

## News of the Week.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Drowned.**—On the afternoon of Friday last while bathing in the River, opposite the residence of the late Colonel Shore—Frederick William, eldest son of James Robb, Esq., M. D., Professor of King's College. Master Robb, was in the 11th year of his age, and in addition to his being a universal favourite was a youth of much promise. We most sincerely sympathise with the bereaved parents in this distressing visitation.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

**New Steamer.**—A new Steamboat named the Westmorland arrived in this harbour recently, from Sackville, where she was built by Christopher Boultonhouse, Esq., who is also the owner. She is now fitting out at the Hon. John Robertson's wharf, and will leave St. John for Sackville on Wednesday evening next, on which line, as well as between St. John and the Bend, Mr. Boultonhouse intends to run her. She measures 192 tons register, and is propelled by an engine of 100 horse power.—Her dimensions are as follows:—length 156 feet, breadth of hull 23 feet 8-10ths, and depth 8 feet 1-2 tenths. The frame of the boat is built of birch and hachmatack, the timbers being built close together; and she is doubly diagonally ceiled throughout, and caulked inside, besides having hanging knees under each beam, in addition to her fore and aft knees, all of which are strongly bolted through. She is divided into three water-tight compartments, the centre one being the engine and boiler room, the floor of which is caulked and laid with timber 11 inches square, so that every precaution has been taken to secure the engine room in case of accident. The gentlemen's cabin forms the aftermost water-tight compartment, and contains thirty-eight berths besides pantry and washroom. Above this is the ladies' cabin and state rooms, on the main deck, containing thirty seven berths. On the upper deck are apartments for the officers of the boat. She has been fitted with patent water-closets; and the upper deck is carried forward the whole length for the purpose of keeping deck passengers, freight, &c., dry. The hull of the boat has been built as strong as wood and iron can make her; and her owner confidently expects that she will prove a fast boat. We trust that he will meet with a fair share of patronage from the travelling public.—*St. John Courier.*

## NOVA SCOTIA.

**Bears.**—Two large Bears were recently seen in the neighbourhood of the Long Lake, west of the North West Arm. It is stated that upwards of thirty of these animals have been killed in the County of Sydney within the past two months.

**The Ocean Telegraph.**—The U. S. propeller Arctic, which recently left New York to complete the survey of this promising undertaking, was detained several days, owing to the non arrival of 10,000 fathoms of sounding line which has been specially manufactured in Boston. Some delay occurred in getting a crew, as the Government in expeditions like the present only advance one month's pay instead of two. The men were drafted from the North Carolina, 74. The entire Ship's company numbered forty five persons. The vessel is commanded by Lieut. A. H. Berryman. U. S. S. Arctic is equipped with provisions for ninety days, the time she expects to be gone.—She heads direct for the north of Newfoundland.

The Leahys have just now upwards of two hundred horses and carts, together with a proportionate number of men to manage them, employed in the service of Government in this Garrison. The large augmentation of Troops to this station, and the necessity for making repairs on public buildings to accommodate them, accounts for the unusual stir at this command.—*Novascotian.*

## CANADA.

**The Boundless West towed to the Atlantic.**—There appears to be a new branch of business springing up in the boundless West, which the ever active spirit of "Young America" is directing to the Atlantic Shore. We find the Lake commercial men of the West entering with great spirit and activity into this new branch of trade, out of which, important results may be anticipated. Away off in the interior of the country, at the distance of more than one thousand miles from the sea-board, but connected with the Atlantic by a chain of lakes; the Welland Canal which is 35 miles long, and the St. Lawrence River, are situated the thriving cities of Chicago and Milwaukee. These places have had a growth as if by magic, and their trade is already immense. The first named doubles its population every four years, while the latter increased its population from 1750 in the year 1840 to 80,000 in 1854. Vessels have been or are about to be dispatched from Chicago to the Atlantic sea-board, laden with produce. A Milwaukee paper of the 21st ult., states that the experiment of opening up a direct trade with Europe, by way of the lakes and the river St. Lawrence has been instituted. The Schooner Dean Richmond, has already cleared from that port to Liverpool, direct, with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of wheat. The vessel belongs to Chicago, the cargo is owned by parties in Montreal, and the vessel is commanded by one of the most efficient masters on the lakes. The sailing of this pioneer craft was observed with suitable ceremonies. A great number of appropriate presents were sent to Liverpool house, by merchants, &c., of the West. The D. R. should spend a few days at Montreal, making ready for the voyage, which

it is expected will be accomplished in fifty days from Milwaukee. The arrival of the little vessel at Liverpool will be a truly great event, coming as she will from a location that was only a few short years ago the heart of the American wilderness, but which is now the natural reservoir and outlet for the granary of the world.—*Halfway Novascotian.*

**Quebec and Saguenay Railway.**—At a meeting lately held by the Directors of this Railway, we understand that a tender made by Mr. Boxer, for the construction of the road, was accepted by the Board; and that, in consequence, Mr. Boxer will shortly resign the Secretaryship. As to this gentleman is due the origin of the whole project, and to his energy and perseverance the Company is greatly indebted, probably no person could have been found so competent to carry out the undertaking. His tender, we are informed, is much lower than any heretofore submitted to the Board, and altogether very favorable for the Company. It may also be presumed that Mr. Boxer will unite with himself parties who can afford him material aid in the construction of the line: and therefore we may confidently expect to see the railway soon completed. As the Directors contemplate entering into an arrangement with the North Shore Railway Company for the use of the first portion of their line, a saving of at least £10,000 in the capital will be effected; and at the same time a revenue will accrue to the North Shore Railway from what may now be regarded as its first branch. The public should understand that the right of cutting timber, over a very extensive track of wild lands has been secured to the Company. Of the value or this there can be no doubt, for thousands of pounds are annually realized from the lumber sawn in the mills erected along the rivers crossed by the Grand Trunk Railway in a country where the timber resources cannot be compared with those to the North West of Quebec. That this railway will produce ample remuneration there cannot be any reasonable doubt; and we wish its enterprising projector every success in carrying out an enterprise fraught with such immediate benefit, and with so many ultimate advantages to this city and neighbourhood.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**The Central American Question.**—We cannot but feel that the justice of the British construction has been acquiesced in by the government of the United States, when we learn what are the propositions which Mr. Dallas is, it is said, empowered to make. He will, if we are correctly informed, propose the establishment of San Juan as a free port, under Nicaraguan sovereignty, reserving to the Republic of Costa Rica the right of the river San Juan. The Mosquito Indians are to be concentrated into a definite territory, which shall leave clear the mouth of the river San Juan and the town; but their rights are to be guaranteed, and an annuity for a term paid to the chiefs.—The Bay Islands to be restored to the State of Honduras, but the Belize to remain as a British possession, with the same territorial limits as in 1850. By this arrangement we merge our separate protectorate of the Mosquitoes into what may be called a general American protectorate, and we give up the Bay Islands, to which a desultory occupation has given us an uncertain and still questionable claim. On the other hand, we avoid urging the United States to abrogate the treaty of 1850, which would expose this part of the world to many evils, which the treaty, inclusive as it may appear, has dissipated. We fully establish the neutrality of Central America, and raise prohibition against any future filibustering or annexation. That we lose anything endorsed by such an arrangement no one can believe; but still the arrangement should be clearly understood to be a compromise, in which the country does not give up its construction of the treaty, but only make concessions corresponding to those of the American Government in abandoning its own extreme views. A fifth point in the proposal of Mr. Dallas is, that the Central American States shall make grants similar to that promised by Honduras respecting any actual or prospective plan for a communication between the two oceans. If the consent of these Republics can be obtained to such an arrangement, it will, no doubt, be a great advantage to the cause of civilization, and cause us less to regret the temporary differences which have ended in such a result.—*London Times, July 19.*

## UNITED STATES.

**Destructive fire at West Troy.**—Loss estimated at from \$60,000 to \$75,000.—A few minutes before 8 o'clock this morning the lumber yard of Smith and Craig, in the rear of the Bank of West Troy, was discovered to be on fire. The lumber being quite dry, the flames spread rapidly south and west, extending from Canal Street down Washington street, and west to the Canal. At one time the heat was so intense that it was feared the flames would spread over the entire village, and had it not been for the calmness of the atmosphere, most of the village would have been destroyed.—The light was so brilliant it was supposed that the fire was in our lumber district, and the alarm was sounded in our city, which was promptly answered by the Department, and some of our engine companies went to the aid of the West Troy firemen. A slight breeze sprung up before 4 o'clock, which fanned the burning embers to such an extent that further aid was requested from our city. The alarm was sounded, when three engine companies with their fire apparatus were despatched to the scene of destruction. We in our informant

left, it was supposed that the flames were under the control of the firemen, though the heat caused by the burning of two extensive lumber-yards was still intense and alarming.—*Albany Journal.*

**Mr. Brooks at the Virginia Springs.**—While at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, Col. Brooks was quite a lion, having to undergo an introduction to several hundred guests.—When leaving, he called for his bill, and was informed that his financial matters had been attended to by the guests, and that a carriage and escort awaited him without. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs in honor of South Carolina and her chivalrous representative.

**Columbia, S. C., August 1, 1856.**—Preston S. Brooks received 7,900 votes upon his re-election to Congress, and \$600 were contributed towards the fine to which he was sentenced.—The Governor of South Carolina sent certificates of election to Washington in advance.—The vote for Keitt was also large.

**Terrible Riot in New Orleans.**—A terrible and fatal riot occurred at New Orleans on the 12th ult., at a ball given by a Shamrock Society. A young man named Thomas Barry was killed, and another named Alexander McDonnold was wounded. An altercation amongst some men in the back part of the room was the first evidence of what occurred, at two o'clock; immediately after a general fight ensued. At this time the hall is represented as particularly wild and terrible, the men being mixed up in a general melee, or striving to preserve peace; the ladies some screaming some terrified, and other bravely seeking their friends, knives glittering, and shouts of the combatants, made up a scene shocking to behold.

**New York, July 31.**—St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning last evening, and the spire and tower so much shattered that it will have to be rebuilt. The Fusion House a large and costly hotel at Newton, Long Island, was burnt during the storm. It is said to have been struck by lightning last night.

## YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

## EUROPE.

*From English Papers to the 2nd August.*

**ENGLAND.—Money and Commerce.**—City, Friday.—During the last two or three days a very favourable change has taken place in the aspect of the general money market, the demand having greatly increased, and fuller rates for the negotiation of the first class commercial paper being now current. For some time past 3½ per cent. has been the rate exacted in Lombard street for discounts, but it has since risen to 4 per cent. This increased pressure, however, is not attributable to the requirements of commerce, but solely to operation connected with the stock-exchange, where heavy accounts have had to be arranged, both in foreign stocks and railway shares.—Under these circumstances, therefore, the directors of the Bank of England have made no alteration in the minimum rate of discount, which still remains at four-and-a-half per cent. The demand for money yesterday was rather quieter, but the market is evidently in an uncertain state, and it is almost impossible to predict what course affairs will take during the next two or three days. The business done this week in English securities has been very unimportant, and the prices have given way under the combined influence of paucity of dealing and the extra demand for money at the stock exchange. Consols yesterday afternoon were 1-4 per cent. lower than on the same day last week.

**Parliament.**—The Parliamentary Session was brought to a close on the 29th July. At 2 o'clock the House of Lords assembled, and immediately afterwards the Commons were summoned to hear the Royal Speech, which was delivered by commission. The Lord Chancellor having taken his station at the foot of the Throne, read the Speech as follows:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her warm acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the session.

When her Majesty met you in Parliament, at the opening of the Session, her Majesty was engaged, in co-operation with her allies, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, in an arduous war, having for its object matters of high European importance; and her Majesty appealed to your loyalty and patriotism for the necessary means to carry on that war with the energy and vigour essential to success.

You answered nobly the appeal then made to you; and her Majesty was enabled to prepare for the operations of the expected campaign, naval and military forces worthy of the power and reputation of this country.

Happily it became unnecessary to apply those forces to the purposes for which they had been destined. A treaty was concluded by which the objects for which the war had been undertaken were fully attained; and an honourable peace has saved Europe from the calamities of continued warfare.

Her Majesty trusts that the benefits resulting from that peace will be extensive and permanent; and that while the friendships and alliances which were cemented by common exertions during the contest will gain strength by mutual interests in peace, those asperities which inherently belong to conflict will give place to the confidence and goodwill which will inspire those who have learnt to respect each other as antagonists.

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your support in the hour of trial, and to express to you her fervent hope that the prosperity of her faithful people, which was not materially checked by the pressure of war, may continue, and be increased by the genial influence of peace.

Her Majesty is engaged in negotiations on the subject of questions in connection with the affairs of Central America, and her Majesty hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between her Majesty's government and that of the United States may be satisfactorily adjusted.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that her Majesty desires to avail herself of this occasion to express the pleasure which it afforded her to receive, during the war in which she has been engaged, numerous and honourable proofs of loyalty and public spirit from her Majesty's Indian territories, and from those colonial possessions which constitute so valuable and important a part of the dominions of her Majesty's crown.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the act for rendering more effectual the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales. This act will materially add to the security of person and property, and will thus afford increased encouragement to the exertion of honest industry.

Her Majesty rejoices to think that the act for the improvement of the internal arrangements of the University of Cambridge will give fresh power of usefulness to that ancient and renowned seat of learning.

The act for regulating joint-stock companies will afford additional facilities for the advantageous employment of capital, and will tend to promote the development of the resources of the country; while the acts passed relative to the mercantile laws of England and of Scotland will diminish the inconvenience with the difference of those laws occasion to her Majesty's subjects engaged in trade.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that you have given your attention to the arrangements connected with county courts. It is her Majesty's anxious wish that justice should be attainable by all classes of her subjects, with as much speed and with as little expense as may be consistent with the due investigation of the merits of causes to be tried.

Her Majesty trusts that the act for placing the coast-guard under the direction of the Board of Admiralty will afford the groundwork for arrangements for providing, in times of peace, means applicable to national defence on the occurrence of any future emergency.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the present year.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Her Majesty commands us to congratulate you on the favorable state of the revenue, and upon the thriving condition of all branches of the national industry; and she acknowledges with gratitude the loyalty of her faithful subjects, and that spirit of order and that respect for the law which prevail in every part of her dominions.

Her Majesty commands us to express her confidence that on your return to your homes you will promote, by your influence and example, in your several districts, that continued and progressive improvement which is the vital principle of the well-being of nations; and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your steps, and prosper your doings, for the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Lord Chancellor then, in her Majesty's name, declared parliament prorogued to Tuesday, the 7th of October.

**Mark-Lane, this day (Friday).**—All the country markets held since Monday report a very depressed business in wheat and flour, at a general decline of 3s. to 4s. per qr. on the former, and 2 shillings per sack and barrel on the latter. This reduction has had little influence upon buyers generally, who anticipate a still greater decline.

The supply of English wheat fresh to hand this morning was moderate; but the arrivals of foreign (contrary to anticipation) being again large coupled with the most cheering accounts from all parts of the country of the growing crops, which the present brilliant and forcing weather is rapidly bringing to maturity, caused the market for both to rule dull in the extreme, and next to nothing was done, although a further decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. on Monday's prices would have been submitted to.

The flour participated in the general stagnation, and country marks were all to be had at lower rates, especially Norfolk's. Town-made was almost nominal.

**Fresh Difficulties with Russia.**—The Press d' Orient, of the 17th contains the following:—Two important pieces of intelligence have been received, one from Trebizond and the other from the Black sea. The English Colonel Giles, who had acted as commissioner of his government with the Ottoman army of Anatolia, was sent from Kertch to Kars to announce the giving up of the former place, and to receive the latter town from the Russians. He, however, had not been able to accomplish his mission. The Russians declared that Kars would not be given up until the last of the allied soldiers had quitted Turkey. The Russian general in command would not allow Colonel Giles to enter the town. He immediately sent off a courier with the account to Constantinople. In the Black sea, the island of Sc-