

fine themselves to the construction of the short line from the Bend to Shediac during the present season, but to survey, locate, and commence the whole line, from St. John to Shediac, at various points, with the view of its being finished throughout at the earliest possible moment. We may therefore expect this summer, the work to be commenced here, at Hampton, at Sussex Vale, at the Portage, along the Peticodiac, at the Bend, and at Shediac, simultaneously.

**THE EIGHTEENTH OF MAY.**—Yesterday being the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, a salute of 70 guns were fired at noon in the rear of Kings Square, by No. 2 Fire Company, assisted by the Portland Company. And in the evening, a grand display of fire works took place.

We learn from Mr. Bowyer, the tide surveyor, that on Thursday last, there were 91 square-rigged vessels in this port, including 29 ships, 26 barques, 16 brigs, and 20 brigantines, besides 70 schooners, making a total of 161 vessels.—*New Brunswicker.*

We are glad to learn that Mr. Jackson intends visiting the Province in the course of the summer.

Mr. Norton, C. E., who arrived lately from England by the Baltic, is said, by the Bangor Courier to be on his way East to St. John, "with a view to arrange parties for the survey of that portion of the line in Main, between Bangor and St. John, so that the entire route may be located at an early day the present year."

We notice also that the Contractors to build the Penobscot and Kennebec railroad commenced grading at Bangor on the 10th instant.

**CITY AFFAIRS STILL LOOKING UP.**—The revenues arising from the tolls payable in the County Market, King's Square, during the ensuing year, have been awarded by the Common Council to Mr. John McIlwain, the former lessee, for £632, being an advance of £148 upon the amount paid by him last year.

We also learn that within a few days past £1000 City Corporation Bonds were disposed of by Mr. Hanford at 7½ per cent. discount. (These debentures were not long since almost unsaleable, unless at a sacrifice of about one quarter.)

Four Saw Mills, at Magaguadavic owned by Mr. Gilmor, and one belonging to Mr. Brockway, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening last—supposed to have been occasioned by friction.

The steamer Fairy Queen has proceeded from this port to Halifax, Pictou, &c., with a view to being examined as to her fitness for carrying the mails between Prince Edward Island, Shediac and Pictou. Mr. Whitney, the owner, has gone round in her, and we trust that he may be successful in obtaining the contract for this service. For many years we were indebted to Mr. W. for his exertions in introducing steam navigation on our water, when the trade was scarcely sufficient to induce anybody else to try it, and now, when it has grown to some importance, we regret that he is not deriving some advantage from a business which in a great measure he created.—*St. John Courier.*

**SEAMEN'S HOME.**—We have just returned from a visit to this establishment, which is ready for the reception of lodgers. The house is pleasantly situated on the extreme West end of Britain Street, (the water coming up to the very door,) and commands a fine view up the Harbour, Patridge Island, Carleton, and the heights about the Falls. The interior is well fitted up and so arranged as to accommodate about one hundred boarders. The appearance of the chambers, beds, kitchen, cooking apparatus, denote an attention to render the hardy Tar as comfortable and happy while on shore, as the inmates of the best boarding houses in the City can possibly be. Mr. Joshua Turnbull has become the Proprietor of the house on his own responsibility, and his charges are extremely moderate, being only 12s. 6d. per week.

Any one desirous of looking through the establishment will receive polite attention from the Rev. Mr. Harris, the Chaplain and Superintendent.—*Temperance Telegraph.*

#### UNITED STATES.

**KILLED BY LIGHTNING.**—During a thunder shower, at Deer Island (N. B.), on Monday night, at about eleven o'clock, the two sons of Thos. Pendleton, residing at the lower end of the Island, were killed by lightning, while in the cabin of a vessel near the shore. Their names were Joshua and Thomas, aged 22 and 18 years. An elder brother, standing in the companion-way, was severely injured, but will probably recover. Another escaped unharmed. They had been "driving" herring, and had gone on board the vessel for shelter.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

#### EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.**—The Mail Steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool, at 9 A. M. Wednesday, 3d instant, arrived at New York, at half-past 7

o'clock, on Saturday morning, 14th instant, making the trip in 9 days and 22 hours.

The debate on the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer still continued in the House of Commons. On the 2d, a motion against the continuance of the Income Tax negatived by a majority of Seventy-one for its continuance, and in favor of the Ministerial proposition.

Twenty seven thousand emigrants embarked at the port of Liverpool for America and Australia, during the past month of April, being a larger number than in any preceding month, the increase being mostly of Irish, Germans and Dutch to America, owing to less favourable accounts by recent arrivals from Melbourne.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had arrived in London. She was the guest of the Duchess of Sutherland. Her entree to the British capital, does not seem to have created much enthusiasm. On the evening of the 2d inst. the Lord Mayor of London entertained at dinner the Judges, and other legal dignitaries, and a few literary men. Mr. Ingersoll made a speech. Justice Talford made an oration complimentary to Mrs. Stowe, to which Charles Dickens replied in the name of that lady.

Two Roman Catholic Bishops, Drs. Ullathorne and Moore, of Birmingham, are arrested for debt, and lodged in Warwick jail. Their pecuniary embarrassments arise from the failure of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Bank, in which they were somehow entangled with respect to trust funds. The Rev. Bishops intend to pass through the insolvent court.

From Prussia we have some items of great interest. The first Prussian Chamber lately voted the exclusion of Jews from all public employments. On the 26th ult., a petition on the subject, bearing the names of a thousand influential citizens, was presented to the second Chamber. The petitioners, conspicuous among whom was the veteran philosopher, Alexander Von Humboldt, demanded full freedom of religious offices. The reading of this petition was sternly opposed by the Cavalier party, but the majority of the Chamber decided that it should be entertained.

The cantons of Switzerland refuse, in the most positive terms, the power of Austria to compel them to give up the rights of asylum to political refugees. Advice from Berne state that the Federal Council had received a telegraphic despatch from Lieut. Col. Burbant, announcing that the Austrians had established a military post near Stablis, on territory which is considered as belonging to Switzerland. On receipt of this intelligence the Federal Council immediately assembled to inquire into the affair.

From Palestine we learn that the details of the affray on Palm Sunday, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, are said to be these. The English missionaries were turned out of the church, because they behaved in an unseemly manner when the procession of the Host passed on Good Friday. A missionary named Crawford preached a sermon outside the synagogue, while service was going on within, and indulged in veectives against the Talmud. One of the children of Israel, incensed at this, hurled a dead cat in the face of the reverend gentleman. Mr. Crawford's friends came to the rescue, the Jews supported the defender of the Mosaic rites, and a fight ensued. "It rained mud and rocks," a letter describing it says, that the missionary and his friends were obliged to seek safety in flight.

Advices from Australia were of a favourable character. The yield of gold was, on an average, satisfactory.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—Advices from the Cape to the 18th of March had been received, but they were unimportant, except so far as they fully confirmed the previous reports of an entire cessation of hostilities. All the Gaika chiefs had submitted to the terms imposed upon them by Gen. Cathcart, and the treaty was about to be made public. European villages were to be established in the territories forfeited by these chiefs.

#### FRIDAY'S MAIL.

From English Papers to the 14th May.

#### EUROPE.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week denote a continuance of the remarkable prosperity exhibited in the Board of Trade returns recently issued. Although the Iron market has been influenced by the result of recent speculations, and the apprehensions that large quantities may be forced on the market, it continues perfectly healthy in all that relates to the course of legitimate business. Many hundred houses are said to be in course of construction for Australia, and several extensive buildings in the same material have been ordered for that Colony.

A bill regulating the weights used in sales of bullion has been introduced by the

Government, with the view of legalising the employment of decimal numbers. As the law stands the troy pound is the unit, but the weights ordinarily used are those of the troy ounce and its decimal parts many which are not multiples of the troy pound. The Post-office authorities have given notice that in consequence of Government having terminated the contract with the Australian Royal Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the Australian mails every month by way of the Cape, there will be temporary suspensions of that service, for the purpose of enabling the Government authorities to make other and permanent arrangements. An opportunity will be afforded to the several steam companies already established or in course of formation, to compete fairly with each other for this service, for the due performance of which the terms of the new contract will be rigorously enforced. A meeting of merchants and bankers is to be held on the 17th inst. to promote the establishment in the city of London of a mercantile and maritime college, together with a museum of trade, where specimens of produce, &c., as well as commercial statistics of all kinds may be collected. The question will also be considered whether the Gresham College may be induced to enter into the spirit of these proposals, and transform its present lifeless routine into something that shall better harmonise with the purpose for which it was founded. The market for foreign and colonial produce has been tolerably active.

We notice a few months ago a very noble act on the part of Captain Nye in rescuing the whole of the persons on board of a wrecked British barque, called the Jesse Stephens, somewhere in mid-Atlantic, during very stormy weather, and under circumstances of peculiar danger. Without this timely intervention every soul on board would have been within a few hours swept to inevitable destruction. Captain Nye at the time was commanding, as he now commands, the American Mail Steam-Ship Pacific, and regardless of the detention which this fine act of bravery and humanity entailed upon him,—regardless, too, of the risks to which it exposed his vessel and all under his command, he achieved his task, and won his laurels. When the vessel arrived in the Mersey, where she was slightly overdue, the press of this country marked its appreciation of the deed by becoming eulogies, and the great metropolitan organ was loudest of all in praise of the deed.

We now learn with extreme satisfaction that her Majesty's Government have forwarded to Capt. Nye two small testimonials expressive of their admiration of his bravery and descretion. The testimonials consist of a gold medal bearing a portrait of her Majesty, and a gold watch,—the pecuniary value of which, in the eyes of a gentleman like Captain Nye, will be as nothing compared with the event which they celebrate and the conduct which they ennoble. To the mate of the Pacific, and six of the sailors, £10 each has been given. As regards the men, the money would probably be more acceptable to them than a souvenir; but the feelings of the mate might, we think, have been gratified by something which he could have carried about with him through life. The moral effect of these recognitions of duty performed in this presence of danger and death, have the finest possible effect on the character of a maritime people, and, although we do not like on such an occasion to appear hypercritical, our conviction is that the recognition would have been perfect and the mate fared better. Among sailors discipline is essential to safety, and that the status of the parties should have been overlooked in this case is, in our judgement, to be regretted. As regards Capt. Nye, we hope that he will long live to wear and to enjoy this compliment paid to him by the British Government,—a compliment which will not be the less appreciated because it is so rarely paid in this emphatic manner.

In another page it will be found the most ample details connected with the opening of the Dublin Exhibition on Thursday—the proceedings in the morning, and the banquet in the evening, attended as both were by the *élite* of Irish society. A perusal of the proceedings will show that this exhibition is a very creditable affair, and worthy of deep interest which it has excited in the Irish metropolis. It can hardly in justice, be compared with a display of a similar nature which took place in Hyde Park a couple of years back, and which will never fade from the memory of any one living that witnessed it. But with that single exception, this Industrial Irish Exhibition is the finest thing which has ever been seen in the British Isles, and we sincerely hope that it will realise for the sister country all the benefits which most of the orators at the banquet anticipated. It will be seen that the health of the Mayor of Liverpool was given on this occasion by

the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and that our chief magistrate responded with an ability worthy of the occasion and of the great town he represented.

The news from Constantinople confirms the statement we made last week, that the question of the Holy Shrines has been substantially settled. But as this matter shrinks to its original comparative insignificance, fresh interest is created about the contest between the Czar and the Sultan respecting the Patriarchate. The Sultan, supported by the French and English ambassadors, has plucked up courage to give a flat refusal to the demands of Prince Menschikoff on this point, and the Porte will not doubt persevere in a line of policy, a departure from which would endanger at once the entire independence of Turkey. We have frequently said that the integrity of the Ottoman dominions was far more secure from foreign aggression than from internal strife and disruption; and we are not surprised to see the London and Paris journalists entering into elaborate speculations upon future eventualities, which may effect a change in the power now exercised by the mightiest potentates on the face of the globe. It is well explained that the quasi independent states, which now form so large a portion of the European division of the Turkish Empire, would by no means be willing to yield up passively the rights they enjoy either to Austria, or to Russia, and though the Czar might easily transport an army and fleet to make himself master of Constantinople, neither his military nor naval strength could bring under subjection the Princes or Waiwodes who now rule in those vast and fertile territories, being for the most part merely nominal subjects of the Porte. No doubt the Czar would consider it the highest stroke of policy to annex Wallachia and Moldavia, and transfer the capital of Russia to the shores of the Bosphorus, but these are at present but the dreams of ambition which never can be realised whilst the traditional interests of France, and the material interests of England, stand as insurmountable obstacles in the way. It is obviously the policy of the Czar to make himself as popular as a despot can make himself amongst the population of these vast Rumanian provinces, and religion has always been propagated by the sword throughout the whole history of the East; but whilst England holds her own in the Indies she will never permit Russia stealthily to occupy a position to threaten her in that quarter. Happy would it be for mankind and for civilization if the whole territory could be brought under one free and enlightened government, but the success of the Greek experiment has not yet proved so remarkable as to encourage European statesmen to attempt a more enlarged scheme of political emancipation. The latest news from Constantinople is to the effect that Prince Menschikoff has delivered his *ultimatum* with regard to the affair of the Patriarchate, but we have not much belief in the report. It is very probable that the Prince seeks to establish, by a separate convention, the authority of Russia over the Patriarch and to define its extent, but it by no means follows that the Prince would, if unsuccessful, present an *ultimatum* with the alternative threat of hostilities in the case of a refusal. There are disturbances at Smyrna and the distant provinces all seem to be in an excited state, rumours of apprehended massacres of the Greeks being freely circulated.

The advocates for the abolition of capital punishment will perceive that Louis Napoleon has restored the 86th and 87th clauses of the penal code, which had been rescinded during the late revolution. Political crimes henceforth be punished by death, provided that the Legislative Body passes the bill which has received the unanimous assent of the Council of State, with the honourable exception of M. Cormenin. Receptions continue to be held at the Tuileries. The members of the Legislative Body were received with great state on Monday evening, but it was noticed that M. Montalembert, M. Veron, and the Duke d'Uzes were not present. The Emperor was very marked in his attentions as if to propitiate the members, some of whom seem a little refractory.

The Papal Intermuncio in Holland has made an "aggression" in that quarter, and has announced by circulars to the Roman Catholic the introduction of an Ecclesiastical Hierarchy. The Dutch journals, throw some doubt on this, asserting "that the Episcopal Hierarchy is an accomplished fact, but not a consummate." We are at a loss to appreciate this distinction of terms, but no Government act has sanctioned the measure announced by the Catholics.

The relations between Austria and Switzerland, and Austria and Piedmont, continue to be upon a very unsatisfactory footing. No change has been made in the sequestration business. Wurtemberg has required the Federal Council of Switzerland to adhere to the proposals of Austria as re-