

pecting the action itself are wanting; it is not said what troops were engaged in it, whether the garrison or the troops sent to its relief; but it is known that Prince Gortschakoff was wounded. Gen. Schilder has had his leg amputated at Kalarasch.

The following is from a Russian source.—In the action on the 13th, General Schilders received a wound which rendered the amputation of his left leg necessary, and Prince Gortschakoff received a contusion. A Turkish brigade from Shumla succeeded in entering the fortress on the 13th.

Prince Paskiewitch, who was on his road to Jassy, is said to have been ordered to return and take Silistria at any cost.

The death of Mussa Pacha, Governor of Silistria, is confirmed. He was killed on the 31st May, by a grenade, after an insult, valiantly repulsed. Mussa Pacha has died poor; he had refused two millions, which Paskiewitch had offered him to give up the place. Omar Pacha, on the news of his death, sent Seiram Pacha with 30,000 men, who, having feigned to give battle to the Russian army, brought about a movement in that army which permitted him to introduce 2000 men into Silistria.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS FROM SILISTRIA.—On the 15th inst. the garrison of Silistria made a sortie, attacked the Russians on all points, and drove them across the Danube.

Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the opposite Island, where the enemy had constructed siege works, and from which Silistria had been bombarded. The Russians fled to the Wallachian bank of the Danube, and were compelled to witness the destruction of their batteries.

The Turks then brought out their guns and erected batteries on the Bulgarian banks of the river, before the north face of the fortress.

The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria immediately began to recross the river, destroying their bridges as they withdrew.

The garrison on this occasion was assisted by the corps sent from Shumla to its relief by Omar Pacha. Some of the troops of the latter took part in the battle of the 13th, and the junction of the entire corps was effective on the evening of that day.

There was nothing voluntary or strategic in the flight of the Russians. The defeats which preceded the route of the 15th had been followed by extensive movements, with the object of reinforcing the besieging corps. On the 12th and 13th it was said at Kalarasch, 'Silistria must be taken speedily, and at any cost.' The expulsions of the Russians is entirely the work of the Turks.

The Russian army is in a most wretched plight. The men are downcast, and utterly dispirited. All the chief commanders—Prince Paskiewitch, commander of the entire army of the Danube; Prince Gortschakoff, commander of the investing corps; and General Schilders, director of the siege works—are wounded and disabled. Five generals were either killed or wounded on the 13th, and on the same day the siege works on the right bank were destroyed by the Turks, with immense loss to the enemy.

Flight to Wallachia was the only course left to the Russians. They are now in the neighbourhood of Kalarasch awaiting reinforcements and orders. At Vienna it is thought that the Russians will find it impossible again to employ the same troops before Silistria, demoralised as they are by repeated and constant failures, and that being unable to replace them in sufficient time, Marshal Paskiewitch will then give orders to fall back on Jassy.

The garrison of Rutschuk is said, in advices received from Widden, to have crossed the river and attacked Giurgevo. The Russians on this occasion lost 400 men and nine guns.—This intelligence is less authentic than the accounts from Silistria and Kalarasch, which have reached Vienna through several channels and are of a piece with previous intelligence.

General Schilders who has lost a leg, lies in a dangerous state. He is advanced in years, and of nervous temperament. Prince Gortschakoff's wound is severe. General Luders, who is also wounded, is said to be doing well, Marshal Paskiewitch suffers considerably from his contusion. Count Orloff, jun., lingers without hope of recovery.

THE OPERATION AT BRAHESTAD AND ULEABORG.—Hamburg, June 16.—Our Journals contain some long and very detailed accounts from Sweden of the visits paid by the flying squadron, under Vice-Admiral Plumridge, to the Finnish harbours of Brahestad and Uleaborg in the Gulf of Bothnia, on the 30th of May and the 1st of June. From these accounts we learn that on the morning of the 30th three steam frigates made their appearance in the roadstead of Brahestad, and cast anchor. About 4 o'clock some 200 men were landed, a portion of whom immediately set fire to a large quantity of pitch and tar on the shipyards, together with a considerable quantity of planks and deals used for shipbuilding, so that in a very short time the whole of these stores, consisting of 12,000 tons of tar, with five vessels of a thousand lasts each, which were ready to sail, became a prey to the flames. The amount of damage is variously named, but cannot be less than 400,000 silver roubles in value. The town itself remained uninjured.

Very soon after the intelligence had been communicated thence to the inhabitants of Uleaborg, a town situate on the river Ulea, and containing about 5500 souls, being four times the extent of the former place, and which carries on a very considerable and extensive commerce, the Leopard, Admiral Plumridge's flagship, the Tribune, and the Odin, with another vessel, made their appearance, before the place within a mile distance. Their appearance according to the German and Swedish accounts, caused an extraordinary sensation throughout the town, and a reputation was sent on board the Admiral's ship to learn his pleasure, and to request him to spare the place. The answer returned was to the effect that this would be done and all private property respected; but that all warlike stores should be destroyed. About half-past 11 o'clock a party of 50 men were landed, protected by 300 men in boats close to the town and well armed. A body of Cossacks, who had hitherto been in garrison in Uleaborg left the town about an hour before, and have not since returned. After landing and searching all the public buildings, and as the German version of the tale goes; seldom without a considerable degree of false colouring against all that the English sailors do), forcing the people to supply them with provisions for their ships at half the prices they were worth, under the promise of not firing the military barracks, situate in the centre of the town, they set fire to eight new ships, almost finished, in the yards of the place, four other old ships, which were at anchor in the port, the pitch and tar store, containing about 18,000 tons of the article, with all the planks, spars and rakers which were found. The flames were still seen on the following day by the four ships in question, anchoring at about a German mile from the town as before. The damage done here is also estimated at least at 400,000 silver roubles. The report mentions that during the night of the 1st of June a heavy rain and the wind prevailing from the land side prevented in all probability, the town from suffering from the conflagration. With considerable anxiety, people now await intelligence from the town of Ijo, a few miles further north. In short, all the small places along the coast in the Bothnia Gulf are expecting a similar visit.

A number of Hamburg houses connected with the corn trade having some time ago entered into contracts for the supply of wheat in the Baltic ports of Russia, not believing that any blockade would be established, or even was declared, find themselves in difficulty as regards the fulfilment of these contracts.—Considerable anxiety has been manifested by them with respect to the question of making good the payments specified by the terms of these agreements, the time having elapsed for the performance thereof on the part of the Hamburg firms, the Liga and Rabau merchants holding the supplies contracted for ready shipment, and the others not being able to send any ships for them, but the former demanding of the latter the payment of the balance at the expiration of the period of definite shipment, one-third of the amount being generally paid when the contracts are signed. The affair has been brought before the Chamber of Commerce for decision, and I am informed that the Hamburg firms will have to make good the payments according to the terms of the contracts. If so, there may be some painful losses incurred among several firms here.

THE PRINCIPALITIES PLUNDERED BY THE RUSSIANS.—Letters from Bucharest of the 1st state that waggons laden with objects of much value, plundered by the Russians in the churches and monasteries of Little Wallachia were arriving in that town. The country, it appears, has been entirely devastated. The Greek convents have not been spared any more than the others, and everything of value has been taken off. Generals, colonels, subaltern officers, and all had their share in the pillage, and the wretched inhabitants, besides being plundered of all the possessed, have been subjected to the most vexatious and ruinous war contributions. The Russians have spread devastation throughout the districts which border the Aluta; they fed their horses with the barley and wheat destined for the food of the people, whom they have reduced to the most frightful misery, and they burned at their bivouacs the roofs and furniture of the huts of the peasants, who are now wandering homeless and without a morsel of food to eat.—Those who presumed to utter complaint were thrown into prison. The Boyards have been no more respected than the peasants, and the property of a considerable number of them has been confiscated under the most frivolous pretences. The property put up to auction was sold for a trifle to the revenue officers, acting in reality as the agents of the military chiefs and subalterns, who will unless they are forced to disgorge become the possessors of the finest property in the country. Such is the condition of the provinces protected by Russia, and such is the way in which the agents of the Emperor Nicholas propagate the Orthodox faith.

UNITED STATES.

A DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT occurred on the Susquehanna road, about nine miles

from Baltimore, on the 4th inst., between an excursion train and passenger train. The locomotive attached to the excursion train was behind, pushing the cars; that attached to the other train was in front, and literally plowed its way into the cars, loaded with passengers in front.

About half a dozen cars were crushed and shivered to atoms, and a large number of their unhappy inmates either killed upon the spot or dreadfully injured.

Several of those killed and wounded were so caught in the wreck of the broken cars that they could not be released for a considerable time.

On all the platforms of the wrecked cars the destruction of life and limbs was immense, and the cars being so closely wedged together it was utterly impossible for more than an hour to relieve any of them, although the screams of the sufferers caused the most superhuman exertions for their succor.

The number of killed was twenty-eight, and several of the wounded were not expected to recover.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.—On Wednesday evening last, a fire broke out in the national Theatre, Philadelphia, which was entirely destroyed. The flames spread to the Chinese Museum building, in the rear of the Theatre—one of the most massive and extensive structures in the country—which was also consumed together with from thirty to forty large stores and dwellings. The Girard House was on fire several times and narrowly escaped destruction. A man named Shephard an actor attached to the Theatre, perished in the flames. He left the Theatre when the fire broke out, but returned to his dressing room for his watch. The total loss is estimated at \$400,000 to \$500,000.

A great many accidents and a great deal of ill-feeling was manifested in the neighbouring Republic on Tuesday last, the "Glorious Fourth." Many lives have been lost in various ways, and considerable property maliciously destroyed. The Boston Courier says that the Catholic Church at Dorchester Lower Mills were blown up by gunpowder, one half the roof destroyed, and the walls cracked so badly that they will have to come down.—The inhabitants have held a meeting to denounce the outrage.

At Manchester, N.H., a riot occurred between the Irish and Native Americans, during which the Catholic Church, upon which \$12,000 was expended last season, was assailed, and the fence surrounding it, the basement windows and the beautifully stained glass windows were completely riddled with stones.

Other damage was done by both parties in other parts of the town. Subsequently another attempt was made to destroy the Church but the police interferred. Several individuals were seriously injured.

GREAT FIRE AT LUBEC.—A despatch from Eastport yesterday, to the News Room, says that a fire broke out at Lubec on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock which consumed Fowlers Plaster Mills and Stores, six dwelling houses, and two vessels. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. A house containing 500 kegs powder was saved with difficulty. The insurance is supposed to amount to about \$12,000—of which amount \$5000 is in the Aetna, and \$5000 in the Hartford office.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT LOUISVILLE KY.—Louisville, July 6th.—Three large ware houses on Main Street, between 4th and 5th occupied by Lewis & Walker, China dealers, Benedict and Kenny, Dry goods dealers, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss about 125,000—covered by insurance.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CARROLLTON KY.—Louisville, July 7th.—The distilleries of Root & Co., and Mr Snyder at Carrollton, were destroyed by fire last night, with all the contents, and a large number of hogs. Loss \$100,000.

There was only four deaths by cholera in New Orleans during the week ending the 24th ult. The Union denies the existence of the disease in Washington, one single case only, had occurred there.

The Know Nothing candidate for Mayor and all the Know Nothing ticket for city officers, were elected on Friday in Memphis, Tennessee.

Eleven beds of coal have been discovered in Kentucky in the recent geological examination of the state by Dr. D. D. Owen. The beds vary from two to five feet in width and are in the southwestern part of the state.

The population of Cincinnati and its environs is now estimated at 200,000. In 1850 it was about 120,000.

Copper belts, breast plates, &c., are used in New Orleans as preventive against Cholera. A French physician asserts that his observation assures him that dealers in copper, manufacturers of copper and brass, and, in general all persons who habitually handle metallic substances, escape the cholera during the epidemic visitations of that disease.

WEST INDIES.

Latest news from the city of Havana, mentions the prevalence of the black vomit in that city. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes that the treasurer of the island died on the night of the 26th or morning of the 27th, and many others, recently arrived

have suffered. The shipping, of course, being much exposed, have many cases. In the Spanish barracks, and among stranger laborers, English and Americans, there have been many fatal cases.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOES.—Advices from Barbadoes to the 15th ult. have been received. The cholera was raging awfully at that place, the deaths averaging four hundred per day. The total number of victims thus far was five thousand. The shipping had generally escaped its ravages.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NO HOTEL MOVEMENT YET.—The Steamer Admiral on Thursday night, brought down more than 200 cabin passengers from Boston. One of them (an American gentleman) informs us that the people are almost roasted, so intensely hot is the weather in the States—that thousands of them are flying to Canada, where it is not much cooler; and that if our delicious St. John weather were generally known at the South and West, six steamers, would not be enough to bring the people here. As it is, he thinks that from this until the middle of September, we shall be overrun. In the mean time no steps are being taken towards the erection of a splendid Hotel—so that our merchants and all others in business, are going to suffer, as will the credit of St. John for want of one enterprising man to put the ball in motion. Where's Mr. Reynolds?—*Morning News.*

EMIGRATION.—The brig Jessie from Youghal, brought 78 passengers, thus classified:—Adults, males, 36; females, 32; under 14, boys, 6; girls, 3; male infant, 1; total, 78 souls.

Among these passengers were eleven boys and ten girls, from the Foundling Hospital at Cork, sent out to the Emigration Officer here, to be apprenticed to trades. These have been nearly all taken up, but a few are yet open to applicants.

The immigration at this port for the quarter ending the 30th June, is thus summed up:

Adults—males, 930; females, 562;
Under 14—boys, 288; girls, 293;
Infants—males, 62; females, 43.

Total immigration for the quarter 2,178 souls. About one-fourth of these emigrants were from the continent of Europe, one portion from the Duchy of Baden, and the rest from the Prussian shores of the Baltic. Of the residue, three-fourths were from England and Scotland, the rest from Ireland. Not more than ten per cent. of the whole number, landed have gone to the U. States, and those were persons whose passages had been paid by friends residing there.

NEW JUDGE OF PROBATE.—We have very great satisfaction in announcing that His Excellency in Council has appointed the Hon. W. B. Kinnear to be Judge of Probate for the City and County of St. John, the office being vacant by the resignation of Alfred L. Street, Esq.—We are quite sure that this judicious appointment will give great satisfaction to the Bar, and to the public generally, there being universal confidence in Mr. Kinnear's uprightness and ability.—*New Brunswicker.*

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED.—July 7.—schr. Jasper, Pillman, P. E. Island, oats, &c., Master.

8—Mary Martha, Moriarty, Quebec, general cargo, W. J. Fraser and others.

10—bark New Empire, Davis, Portland, Gilmour Rankin & Co.

11—ship Lolland Lenson, New York, flour, &c., William J. Fraser & Co.

13—bark Industry, Isifer, Boston, Gilmour, Rankin & Co; schooner Phantom, Ellis, P. E. Island, oats, &c., W. F. Fraser & Co; brig California, Todd, Bordeaux, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

CLEARED.—July 10—bark Habet, Holst London.

11—brig Exchange, Hogg, Newcastle; bark Harbinger, Parsons, Gloucester; schr Villager, Watt, Halifax.

13—schr Phantom, Ellis, P. E. Island; Mary Martha Moriarty Gaspe; brig Vesta, Cook, London.

14—bark Neptune, Florence, Belfast; Yankee Bude, Gray, Gloucester.

PORT OF DALHOUSIE.

ENTERED.—July 6—bark Ann Thomas Scott, Halifax, Messrs. Ritchie.

10—brig Grand Turk, King, Messrs. Montgomery; schooner Charles Allison, Bourdigues, general cargo, Quebec, do.

12—brig Hero, Howe, Androssan, Wm. Hamilton; bark Princeton, P. E. Island, Messrs. Montgomery; brig Ponte Oscar, Johnson, Bordeaux, Messrs. Ritchie; bark Samuel Spyvee, McKenzie, do do.

CLEARED.—bark Worthy of Devon, Wilkinson-Biddford, Timber, Messrs. Ritchie; brig Black Prinel, Moon, Sidorland, Timber, do; bark Bolivar Stewart, Grenock, W. Smith.

PORT OF SHEDIAC.

ENTERED.—July 1—Norwegian bark Hedevig, Lorgeon, Beaudouze, France, 20 days, W. H. & R. C. Scovil.

2—Norwegian brig Nortsjorman, Sorenson, Aronsale, Norway, 60 days, M. Welling; Norwegian brig Conferentoradtrasshois, Christenson, Boston W. H. & R. C. Scovil.

9—bark Jacob, Owen, St. John's, Newfoundland, 12 days, W. H. & R. C. Scovil; bark Holywood, Fleming, Liverpool, general cargo, do; Norwegian brig Embla, Hanson, Halifax, M. Welling.