of one or two of the committee. It appears that the majority of the committee were willing to leave the necessary arrangements to the Alderman of Queen's but this functionary appearing not to feel himself authorized to provide wines on the occasion, a special meeting of the Council was called on Monday last, when the matter was discussed, and after hard words being used, the Council broke up with a good deal of ill feeling, and with a full determination not to provide for the promised excursion. When such petty matters are allowed to interfere with a great national display it is high time that the respectable portions of our citizens were looking about them for more fit and proper persons to represent them at the Council Board. We understand that the Alderman for King's, as well as the Alderman for Wellington Ward, and other avowed temperance men at the Council Board, acted with the greatest liberality and straightforwardness in this matter without in the least compromising their principles.

But passing by the squabbles of the Common Council, everything elsewhere is going on most felicitous. The gallant Colonel of Her Majesty's 76th Regiment has very handsomely agreed to allow the splendid Regimental Band to attend at the celebration, which will arrive from Fredericton previous to the 14th. The Freemasons, we believe have engaged a Band from Portland, and No. 5. Volunteer Fire Company, expect a Band from Boston, and we believe that other amateur Bands will be in attendance, so that there will be no want of Music on the occasion.—New Brunswick.

SOUTH AMERICA. Advice from Valparaiso state that the British mail steamer Quilo was wrecked on the 16th of August. She struck unexpectedly upon a rock twelve miles from Haasco, and rebounding from it was dashed against another, so as to stove in her bottom immediately. The Quilo was a new iron vessel, the property of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

FROM BUENOS AYRES AND RIO JANEIRO.—By the bark Edward Koppich at Salem, Montevideo dates are to July 11th, and there are later accounts from Buenos Ayres.

A letter from Buenos Ayres says that the report brought by the last arrival that Urquiza had escaped was erroneous. The outside party will not allow him to run, intending that he shall see them out of the scrape or sink with them.

A postscript to the letter says, that Col. Diaz and over 300 men of the outside party had gone over to the Buenos Ayreans that Gen. Flores had landed at San Pedro, on the northern frontier of Buenos Ayres, with 600 men, and will soon have a sufficient force to commence his march this his way, when Urquiza will be completely hemmed in.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

STILL LATER.—The steamship Asia arrived at New York at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, with Liverpool dates to the 27th August, three days later.

The Political news is unimportant and unchanged.

The market for Breadstuffs continued excited. Wheat was 6d. higher; Flour 1s. 6d. to 2s. advance, and Indian Corn 6d. to 1s. Ashes in moderate demand. Tea active at full prices.

The harvest was progressing rapidly in England. The weather was unsettled, but the crops generally were uninjured.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A picnic under the auspices of the Roman Catholics of Fredericton took place at the Hermitage on Tuesday last, which was well attended and went off in a very creditable manner. The Head Quarters says that "with the immense concourse of persons of every variety of condition, persuasion, taste, pursuit, and habit, we never saw more perfect decorum and propriety,—not only so, the greatest courtesy and kindness marked the intercourse of everybody. The sports were prosecuted with equal spirit and kind feeling; in a word, everything went pleasantly, and the Organ of St. Dunstan's Cathedral has been purchased by a day of christian fellowship spent in rational enjoyment."

"Some 900 half dollar tea tickets were sold in Fredericton, and it is reported 400 in St. John; in addition to this, all the admission moneys to the grounds are to be calculated. At least 1500 persons must have been upon the grounds at one time, and the net receipts in this City must equal £200; so that the managers of the affair whodeserve a great deal of credit, get what is better—a great deal of cash."

THE LEGISLATURE.—The last Royal Gazette contains a proclamation by the Lieut. Governor, proroguing the General Assembly from the second Tuesday in September to the 11th of October next. A meeting of the Executive Council will be held about the 16th of this month, when the question of a dissolution will no doubt be brought forward and finally settled. The preparation for the Railway Deman-