

## News of the Week.

From English Papers to August 18.  
EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Preparations on an immense scale for the reception of Queen Victoria are being carried on. It is said that during her visit four marshalls of France will be created, the generals chosen for this dignity being Pelissier, Canrobert, Randon, and Sohrmann. According to the period approaches for the visit of Queen Victoria to Paris, the presence of strangers from various countries in Europe, and particularly from England, becomes more remarkable. Indeed, there are certain parts of the city where the Anglo-Saxon seems to hold the same preponderance as the Russians once held in the Ukraine. If the concourse of strangers be great now, what must it be when parliament prorogued? The Paris papers publish a document which possesses no small interest, and which fully shows the French Legitimist and Spanish Carlist party are desirous of promoting their cause by the aid of Russia during the present European crisis. It is evident that the Legitimist element fixes great hopes on the success of the enemy of France and England in the war. The original of the present document was found in the possession of General Elio (a Spanish Carlist), who, it appears, drew up, and it is a memorandum of a conversation between Prince Gortschakoff and the Legitimist, who is endeavouring to gain over the Russian diplomatist to aid in the revival of civil war. The document is addressed to Count de Montemolin, and is dated London, 24th ult. It gives the report of a conversation which M. d'Escars, the agent of the Count de Montemolin, had at Vienna with Prince Gortschakoff. The latter declares that he has no instructions from the Emperor to afford monetary assistance to the count. D'Escars then returns to London to communicate the failure of his mission to Cabrera. A letter, signed by the Count de Montemolin himself, has also been seized, in which he says:—"Cabrera will tell you, when you see him, what it is thought we may get from Russia." The principal persons who are represented by the French journals as participants in this intrigue—the Duke de Seyres, the agent of the count de Chambord, M. Chapot, and M. d'Escars—deny the accuracy of their statement. The trial of the fifty seven members of the secret democratic society, called the Marianne, has concluded, and concluded, as all such trials necessarily must, in the condemnation of all the persons implicated. All of the conspirators were condemned to fines, and to various periods of imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years.

The French Government has purchased about one hundred river steamers of very little draft of water. On this acquisition the French paper remarks:—"It is not our province to mention on what terms the different companies consented to part with that floating stock. All we can say is that the affair was settled to the satisfaction of the parties interested and of the Government, which thus finds available unhelped means of action. Reasons of discretion and patriotism, which our readers will appreciate, do not permit us to divulge the plan connected with the co-operation of that valuable auxiliary fleet. We will only say that on points where the allies could only appear in a few light vessels, escorted by a small number of gun-boats, and carrying a few hundred men, they may now unexpectedly show themselves in our large river steamers, with 20,000 or 30,000, and, if necessary, 50,000 men, ready to disembark, in spite of shoals, and without being obliged to have recourse to lighters or other lading apparatus. Our soldiers will scarcely wet their feet on quitting the deck of these boats to occupy the shore. The smallest of these vessels can easily accommodate 500 men, and mount 4 18 pounders, which is fully sufficient to protect a landing without any other assistance. Those vessels will approach every Russian beach, however low it may be, and enter the mouth of every river, however intricate or obstructed its channel may prove.

ITALY.—The French ambassador, acting under the orders of the Emperor, has represented to the papal government the indispensable necessity of remedying by reforms the disorders that prevail in the Roman states. Two congregations have been held to consider the matter, and in the end have refused to yield to the representations of the ambassador.—The secularisation of the government was the main point urged by M. de Ruyneval. Serious disturbances have occurred at Ancona, in which a Sergeant and a Captain were killed, and martial law had been proclaimed in consequence. In an allocution concerning Piedmont, a late secret consistory held at Rome declared that all those who, in any manner whatsoever, have anticipated in the framing and passing of the law for the suppression of convents, have incurred the highest degree of excommunication, and the other ecclesiastical penalties and censures inflicted by the sacred canons, the apostolical constitutions, and the councils, especially that of Trent.

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover, in obedience to the orders of the Diet at Frankfurt, has repealed the constitution which his father granted to the Hanoverians, and Count Klemmensee has been despatched from Hanover and Frankfurt, to invoke the aid of the Federal army of the Confederation in case the Hanoverians should prove restive. The constitution which has just been suppressed was not of a very democratic character, nor is Hanover by any means the head quarters of German democracy. In Hanover, from its having been long attached to the English crown, and governed by a non-resident prince, the aristocracy have preserved more real power than in the rest of Germany.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—The German Journal, of Frankfurt, of the 1st of July, says:—"Officers from the German States are arriving here every day on their way to Heligoland to take service in the English German Legion. Two days back several Prussian officers and Brausen, a Hanoverian, went to the Island. The legion is now nearly complete, and a great number of the men have been embarked for England. Russian agents are endeavouring, it seems, to induce the senators of Hamburg and of Bremen to interfere and prevent these enrolments. At the former place, the senate has not responded to the applications made, but at Bremen, last week, an order was issued to all hotel-keepers to at once, under pain of imprisonment, make known to the police whatever persons were living in their houses, busied with enrolling recruits."

ARTILLERY FOR THE CRIMEA.—A letter from Turin of the 1st says:—"Cannons of the invention of Col. Cavalli, of the artillery, of terrible power, have just been sent to the Crimea. The Canon is rifled, and is of an unusually long range. The ball, which is of large calibre, is of conical form, and has a point in steel; it is, besides made hollow, in order to be filled with powder, and is supplied with a percussion cap to light the powder. There are few obstacles which can resist the steel point of

this ball, and any object that it meets with causes the percussion cap to go off, and the projectile to burst into fragments."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH SYDNEY.—Sir Char. Wood, in answer to Sir J. Packington, said, that the legislative council of Sydney had offered to give £40,000 to £60,000 to be given by this country for the purpose of re-establishing steam communication between Australia and England, but they had not proposed any place. The matter was, however, in the hands of the admiralty board.

THE OFFICERS OF THE TIGER.—The thirteen British naval officers and midshipmen of the Tiger, who were not so lucky as their first lieutenant to be set at liberty, but were detained prisoners of war, have at length also been liberated, and are on their way to England. They have been exchanged against a similar number of Russian officers of equal grades, and were accompanied to the frontiers of Prussia, where they were set at liberty by a party of Cossacks.

TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.—Orders have been issued from the Horse-guards for 400 rank and file of the grenadier guards, 800 of the Scots fusilier guards and 800 of the Coldstream guards, to be held ready to embark for the Crimea about the 23rd inst. The depot of the 66th foot has been relieved from duty at the Horse guards and at St. James's park by a detachment of grenadier guards, for 300 men to proceed to the Crimea. Orders have also been issued for 200 rank and file from each of the forty-two depots of the regiments of the line serving in the Crimea, to be told off to reinforce their service-companies. They all embark this month. Also 400 of the rifle brigade, 1,500 of the royal artillery with a proportionate number of horses and guns, 500 of the land transport corps, and 500 of the royal sappers and miners. The total strength of this reinforcement exceeds 12,000 men, and upwards of twenty steam transports are now being prepared for their reception.

A HEROINE OF THE WAR.—During the prevalence of the cholera at Balaklava, Mrs Denny was the only nurse there who had charge of the Sardinian soldiers, who were dreadfully affected with the disease, and she purposes proceeding again in a few days to the Crimea.

FEARFUL STORM IN THE ISLAND OF SKYE.—On Tuesday evening, Rhuodunan, the residence of Hugh Macaskill, Esq. was visited by a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy torrents of rain. The river which flows from the Cuolin mountains, burst forth with uncontrollable fury, overflowing its banks, and carrying all before it. The house of Rhuodunan was alarmingly exposed to the fury of the storm. In the space of ten minutes the river carried away the garden wall and burst into the house with great violence. The water, already three feet deep, and were conveyed into a park. In the meanwhile, the water carried away bridges, walls, and everything that impeded its course, rendering the situation hourly more alarming. Some shepherds, storm-struck in the mountains, declared that the rocks shook as if by an earthquake (we understand two slight shocks actually were experienced,) whilst a thunderbolt, falling within ten yards of the house, completed the gloomy horrors of the scene. The party were carried with difficulty to an out-of-doors, where they waited with intense anxiety the abating of the flood. The storm, after having lasted about three hours, decreased in violence, allowing the inmates once more to return to their desolate abode.—Inverness Courier.

THE CHOLERA IN SARDINIA.—The Cholera has broken out with much intensity at Sassari, one of the chief cities of Sardinia. The populace are in a state of great agitation. Many persons have barricaded themselves in their houses; others attempted to take refuge in the country, but the peasants received them with pointed muskets, and they were compelled to return. The Piedmontese Government on hearing of these mournful facts, despatched a steamer from Genoa with medical men, drugs, and other necessaries.

ECCLESIASTICAL SQUABBLES IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—"The clergy of France is divided into two very distinct halves; one, represented by what are styled the Ultramontanes, the other by the so-called Gallicans. The war between these two parties is an exceedingly bitter one. I need hardly say that all or nearly all the talent and instruction of the French priesthood is enlisted on the side of the Gallicans or liberals; but, on the other there is a great deal of energy and influence. Then, too, of course, as in all things, exaggeration mixes itself up. The large portion of the lower clergy, from being Gallican, becomes gradually socialist and revolutionary, and the retrograde part of the same body, perceiving this, becomes naturally more retrograde and more absolutist than ever. The revolutionists count upon a certain portion of the lower priesthood, and not without reason; for these are not alone devoted and capable of any sacrifice for the cause they adopt, but the more to be dreaded by their antagonists; that they are for the most part young men, of austere conduct, and convinced, even to fanaticism, that their view of the Christian creed is the right one. These are the men who, in June, 1848, gave the communion to the insurgents who were about to mount upon the barricades; and of these there are no inconsiderable number in France. Now among these, it is hardly necessary to remark that the present regime has no friends. Its supporters (and amongst the most zealous ones) are to be found in precisely the opposite ranks. The upper clergy, and those parts of it which have the strongest tendencies towards Ultramontanism, are the active friends of the existing government in France.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.—All accounts from the south are full of details of the marching of troops. A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 28th ult., states that the governor of Kursk had announced that these seven battalions of militia of his government were completely organised, and ready to march wherever required, and that the emperor had expressed his gratitude to Gens. Bielanzow and Bessanov, who had superintended the organization. As, however, fresh lists of officers nominated were daily being published, it was supposed that the organization was not so complete as represented. The prohibition to make exports to the Danubian principalities was about to be rescinded, as it had been as regards Austria; this measure would enable the Austrians to obtain their supplies cheaper. The latter adds that the Governor of Moscow had sent to St. Petersburg a melancholy report on the state of commerce in his government.

RUSSIA.—The sultan has presented Omer Pacha with three large domains situated in Roumelia and Anatolia.

The Journal de Constantinople has been warned, for having pointed out in one of its articles how easily the Russians might descend towards the Persian gulf, if they got possession of the plateaus of Kurdistan.

The whole of the second Tunisian contingent has left the shores of the regency for the scene of active

hostilities. Nineteen vessels taken up for the conveyance of this force to the east have passed through Malta for their destination, having on board 1,618 troops and 477 horses. It is believed that several vessels with detachments of the Tunisian contingent on board have proceeded direct to Constantinople, without touching at the island.

## UNITED STATES.

The Great Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.—The reporter of the New York Herald gives the following description of this terrible accident, of which we have already published a telegraphic account:—

One of the most fearful and fatal railroad accidents that ever occurred in the vicinity of New York, took place on the Camden and Amboy Railroad yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, within half a mile of the town of Burlington N.J.

As the 10 o'clock train from Camden for New York passed through Burlington behind time (about fifteen minutes), the 8 o'clock train from New York came in view under full headway. The Camden train immediately stopped, and the engineer commenced, as soon as practicable, to reverse the wheels, so as to return to the station he had a few minutes before left, and enable the New York train to pass unobstructed. Unfortunately, however, as the train was under headway, going at the rate of 12 or 15 miles an hour, a two horse wagon, driven by a person named Dr. Hannegan, came down a road crossing the track, and before the driver could stop the speed of the animals, the rear car struck the horses and was thrown off the rails, and driven up against the embankment. The force with which the train was moving when the accident took place, caused a dreadful crash. Four cars, (the rear ones) were smashed to pieces, and all the passengers more or less injured, or killed. The two last cars containing about fifty people, were knocked into splinters by the force of the concussion, and it was the occupants of these cars who suffered most severely.

The scene that followed the dreadful crash can be better imagined than described. For more than fifty yards lay scattered around the forms of the mangled corpses and the mutilated bodies of the wounded, whose piteous moans and shrieks for help were enough to make the stoutest heart quail. As soon as the confusion attending the calamity had subsided, those who were unharmed exerted every nerve and muscle in rescuing their fellow creatures from the ruins.

While this sad work was going on, fathers, mothers and children might be seen wildly rushing from one spot to another, in search of those dear relatives with whom a few moments previously they had been conversing in safety. Many were rejoiced to find their misgivings unfounded, but a great number, alas! were destined to find the objects of their search lying mangled corpses, or suffering the most excruciating torments from broken limbs. The scene was, indeed, a heart-sickening one.

When the news of the accident reached Burlington, the inhabitants of the village, like good Samaritans, hurried to the scene of woe with waggons and litters, for the purpose of conveying the wounded to a place of shelter. The physicians of the place also hastened forward and lent their aid in soothing the agonies of the sufferers.

Seventeen persons were picked up quite dead, while in a few hours afterwards eight others died from the effects of their injuries.

Over thirty of the passengers,—men, women, and children—were dragged from the ruins alive. They were taken to the principal hotel in their city, and there kindly taken care of by the host and his good lady.

A telegraphic despatch announcing the accident was sent to Camden, when a number of physicians from Philadelphia started from Burlington in the 2 o'clock train, in order to afford all the relief they could to the wounded.

New York August 27.—The steamer Daniel Webster, from Nicaragua, arrived to day at noon, with 450 passengers and upwards of \$700,000.

The Daniel Webster reports that a terrific hurricane visited the Musquito coast on the night of the 14th, causing a total loss of the British sloop of war Wolverine on the island of St. Andrew. Her cutter reached San Juan on the 16th with despatches for the steam frigate Buzzard for assistance. The latter left immediately for the scene of the disaster.

The Accessory Transit Company's new steamer San Carlos, to be run on Lake Nicaragua, had been safely got over the Castillo Falls, and commenced her trips.

A Catholic Church blown up in Ohio.—A letter from Sydney, in Shelby county, dated August 19th says:—

Last night, about 11 o'clock, the Catholic frame church of this place was made a pile of ruins. A keg of powder was put under the building, with a train scattered along the streets, which was fired with burning shavings. There is no doubt here that the incendiary deed was committed by a set of Know Nothing rowdies, such as have just wrought devastation in Louisville.

Another letter says:—"It was one of the boldest and most daring acts that I have known, being done about 10 o'clock on Saturday night—the church standing only the width of a street from a dwelling house. No clue has yet been had to the fiends engaged in this outrage. A reward has been offered by the Council, and a meeting of the citizens will be held to day."

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the lower Provinces, arrived here on Saturday last, in the steamer Pilot, from Annapolis, on his annual tour of inspection, and took lodgings at the St. John Hotel. Yesterday morning—His Excellency proceeded to Fredericton.—New Brunswick.

The Hon. Messrs. Partelow and Ritchie having resigned their seats in the House of Assembly, writs have been issued for the election of two new members for this County. The nominations take place on the 18th inst., the polling on the 22nd, and the result will be declared on the 24th. Three candidates are already in the field, viz. Allan McLenn, William Soullier, and John Hanniberry, and it is understood John F. Godard and two or three others will also come forward.

The nomination of candidates for the vacancy in the county of Victoria, took place yesterday.—Charles Watters, Esq., of this City, was nominated by R. Therrault, Esq., and Joseph Cyr, Esq., by Col. Coombes.

We learn from the Fredericton Reporter of Friday that the meeting called by the High Sheriff of the County of York for the purpose of presenting the Hon. Mr. Fisher with an address, was held on Thursday evening in the Temperance Hall—William D. Hartt, Esq., in the chair.

The address was read by Captain Chestnut, and was attentively listened to by a large audience, as well as the speech in reply by Mr. Fisher, which occupied an hour and a half. A few persons who had generally been opposed to Mr. Fisher wished to throw the meeting open for a discussion; but the chairman very properly ruled that the meeting must be appropriated to the object for which it had been called; and the presentation of an address on behalf of those who had signed it.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.—The Halifax Chronicle of last Tuesday, in noticing the departure of the Commissioners from that port, remarks that some of his contemporaries were mistaken in stating that there was a pleasure-party on board the vessel—only three young gentlemen, one of whom was a passenger to Lunenburg, having sailed in her.

The Chronicle understands that after passing through the gulf of Canso, the Commissioners will visit Charlottetown, where H. M. Sloop of War Espeigle, Commander Lambert, has been sometime waiting to accompany the Commissioners to the Northward, under Mr. Perley's direction.

As the season is so far advanced, it is not probable the Commissioners will go farther this year than Gaspe, leaving the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the Labrador coast for another season beginning earlier. It is understood to be the intention of the Commissioners to prosecute their labours in the Gulf as late as the season will permit, and afterwards resume them on the coast of the United States until winter is established. Besides the duties specified in the Treaty, we learn that the Commissioners have received special instructions from their respective governments, with regard to the adjustment of a variety of matters connected with the Fisheries, and the establishment of regulations for the government of British and American Fishermen where they meet on the same fishing grounds.—New Brunswick.

Mr. George Goodridge Fraser, second son of the late Dr. Fraser of this City, has lately been gazetted to an Ensigncy in Her Majesty's 37th Regiment. The young gentleman thus promoted leaves to-morrow for England on his way to Ceylon in the East Indies, where the Regiment is at present stationed. He has our best wishes for a long and a happy career in his profession.—Fredericton Reporter.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Great Storm at Tampico.—By the arrival of Capt. Laurent, from Tampico, we are informed that that port, on or about the 6th inst., was visited by a severe norther, which joined to continual heavy rains caused a disastrous overflow of the city. The loss and damage done to goods were very heavy, and destruction of life and property was no less severe. The pilot stations at the mouth of the river, together with the fort, were completely washed away, as was also the ground which they occupied. A like inundation has not been experienced in Tampico for the last thirty years. Eleven vessels were lying outside the bar, and several of them lost their decks. The schooner J. H. Dioks, of New Haven, from Mobile, with lumber, was struck by lightning, carrying away her mainmast, and injuring her so severely as to cause her to be condemned.—On the 25th, after the gale had subsided, the Schooner Mary Caroline, Capt. Laurent, in charge of two pilots endeavoured to cross the bar; she struck the northern breakers, and vessel and cargo soon became a total wreck.—New Orleans Picayune August 12.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the finest Remedies for Bad Legs.—Francis Tomkinson, of Mahone Bay, N. S., had the misfortune, six years ago, to break his leg, which was imperfectly set by the doctor, the consequence was, that it formed itself into an angry wound, and despite of the various remedies he tried, he could not get anything to cause it to heal, and it was feared by all who knew him, that he would be lame all his life. About four months ago, he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which soon caused an improved appearance in the leg, he continued them nine weeks, and the leg is sound, to the astonishment of all who know him.

From the New York National Monitor.

## HYGEAN VAPOR.

Dr. Curtis has done more to ameliorate the condition of humanity afflicted with lung complaints, than any other practitioner of medicines that has struggled with the secrets of the materia medica, for the last century, by the invention and perfection of an instrument that will convey to the lungs a medicine in the shape of a highly Medicated Vapor which acts directly on the disease, and not, hitherto by sympathy. Those who are troubled with diseases arising from disordered lungs, will subvert their interests by giving the Hygean Vapor a trial. CAUTION.—DR. CURTIS'S HYGEAN is the original and only genuine article.

## NOTICE.

The SALE of JOHN EMERSON'S PROPERTY is indefinitely POSTPONED for the present, as he is in a dangerous state of health.

J. T. WILLISTON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, September 7, 1855.

## SUPREME COURT.

Public Notice is hereby given that the SUPREME COURT of Oyer and Terminer, and Nisi Prius, and General Gaol Delivery, will be held in and for the County of Northumberland, at the Court House, in Newcastle, in the same county, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of which all persons concerned, will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES MITCHELL, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 24th August, 1855.

## ALEXANDER FRASER.

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, &c., &c.

Solicits the patronage of the Public, and will endeavour to merit the confidence of all who may favor him with business in the above line. "CONSIGNMENTS requiring Storage or Wharfage promptly attended to." Lower Water Street, Chatham, August 23, 1855.

## BRICKS.

The Subscriber has a quantity of SUPERIOR BRICKS, for Sale.

HENRY CUNARD.  
Miramichi, 18th August, 1855.