

merchants at a fair value, while we charge nothing for permitting you to enrich and strengthen yourselves on our grounds. Have Lord Elgin and Mr Hicks secured such an arrangement? Certainly not. All the concessions are to be on our part, and all the gains on the part of your neighbours.

6. The direct tendency of this Treaty is to withdraw the attention and the regards of the Colonists from each other and from Home connection, and to fix them on a closer relation to a foreign power. The tendency of the Ashburton Treaty was eminently in this direction, and now the Treaty of Lord Elgin and Mr Hicks will carry the whole Colonies with accelerated speed into the arms of the United States, whenever its influences are sufficiently developed. By the arrangements of the Ashburton concessions—although the American and British negotiators both knew that the boundary could not according to the intent of the Treaty of Paris come up as far as the St. John, that line having been distinctly refused on the part of Great Britain, and although the American diplomat had lying before him a copy of the Map from Paris which had been used in the formation of the Treaty on which a broad line was drawn in a red color showing that the actual boundary lay considerable south of the British claim—yet notwithstanding these circumstances, Great Britain conceded a new boundary which runs the State of Maine up like a wedge between the Eastern and Western Provinces; which breaks their military and commercial connection; which constrains the inhabitants of the Western Provinces to use a Railway through the States from Portland; which thus takes the Steam traffic of Liverpool and the wealth of her commerce to enrich Portland and an American line; instead of having St. John and a line therefrom to Quebec and Montreal, receiving such advantages. Let any child look at the Map of the Provinces and he will see that a Railway from Halifax or St. John, which will lie in British territory and connect with Quebec and Montreal, must traverse around the head of Maine at the expense of several hundreds of miles, passing on a circumference or arch instead of being laid out on the chord. To make and sustain such a Railway against the competition of one so direct as the Portland line or one from St. John, through the territory which actually belonged to New Brunswick must require a sinking fund which no Colonial nor imperial company shall ever command. Into this subject however, I have not time to enter further. I only desire to refer to the fact that the tendency of the Ashburton Treaty was towards annexation. The effect of this Treaty will operate more powerfully and speedily towards the same end.

7. It is said that so long as your lumber and your ships can bring present prices your population will neglect Agriculture for such employment; and therefore, flour and similar produce will be required for a time? This may be so. Can you not be supplied from Canada; and can nothing be done in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, to advance the interests of Agriculture? Must you surrender important national immunities to gain a very questionable advantage on one or two articles which may be had elsewhere? Canada is now being traversed in its length and breadth by Railways, and the improvements of a similar character in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, will yield your advantages which the Colonial producer and consumer will alike feel to be beneficial. Before these results are experienced pause, and do not throw away those possessions which to your people, to your posterity, to your peace, to your advancement, to your future commercial and marine importance are beyond all price. To you the Gulf of St. Lawrence may be a Western Baltic only ten times more productive. Your climate is improving and your soil teems with fertility; your harbours are inviting; your position is desirable. You stretch your hand nearest to Europe, and you can touch the whole Eastern sea board of the Continent. You are free from the fevers and diseases of the Middle and Southern States, and you are not cursed with the black and bloody tragedies of their slavery. You have all the elements of vast national greatness in your hands, and you have only to retain and use aright the gifts which a beneficent Providence has vouchsafed to grant you. Use them manfully and preserve them.—Take no step which will lead you or your descendants into a position in which you or they shall be connected with a constitution which equally favours the polygamy of the Mormon and the marriage of the Christian, and which while vaunting over the possessions of liberty is aiding the extension of slavery over fair regions and territories of enormous magnitude. You have a moral population; take no steps which shall lead them or theirs into the seething cauldron of torpidity which is connected with American legislation.

You will perceive that I have not noticed the Treaty as it bears on the opening of the St. Lawrence and Colonial Canals to American vessels, while absolutely nothing has been granted in return. No principle is announced which could be referred to in future arrangements. The great Canadian river—the second water course in the Northern Continent—is handed over to the States along with all the

Canals, while not a word is said about the Mississippi or the Columbia. The Canals which Imperial and Colonial funds have constructed are also to be handed over, and what is gained in return? Why, a promise that Congress will apply to certain States and ask them to open to the Colonists the Canals in their respective territories!!

Your space and my time will not permit me to enter on these subjects in this communication. I may advert to them again. Meantime assuring your readers of my earnest desire for their advancement. I am, Sir,

A TRUE BRITON.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday and Sunday last, extensive fires were raging in various parts of this County, the long prevalence of dry weather, having rendered the forests and fallen wood as inflammable as tinder. Various houses along the West River road were in great danger, and it was only through the strenuous exertions of the inhabitants and persons from the town of Pictou on Sunday, that a large amount of property was not destroyed. We have heard of the most serious losses on the road between River John and Tatamagouche. During the course of Sunday the following buildings were destroyed, viz: Peter Cameron's dwelling house; John Shearer's house and barn; Thomas Hackett's house and barn; Charles McCarthy's house and barn. The house of an old woman named Shoochan was also burnt, the unfortunate owner also perishing in the flames. The growing crops, fences, and other property of Mr Eparain Langille and Mr Thomas Neville, and a quantity of deals belonging to them ready for the market, were also burnt.

The loss, serious as it is, must have been much more extensive but for the copious showers that providentially fell on Sunday night, after the hand of man had proved incapable of staying the devouring element.

Freeman Murray, Esq., who lately sold out his commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the 72nd Regiment and retired from the Garrison of Halifax, is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bermuda.—*Acadian Recorder*

CANADA.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—In the House of Lords, the Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the Canadian legislative council bill, the object of which is to repeal those clauses in the union act which prohibit legislation by the Canadian parliament on this subject, and to leave the colonial legislature free to act as they may think fit with respect to the creation of a second chamber. This, he said, was the sole aim of the measure, which he asked the house to read a second time, believing that it was in accordance with the soundest principles of colonial legislation.

The earl of Desart doubted the necessity of having an elective legislative council at all.

Lord Ellenborough thought we had gone so far in concession to Canada, that the question now was, whether we ought not to sever the connection between that colony and the mother country entirely, and thus get rid of a responsibility from which very little advantage was derived in time of peace, while great harm might arise from it in the event of war.

The Duke of Newcastle expressed his astonishment that any one in Lord Ellenborough's position should have expressed doctrines which were as repugnant to the colonists as they were to their lordships' house. For his own part, he would never belong to a government which was a party to the separation of the colonies from the mother country, for he regarded such a step as hostile to the best interests of the colonies, and as an offence against the sovereignty of the crown.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM CALLAO.—The British steamer Vintgo carried the news of the formal declaration of war into Callao on the 8th of May. The Russian frigate Aurora had very prudently left that port on the 26th of April, sailing on a cruise.

The British frigate President sailed from San Lorenzo on the 3rd of May.

The French corvette L'Euridice, 33 guns, arrived at Callao on the 25th May. The French brig-of-war Obigado arrived also at the same port.

There was one Russian merchantman in the harbour of Callao.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Railroad Swindles.—Mr. Kyle, Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company, has overdrawn his accounts to the extent of \$200,000. There is reason to believe that even this is much less than investigation will disclose.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Church Robbery.—St. Andrews Episcopal Church was broken into last night, and robbed of everything of value.

ALBANY, July 7.—Gale on Lake Erie.—In the gale which swept over Lake Erie, on Tuesday last, the schooner Duke of Darington, foundered, and six persons, including the captain, perished.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The Baltimore Railroad Accident.—Up to the present time there have been 32 deaths from the late disaster on the Susquehanna Railroad, and three or four persons are in a doubtful condition. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Park Winchester, the Superintendent of the road.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From Wilmer Smiths European Times, July 8.

On the 29th of June the combined fleet under Sir Charles Napier, was reported to be off Cronstadt, and a general attack was expected on the following day. Whether this anticipation will be verified we may probably learn before we go to press. However this may be, we have strong confirmation that Government mediate some serious blow, the moment the temper of the Russian cabinet is well ascertained respecting the Austrian summons. With this view instead of withdrawing part of our fleet from the Baltic the Duke of Newcastle has wisely resolved to strengthen it effectually. Some six or eight line of battle ships, with an adequate force of frigates and small steamers, are immediately to be prepared for sea as a reserve home squadron. The first service of the line of the battle ships (screw steamers) will be to transport a large body of French troops from Cherbourg to the Baltic, precisely in the delicate way we suggested last week. A land force is sadly wanted in the Baltic, and we have frequently urged that a considerable body of troops ought to have accompanied the expedition. Besides the additional naval force, two regiments of cavalry, including the Scots Greys, and five regiments of infantry, with a full battalion of the rifle brigade, are ordered to be embarked immediately for the East, and first class steamers will convey them instantly to their destination. In a short time the Anglo-French army in the East will amount to 150,000 men, the flower of the English and French armies. The Turks have at least 150,000 good troops on the line of the Danube, making with the Austrian forces 660,000. If we further add the Prussian army, which will be undoubtedly called out the moment the Austrians come in collision with the enemy, there will be more than a million of fighting men to cope with the Russians, setting aside the armies in Asia and the naval squadrons in the Baltic and Black Sea.

The siege of Silistria was raised on the 26th of June. From the admirable summary of the events of the siege up to the 10th of June, given by the Times correspondent, a gallant officer shut up in the fortress, it is beyond all doubt that the place was invested by 100,000 men, who must have been decimated by the destructive gunnery of the garrison. We have no doubt that 10,000 Russians perished, but when the besiegers heard that the red jackets were actually advancing, they raised the siege and beat a retreat. They, and indeed the whole Russian forces, have retired to the strong lines which run the whole longitudinal length of Moldavia, and which afterwards separate it from Wallachia. Instead of recrossing the Pruth into Bessarabia, the Russians are in fact still pouring vast forces into Moldavia, and so all the trumpety story of the Czar retiring across the Pruth, "out of high consideration for Austria," falls to the ground. It would seem from the attitude taken by the Russian troops, that they intend to make a stand on the frontiers, although we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that the Czar will risk a pitched battle upon that field. The strategy of the Russian generals, to our non-professional judgment, seems rather to have for its object the making a demonstration to aid a last diplomatic effort, rather than to encounter in a favourable position the combined forces of Austria, Turkey, France, and England. General Neipokoitichski has succeeded General Liders in the command of the 5th corps of the Russian army, which, by all accounts, has fallen back to Ploesti and Kimpina, evidently retiring towards Moldavia. Thus the whole Russian forces are ranged along the western frontiers of Moldavia, from the point of Chernovitz down to Fochiany. This attitude has no doubt been taken with a view to second the efforts of Prince Gortschakoff (the diplomatist), who has arrived at Vienna with the final answer of the Czar. It is not known at the moment we write what this reply is, but we are told that the Prince is the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor of Austria. What the contents of this letter may be we do not yet know, but the report has got abroad that the Czar intimates that by withdrawing from Wallachia, and by leaving the outlets of the Danube free, he goes far enough to satisfy the reasonable demands of Austria. If this be really true that the Czar elings still to the occupation of Moldavia as a necessary guarantee of a future treaty of peace, it is very clear that he has made up his mind to wage war with Austria, and with all Europe, as the evacuation of Moldavia is of more importance to Austria than the evacuation of Wallachia. We prefer to wait a day or two in order to ascertain officially what the Czar's reply really is. Now that Baron Meyendorff is

displaced by Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna, an open rupture between Austria and Russia seems inevitable. Baron Hess, who takes the command of the Austrian troops, has left Vienna for the camp, and by this time we have no doubt that a vast Austrian force has entered Wallachia by the course of the Danube, whilst the Anglo-French and Turkish forces will cross the river lower down. The Russian troops in Wallachia are described as being thoroughly cut up, and the well-known writer in the Medical Journal at Vienna, no very authentic authority perhaps, says, in writing his farewell letter from the Russian camp, "a bad spirit has taken possession of our army, and all the wounds of our generals were not given by Turkish bullets."

If the Czar lays the flattering unction to his soul that England and France, or even Austria, will be content with a sham evacuation of Wallachia, retaining Moldavia, it is very clear that he cannot be quite right in his mind. There is now nothing to prevent the English, who are taking soundings at the mouth of the Dobruza, from landing an army there, and thus placing the army in Moldavia between two fires, and completely cutting off the retreat of the army from the Dobruza. We are wholly without news of the movements of the Anglo-French army on the Danube.—The reports given are scarcely worth notice.—Nothing has been accomplished by the fleet.—A division of the Russian squadron has, it is said, ventured out of Sebastopol, and fired upon the three frigates which were watching the port. The Frigates has incurred some damage. The enemy soon returned back into harbor.

We have no further news from Sir C. Napier. Bomarsund, a strong fortress in the Aland Islands, has been successfully bombarded by a couple of frigates but we do not hear of any occupation of the island. It is very desirable that a strong body should reach the Baltic without delay. The Czar is using every effort to gain time, but the sooner they are sent the better.

LATEST BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

The Danube.—On the first the headquarters of Prince Gortschakoff were transferred from Kalarasch to Urzsetsk. The Russians have undermined all the roads from Moldavia to Transylvania.

The Allied forces in the East.—Constantinople, June 26.—Marshal St. Arnaud, with General Rose and his staff, have left this capital for Varna in the Berholle. Prince Napoleon is also at the same place. The commanders and armies are thus now at the seat of war, and are ready to advance. On the 24th the steamer Descartes came in from Varna. A Tartar had arrived there from Silistria with word that the Russians had mustered all their force for a grand attack on Alai Tabia (Silistria).

The Turks fought bravely against immensely superior numbers and the enemy was again repulsed. The final battle of the 22nd is doubtless here referred to by another despatch we learn that 16,000 men of general Bosquet's division had arrived at Adrianople. The combined fleets were at Balshik on the 24th June.

Russian preparations.—All the accounts from the Austro-Russian frontier towns bring us fresh particulars of the continuous armaments and vast warlike preparations of Russia on the Austrian frontiers. Camps have been formed at Politz Terikan and Lubio, and preparations are even made in all the Russian frontier districts to organise, at the shortest notice, the "Landsturm" (trained bands).—From Jassy we learn, under date of the 26th, that the reserves hitherto stationed in Bessarabia are also being hurried on in forced marches to Moldavia; and that the troops encamped until now at Tekshud, Baken, and Roman are gradually drawing close to the Austrian frontier. The Dobruzscha has already begun to be evacuated by the Russian forces which now seem to be all gravitating towards the frontier stronghold of Moldavia.

The War in Asia.—Vienna, July 5.—It is announced from the seat of war in Asia that the Russian General Andronikoff has completely beaten the Turkish army there, 24,000 strong, commanded by Selim Pacha. The conquerors captured 13 field pieces, 35 flags, 3 camps, and have entirely dispersed the Turkish army corps.

In some despatches, evidently mis-translated from the foregoing, the statements are inverted, and Selim Pacha is made to defeat General Andronikoff, captured his standards, and disperse his army.

The Baltic.—Norfolkpost speaks of a barbarian atrocity committed by the Russians on the persons of three English sailors who at Gamla Karleby sprang out of their boats to swim on shore, when under the fire of the Russian rifles. This paper states that they were seized on reaching the shore, and then hung up to the branches of trees and riddled with balls from the rifles of their Russian captors.

Telegraphic advices report that on Tuesday last, the 4th instant, Sir Charles Napier was still before Cronstadt, with his screw steam squadron, challenging the Russian fleet. H. M. S. Desperate attempted to engage a steamer which peered out from behind the bat-