

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 9th July.

Amidst the contending and contradictory reports of the mighty foreign events which it has been our lot to chronicle during many years past, we scarcely ever remember a conjuncture at which we have been so perplexed to ascertain the truth as at this moment. Our last weeks publication was scarcely before the world when the news reached us by telegraph from Vienna that the Russians had entered Jassy with 12,000 men. No particulars, no dates being given, and on Monday the Times, (whose Viennese correspondent had sent the news,) admitted in their leading article that the announcement was premature, and yet every day the report has been repeated in some unsatisfactory shape. The Viennese correspondent, struggling to keep up his character for veracity, writes however on the 2nd of July, twenty-four hours after he had sent the above news, "It is now rumoured that no foreign troops are in Moldavia." In point of fact there was no authentic intelligence of the act of invasion up to this date, as the story published by the Lloyd was nothing but the same rumour reproduced. Whilst this uncertainty prevailed, we were further perplexed by receiving the fragments of a manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia, dated Peterhoff, June 26th. Whence it came, by what means it was garbled and mutilated no one knew, and at any other time we should have pronounced it to be a forgery. The document, we presume, came from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, but however obtained, and whether genuine or not, certainly the construction of the paragraphs, and the omission of most essential parts of the document, would, under ordinary circumstances, throw a doubt upon the authenticity.

We certainly should have hesitated to believe that the Emperor of Russia could have been so insane as to cross the Pruth and to issue such an appeal to the bigotry of the Russian people, but that the *Moniteur* declares that the French Government has received a despatch from Bucharest, dated the 2nd instant, stating that the Russian corps *d'armee*, which is to occupy Wallachia, will pass the Pruth by Leova on that day, and on the 3rd the corps destined for Moldavia will cross the river near Skuliani. To this is added, "M. Ozeroff is on his way to Constantinople to open fresh negotiations." These are the most authentic statements current, and our readers, as well as ourselves, will be puzzled to discover what the Czar really aims at. In the manifesto issued from Peterhoff the Czar says "that the defence of our faith has always been the sacred duty of our ancestors, and our efforts have ever been directed towards upholding the rights of our Church." There is then a serious blank in the document as it goes on to say "All our efforts to prevent the Porte from continuing in this course" (what course?) "proved fruitless, and even the oath of the Sultan solemnly given to us was soon perfidiously broken. Having exhausted all means of conviction, we have deemed it indispensable to move our armies into the provinces of the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what her stubbornness may lead." This insolent document this concludes.

We do not seek for conquests; Russia does not require them. We seek the justification of those rights which have been so openly violated. We are still ready to stop the movements of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself to observe solemnly the inviolability of the Orthodox Church. But if through stubbornness and blindness, it desires the contrary, then calling God to our aid, we shall leave him to decide between us, and with a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we fight for the Orthodox faith.

This arrogant paper puts an end to all hopes of a reconciliation unless the Czar like our despoils, suddenly takes fright at his own misdeeds. From Constantinople, on the 23rd ult., nothing but war was breathed. The French and English fleets were ready to enter the Dardanelles, and no thought was given of submission. A Pasha of high rank had been despatched to Batoumi, no doubt to stir up the Circassians. We have always said that the entrance of the Russians into the Principality would shut the door of all mediation, as none but a tyro in politics would dream of such a course as long as they held the Danubian provinces. Russian intrigue is actively on foot to sow discord between the French and English Cabinets, and in more quarters than one we see English dupes falling into the snares, and announcing that Austrian mediation would commence, after the mischief was fully perpetrated. The best proof the French Emperor could give of his good faith has been the dismissal of Admiral La Suse, who has been deprived of his command in consequence of his dilatory proceedings in reaching Besika Bay. Admiral Hamelin has succeeded him, and has sailed from Toulon to assume the command, but will act under the English Admiral if any operation becomes necessary. The Russian Ambassador at Paris seems ill at ease. He has protested against the cession of 40,000 muskets to the Turks, but M. Drouy de Lhuys claimed the right of France to do as she pleased, and that it could be construed into an act of hostility to Russia, as no declaration of war had taken place. The American Commodore Ingraham and his officers had been admitted to an audience with the Sultan, when the commodore said that the exercise made to further the progress of the Turkish empire excited the sympathy and admiration both of the new and old world.

what way an European war can now be avoided, but such an event seems so incredible that no one can believe it possible, and yet it is equally impossible to conceive in what way the Czar can be induced to change his now declared aggression policy, carried under the plea of religion. The affair has now assumed a most grave character.

There has been no political news from France during the week, except in connection with the Eastern question. The Legationists and the Socialist parties do not relish the existing good understanding between the French and English Cabinets. On Tuesday night the Emperor and Empress went to the Opera Comique. A crowd at the door cried vehemently *Vive l'Empereur*. Suspicion arose, and the police seized sixteen persons, armed with daggers and poignards, whose object, it is alleged, was to assassinate the Emperor and Empress. The police are engaged in inquiring into the affair.

We have the wildest reports from Prussia and Austria about the neutrality and non-intervention of these powers; but if Russia goes to war, it will be impossible for either Prussia or Austria to stand aloof. Neither France nor Russia will permit that, and the statesmen in Berlin and Vienna know it well enough.

Since our last we have advices from Australia, the latest dates being, Sydney, April 3d; Melbourne, 6th April; and Adelaide, 10th April. The accounts continue to be highly satisfactory. We were previously aware that the exports from Melbourne would reach 15 millions; we have now the official confirmation of this extraordinary rise of the province of Victoria. During the first quarter of 1853 no less than £2,500,000 of gold has been exported from Melbourne, without taking into account the quantities which have found their way to Sydney and South Australia. At various spots new discoveries were being made, and at Junibery creek, two men averaged £50 a day for twelve weeks successively. The vast emigration at Melbourne seems to be absorbed into the population, without any sensible effect upon the labour market, and the cry is still, "Send working men, and not persons unaccustomed to manual labour." Artisans, capable of being usefully employed in building, and similar employments are very much needed. The mail was usually heavy, and the remittances and accounts brought this week will give a fresh impulse to emigration. Seamen were a little more plentiful in Sydney. Money is now very abundant, and one of the banks has taken up a large sum at 11 per cent, but the current rate seems about 6 per cent for business purposes. Gold ranges from 76s. 9d. to 78s. per ounce for Victoria dust. Articles of food keep up high prices. Fine Adelaide flour, £34 10s. per ton. American, 50s. to 52s. per barrel. The price of all building materials is excessive, and the markets seem to be perfectly clear of goods.

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT.—France.—The police are still continuing their investigation into the circumstances connected with the recently discovered plots although the greater part of the individual arrested have been liberated.

According to the *Debats* the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia can only be regarded as implying a desire for the maintenance of peace, which is further corroborated by the departure of M. d'Ozeroff for Constantinople.

Advices from the various departments of France state that the fears respecting the harvest have been dissipated by the late improvement in the weather.

Austria.—According to a report presented to the Emperor, there will be a considerable augmentation of the public revenue this year, the estimated total being above 260,000,000 florins. In Hungary, also, the receipts have been longer in amount than had been anticipated; and the hope is entertained that, by the adoption of rigorous measures of economy, there will be no necessity to have recourse to a loan.

Switzerland.—In consequence of the intervention of the English and French Ambassadors, it is reported that the Austrian Government has consented to abandon the whole of its demands, with the exception of that relative to the expulsion of Capucins, to whom a pension for life was to be guaranteed by the Ticinese Government.

Turkey.—The Asiatic contingents have arrived at Smyrna.

The prospect of a peaceful solution of the question with Russia are held out, through the joint mediation of England, France, and Austria.

The Porte has declined the offer of the formation of the foreign legion.

The Circassians assembled near Trebizond are to be commanded by Schamyl.

The English and French fleets were at Tenedos.

The garrison at Batoum was to be reinforced.

The Turkish posts have been advanced as far as Tschekin.

Greece.—From Athens we learn that the American Envoy insists (under menace) upon the revocation of the judgment against the missionary knights.

STILL LATER. London, Friday night.—According to the Globe her Majesty's visit to Dublin is postponed, owing to the indisposition of Prince Albert.

In reference to the disturbance at Smyrna, the Chronicle states that the attempt at assassination by political refugees on three Austrian officers resulted in the death of one officer and the wounding of two others. On the intervention of the Austrian envoy, complete satisfaction. The Porte promises to take steps against the fugitives in the interest of Austria.

TRADE.—The official return of the public revenue and expenditure of the country for the past quarter, &c., is one of the most favourable that has appeared for some years. It shows that, notwithstanding the depressing influence necessarily exercised by the state of affairs in the East, over some portion of our trade, there has been an increase in the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst. of no less than £1,146,636, which improvement, it must be remarked, is very considerably greater than in either of the preceding quarters of the year. The Board of Trade return for the month ending the 5th June have also been published, and again present most remarkable results. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, the declared value of our exportations shows an increase of £1,187,558, the improvement continuing to be spread over almost every branch of industry, but the principal advance has taken place in woollen manufactures, haberdashery, hardware, metals, and leather. As on the last occasion, the only item on the unfavourable side, to any amount, is wool, the falling off in the shipment of which is simply to be regarded as a further evidence of a manufacturing prosperity. During the first five months of 1853 there has been an increase of £7,313,528 over the corresponding period of 1852 in the value of our exports, being at the rate of about 26 1/2 per cent. The return of imported articles is also highly satisfactory, showing great steadiness generally, and in several instances a marked increase. The favourable nature of the revenue returns has caused a general improvement in the markets for all descriptions of stock and shares: the principal improvement, however, has been in the English funds, and on Wednesday was the first day of private transfer of stock since the books were closed, preparatory to the payment of the dividends, a considerable increase of business has taken place. The payment of the dividends at the Bank commenced to-day. The abundance of money continues, whilst fewer bills are offering for discount, a circumstance indicating a less active state of trade at present, consequent upon the political anxieties of the period.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have a file of Cape papers and letters to the 17th May, by which we learn that after suffering from a harassing and destructive war, for upwards of two years' duration, the frontier districts of the Cape colony are now restored to a state of peace and comparative security, and we also find that within the colony an almost universal expression of joy and gratitude has been called forth by the arrival of the long-promised constitution.

In demonstration of the grateful feelings of the inhabitants, her Majesty's birth-day has been fixed upon as a day of jubilee throughout the settlement; and the first of July, the birth-day of South African freedom, will dawn upon the Cape of Good Hope transformed, as by a miracle, from the most dissatisfied and troublesome dependency of Downing-street into the most contented colony under the British crown.

IRELAND.—Mr Daniel O'Connell has been elected for Tralee by an overwhelming majority over Mr Fitzgerald.

The wife and infant son of Mr Thomas F Meagher, accompanied by his father and aunt, have arrived in Waterford.

Her Majesty's Prime Sergeant, John Howley, Esq., had, observes the Limerick Chronicle, "the gratification to announce, at the close of his circuit this week, that the far-famed county Tipperary was one of the most peaceable in the Queen's dominions."

The amount to be invested on account of the sinking fund, for the reduction of the National Debt, during the quarter ending the 10th of October next, is as large as that which was applicable last quarter, namely, upwards of £600,000.

DEPARTURES FOR AUSTRALIA.—The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a slight decrease. They have comprised altogether 10 vessels—four to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2511 tons; four to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 1910 tons; one to Hobart town, of 608 tons; and one to Adelaide, of 554 tons. Their total capacity was, consequently, 5,583 tons. The shipments of manufactures and ordinary merchandise have rather diminished, and rates of freight show a further tendency to decline.

A large screw steamer, of 1250 tons is being built in Greenock, the first of a new line of steamers, owned by the Clyde Screw Steam-boat Company, to trade between Glasgow, Greenock, and New York.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—The little town of Greenthal (principally of Schwarzenberg) has just been the scene of a dreadful conflagration, by which 250 houses were burnt to the ground. This disaster originated in the despair of a tanner, who, finding himself obliged to become bankrupt, set fire to his premises and then committed suicide. The flames from his house spread with great rapidity to the rest, and committed the damage just mentioned.

DENTISTRY IN SPAIN.—The authorities of Madrid have deemed it necessary to prohibit the drawing of teeth in the public streets; first, because it is derogatory to the dignity of the dentists' profession; and secondly, because it stains the streets with blood.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The consecration of the Fredericton Cathedral is appointed to take place on Wednesday, the 31st of August next. We have not learned by what Prelate the Sermon on the occasion will be preached; the Provisional Bishop of New York, who was at first expected to perform that important duty, being unable to attend, as the proceedings on the trial of Bishop Doane will commence on the following day, September 1st. Mr. Hayer, Organist of Trinity Church, in Boston, has engaged to preside at the Organ on the occasion of the Consecration.

SIAMERSE TWINS.—Among the latest novelties in this City, are the world-renowned Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, who arrived on Saturday in the Admiral, accompanied by two of their children, and are now holding their levees in St. Stephen's Hall. They will remain here only till Thursday next. These remarkable personages are married, one having five children and the other six; and own a fine farm in North Carolina, on which they have resided for several years past. After the present tour in these Provinces, we learn they intend to visit Europe, and then finally retire from public life.

H. M. surveying steamer Columbia, Com. Shortland, arrived in our harbour on Sunday morning.—*St. John Observer*.

WILL THERE BE A DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY?—The elements of discord have been so manifest for some time past that the public mind have settled down to the conviction that there would be a dissolution shortly; but later events have led to the belief that they will get the length of their tether, the cohesive attachment of self-interest being found, in this instance, to be an over match to the centrifugal forces that have been threatening to scatter the Cabinet to the winds. Personal and political hatred seems to divide the Government into almost as many parties as there are individual constituents, and though they hold together still, they are laying the ground work for new and unlikely unheard of combinations, feeling assured, upon the whole, that the unexpired period of their representative existence is not too protracted for the protection of their own schemes or the frustration of their adversaries, the anomalous state of affairs reducing many of them to the necessity of seeking new alliances or falling back upon old ones.

The Eastern City brought upwards of 50 "navvies" as far as Eastport from the St. Andrew's Railroad. They were brought out to Portland, from Liverpool, by Capt. Lawson of this port.—*Morning News*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Halifax Recorder, that active exertions are being made for the laying of the line of Telegraph from the shores of P. E. Island to Newfoundland and we trust to hear of its complete success in the course of a few months. Mr. Gisborne, the enterprising projector, is now engaged in placing the overland wire from Cape Ray to St. John's, the extreme points of Newfoundland and has upwards of 100 men employed in the work. This project is now warmly supported by capitalists in Great Britain, and when we consider the great savings of time it will effect in the transmission of intelligence from the Old to the New World, it must be considered as one of the most important movements of this wonder working age. An illustration of its immense value may be drawn from the fact, that the screw steamer Lady Eglinton from Liverpool to Quebec, reached the port of St. John's in 8 1/2 days and had the line of telegraph been in operation, the news by her could have been sent all over this continent four days before the arrival of the steamer at Quebec. With telegraphic lines from London to Galway and from the American cities to Newfoundland intelligence from England will reach us in five days, and perhaps even less. The Recorder, in remarking on the passage of the Lady Eglinton to Newfoundland says:—

"Immediately connected with this project and dependent, to some extent, upon its operation, are fast progressing towards completion, the New York and Newfoundland Grand Junction Telegraph operations. The Company in charge have, we understand, contracted for the laying down of the submarine cable from P. E. Island to Cape Ray.

This stupendous operation has been undertaken, it seems, by an eminent English firm engaged in the business, and which has recently had great success in similar European enterprises. They find the cable, and engage to connect the two points of land, the one upon P. E. Island, and the other upon Newfoundland, for a certain given sum—the whole to be perfected and in working order early in the present autumn. Large parties are at this moment engaged upon the overland portion of Newfoundland line, under the superintendance of Mr. Gisborne, so that there is really a most flattering prospect that this work, so lately treated as the wildest of wild projects, will shortly be an *fait accompli*.

The same paper also contains the following important announcement:— We have heard also from reliable sources, that the project of a submarine wire from Galway to Newfoundland is strongly agitated in England just now, and that Mr. Gisborne had received letters inviting him to England on business connected with the subject. We only hope that the day is not far distant when that gentleman may reap a reward commensurate with his merits in connection with the advocacy of Colonial Telegraphs.

CANADA. EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MONTREAL.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday, an alarm of fire was given which proved to be in the out-house

of Mr Grant's Hotel, St. Henry street. In about a quarter of an hour the whole line of stables and out-houses, fronting on Longueuil street, and a portion of St. Maurice street, was in a blaze, and great fear was felt for the safety of the stores facing on McGill street.

The fire engines arrived shortly after the fire broke out, and for want of a supply of water, were obliged to stand comparatively idle. In a short time, however, a good supply of water was obtained from the different plugs in the vicinity of the fire, and the spreading flames were soon got under.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—Ship Canal Commenced.—The Sault Ste. Marie Journal of the 11th inst., says:—The Sault Ship Canal that our citizens have read about for the last twenty years past, has this week actually been commenced.

The Honorable Chief Justice, Sir James Stuart, Baronet died this morning. Sir James has been declining for some time past.—*Morning Chronicle*.

VICTIMS OF THE MONTREAL RIOT.—Thomas O'Neal and James Lewis died in Montreal on Friday, from wounds received in the late Gavazzi riot. Mr Lewis was an enterprising and esteemed merchant.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Reception of the President in New York.—The Inauguration Ceremonies at the Crystal Palace.—At 10 o'clock, a. m. the President of the United States and suite landed at Castle Garden where an immense concourse was awaiting his arrival. Here he was welcomed to New York by Mayor Westervelt, to which he replied in a speech complimentary to the commercial metropolis of the Union.

Gen. Cushing, afterwards, in response replied to repeated calls, and said a few words, when the ceremonies closed. The President subsequently reviewed the troops on the Battery.

At half past 11 the procession took up the line of march up Broadway, &c, and arrived at the Palace at half past 2 o'clock, having being delayed by the shower that fell about 12 o'clock. The scene inside was magnificent.

After the Opening Prayer by Right Reverend Bishop Wainwright, a Choral was sung by the New York Sacred Society.

President Pierce's address was very brief.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., Chairman of the Crystal Palace Committee, also made a speech, in the course of which he paid a compliment to Daniel Webster, who was, he said, among the first to lend his influence and name to the enterprise. About 8000 persons were present.

Lord Ellesmere and suite were also present.

No other speeches were made at the Crystal Palace, than Mr. Sedgwick's and the President's.

The ceremonies closed with musical performances.

The Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's Messiah; Triumphal March by Ferd Ries; Chorus from Haydn's Creation.

The President quietly retired to his quarters at the Astor House.

NOTICE.

I forbid all persons indebted to the Estate of the late CHRISTOPHER WISHART, of Douglas town, Merchant and Shoemaker, recently deceased, from making any payments to RICHARD HUTCHISON, or any other person, so long as I remain the next of kin in British America.

WILLIAM SMITH. Newcastle, Miramichi, June 14, 1853.

We have been requested by Mr Hutchison, to publish the annexed extract of a letter, received by him:

Gallo, Dumfrieshire, 24th June, 1853. Sir—I only received your letter of the 6th inst., containing the painful news of my brother's death, and feel grateful for the trouble you have taken in the matter. The only near relations alive are one sister, a Brother's family, and myself, you will please take charge of the effects, until I hear from you what you think will be the best way of winding up his affairs. I am Sir, your obedient Servant, WILLIAM WISHART.

TO LET.

For a term of four or five years as may be agreed on, the property on the Harbour Road, commonly known as the HALF WAY HOUSE, owned by the Heirs of the late James Forein, and now in the occupation of the widow and family. For particulars apply to Mrs Forein on the premises, or to GILMOUR RANKIN & CO. Miramichi, 20th July, 1853.

100 POUNDS REWARD.

The subscriber will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any one who will give, or procure, sufficient evidence for the conviction of the Person or Persons, who set fire to his premises on the night of Wednesday the 6th instant.

CHARLES SIMONDS. Dalhousie, July 15, 1853.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber gives notice that the CHATHAM AUCTION ROOM, will be opened every day for the reception of Goods and Articles, for Sale at Auction, or private Sale, on Commission.

WILLIAM LETSON, Auctioneer. N. B. Regular Auction days at the Room, every THURSDAY. Chatham, 2nd July, 1853.

Valuable Property For Sale.

COUNTY OF RESIGNOUCHE. The Western half of the MCKINNON TRACT, so called, within three miles from Dalhousie, consisting of about 300 acres, will be sold in Lots of 100 acres each, by Public Auction, on Monday the 18th of July next, at noon, on the Premises. Terms at Sale. J. U. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer. Dalhousie, June 20, 1853.