

His best efforts to procure order would appear like struggles in his private and personal quarrel, even if in the heat of the moment they did not become so. It was in this state of feeling that this officer personally brought the military to the field. The captain of the first detachment appears to have refused to give the order to fire. Another company armed with the same guns, were then marched to the spot, and—after the sad results which have been chronicled—quies was at last restored. We hope it may appear on inquiry that there was no graver fault than error in judgment. We doubt not the affair will be brought to the proper termination by the calm and efficient action of the legal authorities.

Since the above was written later intelligence has been received. The question whether Mr Dow acted legally in ordering the military to fire upon the people, is yet to be investigated. In reference to this last resort, the Boston Telegraph observes—

"The crowd were repeatedly ordered to disperse by the Marshal, and also by the Sheriff of the County, before a pistol was fired. The first firing was over the heads of the crowd. Notwithstanding all this, the mob continued their insults, throwing stones, attacking the building, &c. So far as we are able to judge, the Mayor was justified in ordering the military to fire, and if he had not done so, a large number of lives would very probably have been lost.

"Portland, June 7.—Suspension of Martial Law. By a special messenger from the Governor, the military were dismissed at 5 o'clock this evening."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

For many months past, the press of Britain the United States, and the Colonies, have put forth doleful and desponding tales of the state of affairs in the East, many of the writers wishing no doubt, that matters would turn out as disastrous as they predicted—that the chances of success were against the allies, their armies already weakened by famine, would be decimated by disease, and the residue driven out of the Crimea by the overwhelming forces which Russia would bring into the field at the precise nick of time, for that particular object.

The intelligence received by the last three mail steamers, was of a more cheering aspect, casting a gleam of sunshine across the sky which had been so long lowering and overcast; this led us to anticipate that the allies would speedily act on the offensive, and strike a decisive blow. This, it appears they have done, by the intelligence in the papers received by the Collin's steamer, which arrived at New York on the morning of Wednesday last. A brief summary of this gratifying news was telegraphed to our office on the afternoon of that day, which we have much pleasure in copying below.

By the next steamer, which is due at Halifax on Tuesday next, we shall in all probability, have the particulars of these brilliant and successful actions, and very likely, intelligence of further advances in the assault on Sebastopol and operations in the open field.

St. John, 13th June.

Atlantic arrived at New York this morning. News most important since the Battle of Alma.

Allies gained three victories.

Desperate engagements on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd before Sebastopol. French took and retained an important position of defence 8,900 killed and wounded.

Allies made rapid advance, seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernay, Russians retreating to the hills.

Allies took Kertsch and command of Azoff. France and England decline further Conference at Vienna. Hopes of peace prevail.

Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff acknowledges loss of Russians 2,500 on the night of the 23rd. Kertsch was captured.

May 24th.—Four Russian steamers, and 20 transports with large magazines, corn, &c., destroyed.

Allied fleets had taken Arabat, destroying 100 Merchant vessels.

Capture of Kertsch will cut off supplies from Sebastopol.

Consols 93. Breadstuffs.—Markets dull.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

A Correspondent writing to us from Dalhousie under date of June 12th, communicates the following melancholy accidents:

"Accidents in this quarter have been very numerous of late. Within a period of about ten days, they have happened in the following order and manner. A son of Mr John McCormick in

the Parish of Coleborne, about three years of age, got his head between the bars of a gate and was strangled.

"A young child of Mr Embleton, in Campbellton, fell into a pot of boiling water and was scalded to death. Then occurred the death of two men by drowning in Bathurst; and that of Mr McCurdy on his road from Bathurst to Belledoune, mentioned in your last paper.— Since then, a man whose name I have not yet learned, was drowned in the Restigouche river. The other day the son of a widow named Poor, residing in Campbellton, fell into the fire and severely burnt himself. One side of his face was literally roasted, and the sight of one eye completely destroyed. The boy, I am informed was subject to fits."

TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE.

THIS is truly a wonderful age, and the indomitable perseverance, skill, and enterprise of mankind, are accomplishing extraordinary revolutions in this world of ours. Scheme after scheme is propounded and put into successful operation, after it has been pronounced impracticable, and surmounted the usual amount of ridicule.— The last project of the kind—the connection of the old with the new world by telegraph, which has been agitated for some time—is, it appears, to be speedily put to the test.

We are indebted to the St. John Church Witness, for the following brief notice of the progress made in this gigantic enterprise, which will be read with interest.

"The idea of a submarine telegraph between America and Europe, having long been regarded as merely visionary, is now about to be embodied into the most palpable practicability. A line of communication is to be constructed by a joint company, composed of men of wealth and enterprise on both sides of the water, and the whole work is engaged to be completed so as to be able to transmit instantaneous telegraphic messages from continent to continent by the beginning of 1858; that is, in little more than two years and a half. According to the prescribed plan of operation, the European company will lay the wires from the coast of Ireland to Newfoundland, from which place the American company will continue the work to the city of New York. The line crossing the Atlantic will be 1,750 miles in length, and the American portion 1,200—making in all nearly 3,000 miles.

"Ocean soundings, which have been made from time to time, show that a sandy plain covered with comparatively shoal water, extends from Newfoundland all across the Atlantic to within two hundred miles of the west of Ireland. Into this shoal the line will be sunk. The cable is to be a bundle of six telegraph wires, and will weigh eight tons to the mile. Its whole length will of course be so heavy, that several steamers will be required to convey the material. When one vessel has paid out her complete coil of wire the extremity will be joined to that portion which comprises another cargo, and so on until the several shiploads are connected in one continuous line. But little difficulty is apprehended in laying the wire. When the cable is once sunk, it will remain for ever in its place. On account of its great weight and slender compass, it will speedily become imbedded in the mud, out of the reach of accidents from from ships' anchors, attacks of marine animals, and the disturbance of the elements.

"This great enterprise is not to be looked upon merely as a colossal experiment, which in being tried, may prove a disastrous failure. It will be remembered that the English government have already laid a line of wire from Balaklava to Varna, of which 350 miles are under water; and if a submarine wire of this length has been constructed, and is now in successful operation, there is no reason why the width of the Atlantic may not be measured by a similar line. We hail the prosecution of this gigantic work, and look forward to its triumphant completion, not only as affording a closer and more convenient medium of communication between the Old World and the New, but as a sure pledge of a more sympathetic connection of the nations of the world than has yet existed in history, which under the influence of Christianity shall finally lead all mankind into one universal brotherhood."

FLOUR MARKET.

THE last despatch states that the flour market continues dull in Britain. The prices of this article is falling in the United States, as will be seen by the annexed paragraph, which we copy from the International, published at Boston on the 9th of June. The price of flour here at present, is higher than it has been at any previous period—£3 7s 6d to £3 10s, far beyond its value, and ill suited to the present rate of wages, which has fallen considerably since this time last year, when it was beyond all precedent, like the flour at present—at a price far above its intrinsic worth, and which the trade of

the country could not sustain, for which we are now reaping the fruits.

"Flour.—There has been rather a dull feeling for Flour for a day or two past, and prices rule in favor of buyers, and at the close have a decided downward tendency. The arrivals of Western by railroad show a considerable increase over previous weeks and the trade purchase only in small lots as wanted for immediate use. At the close of our report sales are with difficulty effected at \$10 50 for common brands Western, \$10 62½ for fancy brands, and \$11 to \$12 for the range of extras."

NEW STEAM BOAT.

THE new Steam Boat "William Kelly," got up steam for the first time yesterday, and made an experimental trip on our river, in the evening as far as Douglstown. We are pleased to hear that her machinery worked exceedingly well, fully equal to what was expected.— Her speed, owing to the stiffness of her machinery was not as great as could be wished, but with use this stiffness will wear off and it will improve; increasing also as the engineer gets better acquainted with the capabilities of the engine, boiler, and vessel.

COUNTY RESTIGOUCHE.

OUR Correspondents in this County inform us, that Mr Botsford has been appointed Deputy Treasurer for Campbellton. As this is an office of emolument, there will shortly be an election. We hope the friends of progress will be up and doing, and not let the affairs of the County fall again into the hands of the do-nothings, who have too long held the affairs of this fine County in their hands, inflicting thereby, a serious blight on its prosperity, and perpetuating all manner of mal-practices on its industrious people. The Candidates in opposition to Mr B. named by our Correspondents are Messrs. Barbarie and Simonds. It is useless for Correspondents through the Press, to find fault with the doings of men in office, if the people will not remove them when they have the power so to do. If they will tamely submit to bend their back to receive the burden, they should also make up their minds quietly to carry it.

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, papers, to the 28th ult. have been received in the United States, and contain long accounts of sad damage by floods in all parts of the Island. The injury done to the growing cane, is reported to be most disastrous.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"One of the Assessed is received. We have no objection to publish the letter, provided the writer furnishes us with his name, as a guarantee that the circumstances stated are facts. We of course, know nothing about them.

INTELLIGENCE.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton has announced his intention of making a visitation tour through this and the adjoining Counties during the months of July and August next.

THE FAST DAY.—In accordance with the Proclamation of His Excellency, Thursday last was held as a holy day. The places of Public Worship were open, and the inhabitants with very few exceptions, ceased from labour.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—To Mr Fuller of the American Book Store at Halifax, we are indebted for a copy of the June No. of this highly interesting, instructive, and useful Magazine.— Its contents are as usual—very varied, and contains much information for the Ladies, for whose especial benefits the work is published. It can be seen at the Stationary Store, next our office.

BYE ROADS—GLOUCESTER.—No. 521.—Francis Fournier to be Commissioner to expend the sums included under this No amounting to £28, in the room of Robert Ellis who declines to act.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. James Hudson, B. A., Mr THOMAS WARD UNDERHILL, Junr, to Miss ABIGAIL COLWELL, both of the Parish of Blackville.

DEATHS.

In christian faith, on the 29th April, at New Richmond, Bay de Chaleur, aged 40 years, SARAH, wife of Mr William Burton, and daughter of Mr Archibald Courier, leaving a husband, eleven children, and a wide circle of friends and relations, to mourn the loss of a dutiful wife, an affectionate mother, and a kind friend to all who formed her acquaintance.

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful Cure of a diseased Liver. Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very

precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change, in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED.—June 11, schr Blossom, Mason, Pictou, coals, &c., William Munsie; Phantom, Ellis, P. E. I., produce, master; Union, Lavache, Pictou, coal, William Munsie.

CLEARED.—June 11.—brig Fanny, Waters, Pictou, J. & J. Carmichael.

12.—schr Independence, McIntosh, P. E. I., D. & J. Ritchie; bark Summer Cloud, Irving, Liverpool, W. & R. Johnston.

15.—schr Mackerel, Rodrigue, Magdalen Islands.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED.—June 8, bark, N. H. Wolf, Smith, New York, R. Crocker.

11.—brig Vitula, Hodgson, St. Johns, Newfoundland, oil, &c, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; schrs Abeill, Arbo, Montreal, flour, &c., do; Mackerel, Roderick, do, do, R. T. Miller and H. Cunard; Emily, Fraser, Halifax, Bar Iron, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

15.—Anna, Dorothe, Philip, New York, R. Crocker.

CLEARED.—6, brig Caroline, Newfoundland, lumber, R. Crocker.

11.—schr Abeill, Magdalen Islands, firewood, Felix Arbo.

13.—Bark Faside, Port Glasgow, Deals, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

PORT OF BATHURST.

ENTERED.—June 11, schrs Arctic, Ackles, Boston, Goods, P. McNaughton and C. Meahan; Responsibility, Fraser, St. Johns, Newfoundland, Ferguson, Rankin & Co.

CLEARED.—June 9, schr Lucy, O'Bryan, Halifax, shingles, Master.

12.—bark Acteon, Port Glasgow, lumber and deals, Ferguson Rankin & Co; brig Noel Ash, St. Johns, Newfoundland, lumber, Ferguson Rankin & Co.; schr Arctic, Ackles, Boston grindstones, fish and shingles.

PORT OF BOSTON.—Cleared, June 4, Cecelia Ladd, Miramichi, Marie, Richibucto.

PORT OF HALIFAX.—June 5.—Cleared, bark Bland, Richibucto.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—Cleared, June 1st, Marie Louisa, Miramichi, Richibucto, and Shediac.

WILLIAM ELLIOT & Co.
Commission Merchants,
SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKERS,

11 Doan Street, Boston, U. S. A.

JAMES GOURLIE & WILLIAM ELLIOT.

Vessels procured for Timber and Deal Freight.

We are permitted to refer to

Sir John Pirie, Charles & Co.,	London.
John Dadd, Esquire,	Glasgow.
Hon. Thomas H. Peters,	Miramichi.
Messrs Eaton & Ray,	St. John N. B.
George Thomas, Esq.,	Halifax N. S.
Messrs. Saiter & Twining,	Quebec.
Messrs. Gillispie & Co.,	Charlottetown.
Messrs Longworth & Yates	
William Welsh, Esq.,	

EMIGRATION.

Persons desirous of having their friends from England, Ireland, or Scotland brought out by the St. John and Liverpool Line of Packets, can procure Tickets on application to the Subscribers.

Passage—From Liverpool to St. John £5 currency for Adults; Children under 14 years, half price. Payment in all cases required when the Ticket is furnished, but if not used, and returned, the money will be refunded.

Provisions supplied agreeably to the Passenger Act, as follows:—

For each adult—3 quarts water—Daily; 2½ lbs Bread, 1 lb. Wheat Flour, 5 lbs. Oatmeal, 2 lbs. Rice, ½ lb. Sugar, 2 oz. Tea; and 2 oz. Salt—weekly.

It will be necessary for persons in the country, remitting for passages, to furnish the name, age, and place of residence of the intending emigrant—the Ticket will be forwarded by first mail after receipt of the money.

J. & R. REED.

St. John, N B, January 31, 1853.

FOR SALE.

That part of LOT No. 27, on the south side of Napan River, bounded on the upper side by the Farm of Mr. Leke Fitzpatrick, and below by the Farm of Mr George Jardine, being 23 Rods front, and extending back to the rear line of John O'Donnell's Land on the post road to Richibucto. There is a large clearance on the lot, and the soil is equal to the best in the thriving settlement of Napan.

For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Matheson, the owner, Bathurst, or to

GEORGE KERR,
Bathurst, 9th November,