

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty on Saturday the 12th instant with the usual state formalities. A vast assemblage of persons were collected in St. James's Park and along the line of route, by whom the Queen and Prince Consort were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

The House of Lords met at half past one, at which hour the body of the House was filled with ladies attired in the lightest textures and gayest hues of summer millinery. The benches reserved for the diplomatic body were, as usual, resplendent with stars, crosses, ribands and orders; but the scarlet and gold and blue and silver of European military and Court costumes were upon this occasion exposed to a severe ordeal in being brought into juxtaposition with the magnificent State dresses of some Asiatic princes. His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, attired in the superb costume of his rank and nation, occupied a seat upon the woolsack, by command of her Majesty, facing the Throne, and in the side gallery, reserved for the distinguished foreign visitors, were his Highness Gholam Mahomed, his Highness Feroze Shah, and the Rajah of Coorg, clad in the most exquisite products of the looms of India. Their shawls and silks of gold and silver tissue, covered with "barbaric pearl and gold," attracted many admiring glances, and the eye of royalty itself paused to rest upon the easy and graceful folds of their attire, by the side of which the garments of civilized Europe looked infinitely prosaic and devoid of taste. In the gallery also Voly Pacha, the Ottoman Ambassador at the Court of France with his suite, and Suleiman Pacha, a Lieutenant-General in the Egyptian army of the Sultan. Suleiman Pacha was attended by Iskander Bey and three or four young Egyptian Attaches, dressed like their chief in blue military uniform and gold epaulettes, and wearing the fez.

Amongst the earlier diplomatic arrivals were Mr Buchanan, the American Minister, who, in accordance with the recent circular of the President, discarded the usual diplomatic uniform and appearing in the evening dress. The Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors and the Neapolitan Minister were also present. The Turkish Minister, who wore the red fez and green riband, was soon deep in conversation with the Earl of Aberdeen.

My Lords and Gentleman.—I am enabled by the state of public business to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

Gentleman of the House of Commons.—In closing the session it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

My Lords and Gentleman.—In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in the defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube. The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention, but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures well calculated to prove of great public utility. You have not only passed on act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to Merchant Shipping. The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public-accounts.

I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law. The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will

tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning. I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections, and I hope that it may prove effectual to the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

It is my earnest desire that on returning to your respective counties you will preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country. Deeply sensible of these advantages it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty, and that under His gracious protection, we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honourable termination.

THE LATE KING OF SAXONY.—The last accounts from Munich confirm the intelligence that the carriage of the King of Saxony was overturned at Brennbuchel, situated between Munich and Dresden, and that his Majesty was killed by a kick from one of the horses. The deceased monarch was a son of Duke Maximilian (who was born in 1759, and died in 1838). His Majesty first drew breath on the 18th of May, 1797 and succeeded, in June 1836, by virtue of the act of renunciation by his father to his uncle King Anthony, having been co-regent from the 13th of September, 1830, to the period of his accession. The King of Saxony visited England in May, 1844, and was a guest of her Majesty at the period of the Emperor of Russia's unexpected arrival in London. The two monarchs met at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and were together present at the Ascot race meeting of that year. The King although twice married, has left no issue by either consort. His Majesty was succeeded by his brother, the Duke John Nepomucene Marie Joseph, who married in 1822 the Duchess Amalie Augusta, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria (sister of the present Queen Dowager of Saxony), by whom he has a family of eight children. The present King is very much devoted to literature. The Vienna papers publish the following respecting the accident which proved fatal to the late King of Saxony:—

Innsbruck, August 9, 7 p.m.—By an extraordinary messenger from Innsbruck I have just received intelligence of a dreadful misfortune. His Majesty the King of Saxony was thrown out of his carriage on the road Pitzthal; the off horse shied, kicked, and hit his majesty on the back part of his head. His Majesty was immediately raised from the ground by his footman, and with the aid of some country people who were called to the spot, he was immediately conveyed to the inn at Brennbuchel. Two physicians were at once called in, but horro-stricken, they perceived that the consciousness of the royal sufferer was ebbing away. Half an hour later his majesty breathed his last, the holy sacrament having been previously administered to him. According to a statement made by his majesty's aid-de-camp, no blame attaches to the postilion. The embalming of the royal corpse will be performed by Professor Dantscher.

IWELAND.—Irish Line of Packets to Australia.—An Irish Australasian line of packets between Cork and the Land of Gold, is about to be permanently established. The first of the line is now lying at Queenstown—the Helen Lindsay—and, having already completed her cargo, will sail in a few days.

It is a new and very important feature in the progress of Irish emigration, that the remittances from Irish settlers in Australia are steadily increasing. In a parish of considerable extent, in the county of Wicklow, the Australasian remittances, for some time, have averaged nearly £1000 per month, sent chiefly by persons who had emigrated from the mining districts in Wicklow.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MILITARY.—Lieut. General Gore inspected the troops in Garrison at Fredericton on Tuesday last; and on Thursday inspected the troops in garrison here. The General is accompanied by Major H. D. Smart, of the 76th Reg't. as his A. D. C., and Dr. Seaman, of the 72d Highlanders. They leave this morning in the steamer Pilot, for Annapolis.

Orr, the street preacher, who goes in the United States by the name of the "Angel Gabriel," having created much disturbance in almost every place he has visited, arrived here on Thursday evening in the steamer Eastern City, and yesterday held forth in different parts of the City. He appeared to excite considerable curiosity among the juvenile portion of the community from his singular appearance and manners, but the good sense of the people allowed him to have his full scope. He is not likely to gain much notoriety in St. John.

We observe by the Boston papers that Orr was convicted at Charleston last Tuesday on

three distinct charges of breaking the peace viz., 1st, for disturbing the Methodist Society which assembles in the Monument Church by drawing together a crowd near their house of worship; 2d, transacting business on Sunday, by peddling sheets of verses; and 3d, causing a general turmoil and disturbance of the peace on Sundays, by his turbulent harangues. He was sentenced to pay fines for each offence, which, together with the costs, amounted to about \$54; also to give \$300 bonds for his good behaviour during six months. Orr paid the fines imposed and gave the requisite bonds.

Last evening he attempted to speak on the Block-house Hill, but the Police interfered and stopped him, much to the annoyance of many persons, who intended to hear what he had to say.—*New Brunswick.*

CALIFORNIA.

The Chilian bark *Libertad* had arrived at San Francisco in 80 days from Hong Kong. She started with 500 passengers, 100 of whom died on the passage, and also the captain Charles Atwood.

A great fight between two large parties of Chinese took place on the 15th near Weaversville. Thirty-one were killed and large numbers wounded.

New and rich gold diggings have been discovered about 25 miles from Port Oxford, and also near "Grove," on the southern fork of state Creek and Rowland's Flat.

UNITED STATES.

Fires are raging in the woods to a terrible extent in every section of the country. The damage to the woodland and crops will be very great. Buildings have been burnt in Kenduskeag, Corinth, Charlestown, Garland, and other towns. In many places the entire population are engaged in fighting fires. In Garland it is said that one family, who live some distance from any other house, are entirely surrounded by the flames having no means of escape. It is not known whether they are dead or alive.—*Bangor Courier.*

The island Mt. Desert is suffering from a draught of unprecedented severity. For some days the fires have been raging in the southwest part of Tremont, where the whole population have been engaged in preventing the burning of their dwelling houses. Thus far no houses have been burned; but much valuable woodland is ruined. The slight rain of Thursday has prevented temporarily, its further spread.—*Bangor Whig.*

The Passengers from Montreal were detained on Wednesday night at Rouse's point, by the non-arrival of the steamer Canada, from Whitehall which could not leave in consequence of the dense smoke from the burning forests. Fifty thousand dollars worth of timber has already been destroyed in that vicinity. The forest about the sources of the Hudson is said to be on fire for fifteen miles around.

The draught is seriously affecting the potato crop of Kentucky, and many farmers have abandoned whole fields.

Cincinnati, Aug. 28.—Terrible Tornado—Twenty Five Persons Killed in a Church—A terrific tornado passed over the city of Louisville yesterday, about 12 o'clock. The fourth Presbyterian Church was blown down during the service. Twenty-five of the congregation were killed instantly, and a large number wounded. Numerous other buildings were blown down and unroofed.

In other instances some of the victims found was terribly bruised and maimed. The catastrophe has caused a dreadful sensation in the city, and its people are appalled beyond belief.

Fully one 100 buildings in Louisville were unroofed and otherwise injured. The storm passed over that part of the city lying between 5th and 21st street. A splendid block of four story houses, recently erected on the north side of Main between 8th and 9th streets, was completely destroyed, and two or three men are supposed to be burned in the ruins. These buildings were built at an expense of \$18,000. The storm was also very severe at Jeffersonville—where four houses were blown down.

THE TORNADO AT LOUISVILLE.—Cincinnati, Aug. 29.—The Louisville papers of this morning, contain further details of the effect of the tornado on Sunday. The city yesterday presented a solemn spectacle, business in a great measure suspended, and the bells were tolled for several hours in the middle of the day. The first Presbyterian church, where the funeral service of most of the deceased was held, was densely crowded. The bodies of the dead were placed upon a platform, under the tower, and the exercises were conducted by several clergymen. The spacious nave was crowded.

CANADA.

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—We are gratified in being authorised to announce that the line of railway from Richmond to Quebec will be publicly opened for travel on Monday, the 2d day of October next, and after which date, regular trains will be run between Quebec and Portland, and between Quebec and Montreal. The entire distance between Portland and

Quebec will be 320 miles, and between Quebec and Montreal 172 miles. Trains already pass over the line from Quebec to Richmond, but there still remain a few items of work to put the line in complete order.

The opening of this line to Quebec will be a most important event in the history of our railway system, and the commercial advantages that our city is to derive from its completion are already being shadowed forth in the events that are occurring in our midst.—Canadian names and faces are as familiar in our streets as those of our nearest neighbors, and the trade of the coming winter will give us notions, of which our fathers had but little knowledge. Lord Elgin's prediction seems very nearly realized—"that Portland is to become a Canadian seaport."—Portland State of Maine.

The Montreal "Transcript" regrets to hear that at St. Remi and the neighbourhood, the fire in the woods still rages, and what is still more distressing, it is devouring large fields of wheat and other produce in its rapid waste.

The great number of vessels arrived in this port from sea up to the middle of this month, being upwards of one hundred more than had been reported at the same date last year, shows that so far as Canadian commerce is concerned, the existing war is not likely to impair trade in this quarter of the globe.—*Quebec Gazette.*

WEEKLY STEAMERS BETWEEN PORTLAND AND LIVERPOOL.—The present contract made by the Canadian government with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of Canada, provides that they shall run steamers only fortnightly; but the increasing trade of the Canadas has led to a proposition from that company, to place upon the route a line of steamers sufficient to run weekly through the year. They propose, if the city of Portland will unite with the Grand Trunk Railroad, to run steamers the whole year to Portland; that is during the winter to run all their boats to Portland weekly, and during the summers when the St. Lawrence is open, to run alternately to Portland and the St. Lawrence—making fortnightly steamers during the summer and weekly during the winter and spring. Sir Casar P. Koney, the managing director of the Grand Trunk, and David Bellhouse, Esq., agent of the line of steamers, had an interview last week with a committee of our city government and the Directors of the Board of Trade in relation to the matter, when they gave an interesting account of the extensive plans which the Grand Trunk and the Ocean Steam Navigation Company propose to carry out, and which they have the ample pecuniary means to fulfil. The whole matter is yet in a crude state, but as soon as the negotiations have assumed a tangible shape, we learn that a citizens' meeting will be called, probably by the Board of trade, to consider the whole matter.—*Portland Advertiser, August 28.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Halifax Hotel, now occupied by the officers of the Garrison, was again on fire on Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock; and the flames were put out by the Sergeant of the guard. We fear that this big house will make a big blaze some of these fine mornings.

If Halifax remains as free from Cholera as it has been, surely a day of Thanksgiving should be especially declared by the authorities and devoutly observed by all the inhabitants of the city.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

From the "Merchants' Reading Room" Slate:—Several gales were experienced on the N. E. coast of Newfoundland from the 20th to 24th of August in which a number of fishing vessels and boats were wrecked, and property, stages and fish destroyed. Some American fishermen were dismasted, and driven on shore;—one is supposed to have foundered and all on board perished.

HARDWARE.

The Subscribers have just received by late arrivals, a large assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of:—Hinges, Locks, Screws, Table Cutlery, Tea Pots, Tea Kettles, &c., &c. Also, an assortment of Coffin Furniture.

FORBES & Co.

BATHURST.

The Public Sale of Mr Fraser's FARM, near Bathurst, is postponed until the second WEDNESDAY, in SEPTEMBER, when it will finally be sold by Auction, unless previously disposed of by Private sale. The subscriber is authorised by Mr Fraser in the meantime, to sell in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

WILLIAM NAPIER.

Bathurst, 1st July, 1854.

Flour, Pork, Corn Meal, &c.

The Subscribers have just received per schooner J. L. A., from Quebec:—
300 barrels Canada No. 1, Superior FLOUR.
60 do CORN MEAL.
20 do OAT MEAL.
20 do Prime Mess PORK.
Which they offer for Sale. Cheap for Cash.
BURKE & NOONAN.
Chatham, 3rd August, 1854.