

ments has been the pretext for a still more singular pretension. More than a month ago, the Porte sent a company of soldiers to this island with the material for a lighthouse, which was regularly fitted up and lighted.—About a week ago some Russian troops landed there, forced the Turkish troops to retire, and put out the light. An English commissioner said to be General Mansfield, is to leave to-day for the island to investigate the affair.

As this occupation will cause volumes of diplomatic correspondence, if nothing else, it will not be perhaps amiss to say something about the position in which Serpent's island was before the war. This island is an uninhabited barren rock, to which the Russian laid claim in consequence of the treaty of Adrianople. That treaty does not make any special mention of this island; it says only in general terms, that the frontier line shall follow the course of the Danube as far as the embouchure of St. George; so that, leaving all the islands formed by the different branches of this river in possession of Russia, the right bank will remain, as heretofore, in that of the Ottoman Porte; and it adds that it shall not be permitted to make any establishments or construct any fortifications upon the islands which shall remain in the possession of the court of Russia, excepting always the quarantine buildings which shall be thereon established.

Thus to claim Serpent's island according to the wording of this treaty was, to say the least, stretching its meaning to its utmost consequences, and pushing the river bed rather far out into the sea.

State of Trade.—We are glad to be able again to report most favourably of the progressive buoyancy of the national commerce, as indicated by official documents. The trade and navigation returns just placed before us, show that in the last month of June the value of British produce exported was two millions and a half in excess of the corresponding month of 1855, and not far short of two millions over that of 1854. The numbers are £10,661,087 in 1856: £8,368,594 in 1855; and £8,747,313 in 1854. The returns relating to the articles from abroad entered for home consumption, show, as regards the principal commodities in domestic use—that cocoa has somewhat decreased, that the consumption of coffee and spirits is well sustained, and that sugar, tea, tobacco, and wine, are all used in increased quantities.—The navigation returns also indicate an increase or activity in almost every department of the shipping trade.

Colonial Produce.—Sugar.—The quantity landed at this port during the past week amounted to 5,500 tons, and at the same time last year, 2,939; the home trade and export deliveries were 4,765, against 4,900. The stock is now 65,000 tons, and at the corresponding time in the previous year 55,790. The favourable position of stocks, coupled with the large parcels submitted to public competition during the week have caused the market to become heavy and drooping. The biddings have become very languid, neither home dealers, exporters, nor speculators showing much desire to operate, and we quote the market fully 1s. lower, without leading to any extension of business.

Russia.—The Coronation at Moscow.—The programme for the popular festivities that are to accompany the coronation in Moscow has already received the sanction of the Emperor in the form in which it has been drawn up by the director of the Imperial theatres, Guedeanoff. In addition to other provisions for the entertainment of companies of Russian, German, and French actors, and Italian opera singers. The emperor has selected 27 pages from out of the Russian, German, Finnish, and even oriental families, the number of horses from the Imperial studs which are now in course of being forwarded to Moscow for the purposes of the pageant amounts to 200. The rent now mentioned as having been agreed upon for the hotel which Lord Granville is to occupy in Moscow, during the coronation is 20,000 silver roubles (over £3,000.)

Crimea.—The Crimea, is once again, in the hands of the Muscovite. The following is the official announcement of the evacuation:

Constantinople, July 16.

My Lord,—Finding that all arrangements could be completed for evacuating the Crimea on the 12th instant, I wrote the previous day to the officer in command of the remaining troops, a colonel of the gendarmerie at Kamiesch, that I should be ready to hand over the dock yards of Sebastopol, and the port of Balaklava, on that day.

Her Majesty's ship Algiers had entered the port of Balaklava on the 7th inst., the 56th regiment embarked in that ship on the evening of the 11th, and the only troops remaining were one wing of the 50th Regiment, which formed the guard of the town that night.—The following day, the 12th, at 1 p. m., all the remaining stores and establishments having been embarked, a company of the 50th was posted outside of the town to receive the Russian troops, and, on their approach, marched in with the Russian guard, composed of about fifty mounted Cossacks and a similar number of Cossack infantry.

The usual forms of salutes took place, the Russians placed sentries where they wished, and the four companies of the 50th marched on board the Algiers.

I embarked my personal staff at the same time. Although the weather was favourable, we were unable to put into Balaklava that evening. Admiral Sir H. Stewart and Admiral Fremantle were at anchor outside the har-

bour. They weighed, and we all sailed for this place, where I arrived to-day.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CODRINGTON, Gen. Com.

A Berlin despatch of the 26th reports from St. Petersburg that the waters of the Volga are higher than they have ever been within the memory of man. At Saratoff 500 houses are under water.

It appears that cholera and typhus are committing considerable ravages among the troops in garrison at St. Petersburg, where notwithstanding the size of the barracks, the men have been closely crammed.

SWEDEN.—Stockholm.—A letter, bearing date the 16th ult., says:—According to all appearances, something extraordinary is passing in high political regions. In the night of the 13th a courier arrived here from Paris with dispatches for the minister resident of France, M. Lobstein, who left on the same day for Drottningshelm, where he handed to the King an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon. On the 14th, Count de Westphalen, the Prussian Minister, had an audience with the King, and on the following day the Council of State held a long sitting. What took place there? This is not known. It is, however, positive that the Norwegian Government complains that at Archangel, and particularly at Barangertjord, the Russians pass the frontiers at pleasure, and do not cease to disturb the Finish and Laponian markets. It is added that the Russians have the intention of erecting near Bomarsund forts which render our Government uneasy. The Governor-General de Berg, accompanied by several artillery-officers, some short time back, left Helsingfors, and inspected the position

Count de Lowenhelm, formerly Swedish Minister at Paris, has just died at Stockholm, from an attack of apoplexy.

ITALY.—Naples and Modena.—The Duchy of Modena and the Kingdom of Naples have published orders that all their subjects who have served in the British Italian Legion shall be arrested on arriving at the frontier of their territories. The Sardinian Government have expressed their willingness to receive into Piedmont any of the legion who may not be their subjects, provided they have passports; there will, however, it is feared, be some 1,800 unprovided with these documents.

A despatch from Turin, dated the 26th, announces that an insurrectionary movement had been attempted on the preceding night in the Duchy of Massa-Carrara, which belongs to the Duke of Modena, whose estates touch the frontier of Parma. Subsequent intelligence states the outbreak was trifling, and that it appeared that, an Austrian instigation some 70 youths crossed the frontiers, but, finding themselves discovered, returned to their homes, and all is quiet again. Count de Cavour is ruralising at present.

A telegraphic despatch was sent on the 22nd from Vienna to Gratz, ordering 3,000,000 of ball cartridges to be sent from the magazines of that place to Italy. The minister of war, at the same time, countermanded the orders for reducing the cavalry and artillery to a peace footing. All the troops stationed in Istria, Krain, Steyermark, and Koeernten, have received the route.

Parma.—Count Crenneville has been recalled from the command of the Austrian troops in Parma. His successor is the Field-Marshal Lieutenant von Baumgarten, now the Austrian commandant in the fortress of Mayence.

SARDINIA.—The Gazette de Savoie confirms the statement of the Opinions that Marshal Canrobert is expected to visit Turin. On Sunday last at Aix, the band of the Novara light horse gave the Marshal a serenade, and on the day of his arrival, two-thirds of the garrison of Chambery came to pay him a military visit.

Genoa.—An English gentleman, recently arrived from Genoa, states what he personally witnessed. A Crimean soldier, native of Parma, got his furlough to visit his family, but on application to the Parmesan police for leave to enter the town, the Austrian Commandant made it a condition that during the six days of his stay in Parma he should not attempt to wear the Crimean medal!

TURKEY AND THE EAST.—Constantinople.—The journals state that the new sheriff of Mecca had gained a sanguinary battle, and then taken by assault the town of Taif, where his rival had taken refuge. The revolt in Arabia was considered as at an end. The former sheriff will be banished.

General Codrington left Constantinople on the 21st. He was to visit Athens with the fleet that accompanied him.

The evacuation of the Turkish territory is all but complete. The English squadron of forty sail is actively employed in the operation. The rumoured occupation by an army of 20,000 French and 10,000 English, in consequence of difficulty in enforcing the hattishumayoun, is a Greek invention. Admiral Lyons has arrived at Constantinople.

The difficulties between the commissioners sitting at Galatz, on the matter of the demarcation of the Bessarabian frontier, still continue.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The India and China mails were to leave Alexandria on the 22nd July, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 17th June, and from Bombay to the 26th June; from Hong Kong to the 10th June; and from Shanghai to the 2nd June. The disturbances in the district of Kenedy are over.

The revolution in China is progressing; sixty Chinese rebels were beheaded in Canton in one day. The crops of silk and tea were abundant. The mother of the late King of Oude

has arrived in Egypt, on her way to England. Reschid Pacha has returned to Constantinople.

AUSTRALIA.—The Royal Mail ship Oliver Lang, Captain Mondell, arrived in the Mersey Tuesday forenoon, from Melbourne, with advices to the 2nd May, 260 passengers and 60,000 ounces of gold. Increased productiveness was the characteristic feature of the gold field. Progress and good order were prevalent at all the gold districts. The weekly average of the receipts of Gold at Melbourne was nearly 60,000 ounces. Gold at Melbourne was worth £3 16s.3d per ounce. The Melbourne markets have been steady, without much change in prices. Inquiries for agricultural and for all kinds of labour have been on the increase, and the numbers offering have not been anything like equal to the demand. Female servants scarce and much wanted.

SPAIN.—A letter in the Bresse says:—Two days ago the Queen, obeying the suggestions of those by whom she is surrounded, frankly demanded from Marshal O'Donnell the return of her mother. The minister only replied by a respectful silence.

The Madrid correspondent of the Independence Belge, in a letter dated July 24, says that he is positively informed it is the intention of the Government to regard the Constituent Cortes as defunct, and officially to proclaim their dissolution as soon as order shall have been re-established. The Government will not think of convening a new Constituent Assembly to deliberate upon the future constitution of the country, but will impose upon it either the constitution of 1837 or the constitution of 1845; but which of these has not yet been determined. If the constitution of 1837 be adopted, a modification of it will be made by changing the elective character of the Senate; if the constitution of 1845 be preferred, an article will be added to it securing the immunity of certain individuals, with a provision for completely extinguishing the liberty of the press.

The Moniteur of Wednesday contains the following dispatches:—

Barcelona, July 24.—We have just learned that General Ruiz, the commandant of Gerona, has evacuated that town. He was only followed by a company of chasseurs of the national militia. It is not known what direction he has taken. Catalonia is therefore freed from revolutionists. The militia of little localities hasten everywhere to give up their arms.

Perpignan, July 26.—Events in Catalonia are taking a course more and more favorable for the Government of the Queen. The revolutionary junta of Gerona has broken up, in consequence they say, of the arrival of Rosa's troops. General Ruiz has taken refuge in France, as likewise the deputy Henriquez Clement, one of the chiefs of the insurrection. Discouragement and disorganization are making rapid strides in the ranks of the insurgent militia.

St. Sebastian, July 26.—General Echague continues at Alagon, near Saragossa. He has just established an office for working the electric telegraph, and he communicates with us. The insurgents of Saragossa have demanded a suspension of arms for five days; it has been granted. Brigadier Smith has presented himself to General Echague; he is to bring with him some troops desirous of submitting. Great discouragement reigns at Saragossa. The truth is becoming known there. This news is of the 25th. To-day, the 26th, the general informs me of the submission of Jaca. The garrison has been relieved and the governor changed.

Corunna.—The clipper schooner Wave Queen, Capt. Blampied, with cattle, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday from Corunna, which port she left on Saturday at noon. On Saturday, the 19th inst., a sanguinary conflict occurred between the militia and the regulars, when two of the former and six of the latter were killed, and several wounded on both sides. She next day, Sunday, fresh forces having arrived, the militia laid down their arms. The conflict was confined to the troops. The militia and the populace are in favor of Espartero; but they knew little of what was transpiring in other parts of Spain. There are now about 3,000 soldiers of the line at Corunna, which is under martial law, the gates of the town being closed. Tranquility was in some measure restored prior to the departure of the Wave Queen, but further disturbances were expected.

LATEST NEWS.

Madrid.—On Wednesday the ambassador of France sent word that the Queen's authority is acknowledged throughout the whole of Spain, except within the town of Saragossa.

St. Sebastian, July 30.—It is stated in a despatch received this day from General Eschague, that General Dulce is at Muela, two leagues from Saragossa. There is nothing else new.

GREECE.—Athens, July 26.—Brigandage is suppressed in Greece. The four united bands which still existed have been completely destroyed. Sixteen brigands were killed and seven captured.

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.—The Moniteur of Wednesday announces the arrival at Bucharest, on the 16th ult., of Baron de Talleyrand-Perigord, the French Commissioner for the settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Disastrous Fire.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at the tannery of Mr Ritchey, situate in Waterloo street, immediately in the rear of houses in Union street. When the first alarm was given, nearly a quarter to three o'clock, smoke was observed issu-

ing from the tan-house, and before any effective measures could be taken to ascertain the situation of the outbreak, the flames burst out furiously. The engines were speedily on the spot, but the fire had taken too great a hold of the inflammable building in which it originated to be speedily subdued. In spite of the most vigorous efforts to stay its progress, the fire gradually licked in house after house, extending along Waterloo street first, and almost at the same time burning the backs of the houses in Union street, and then extending to three houses in Brussels street. By this time the whole block of buildings, which is in the form of a triangle, was in flames, and the entire efforts of the firemen had to be directed to saving the houses on the opposite sides of the street.

So far as we could ascertain from inquiries instituted on the spot up to a late hour last evening, by far the greater part of the loss occasioned by this fire, will fall on the freeholders and renters of the houses. Very few seemed to have been insured.

In Brussels street there were three houses burned and three in the rear of them. In Union Street, there were also, we believe, three houses consumed. In Waterloo Street three or four houses we understood were destroyed.—Mr Murphy, we were informed, was insured for £250, only a portion of his loss. Mr McCullagh had two houses burned. Mr Duncan, baker, one; Mr Scribner, one; Mr Snider, one; one of the houses in Brussels Street was occupied by no less than seven families, many of whom succeeded in saving only a small part of their effects. In Waterloo Street, a house occupied by Mr Rourke was destroyed. A two story dwelling house in the same street, owned by Mr Henry Horton, was partially insured. The next house occupied by Mr McKee and Mr Holt was consumed. Mr Sargeant's private cottage was almost consumed, and here the fire was arrested in this direction.

Besides these tenements, we have to record the total destruction of the Tannery of Mr Ritchie, with the valuable machinery, plant, &c., Mr Ritchie had been burnt out only a short time previously, and we believe, had not sold a single side of leather made on his new premises, his valuable stock being only just ready for sale. We were told he is insured to the amount of £1300, a sum we should suppose far from covering his loss. Mr Myers's Carriage factory was also totally destroyed. This gentleman had valuable machinery and stock; all of the former and a considerable portion of the latter, are either destroyed or rendered valueless. We were informed his loss will exceed £2000. His workmen suffer, we believe, to the extent of their valuable tools.

The house at the corner of Union and Waterloo Streets, occupied by Mr Justice, as a grocery store, is uninjured. This house belongs to Mr Leavitt, as also the next house in Union Street, which is damaged. The adjoining house, belonging, we believe, to Mr Flaherty, is partially consumed.—*Courier.*

Melancholy Accident.—On Monday morning about ten minutes after six o'clock, a young man going to work saw a body floating between a brig and wood boat about half way down the Market-Slip, and at once gave the alarm. Assistance was quickly obtained, and it proved to be the body of Mr Daniel M'Dermott, cart-man, who had left his place at the public stand, a few minutes before to look at some wood in the slip. His face and neck were quite livid when he was taken up, and as he was of rather full habit, it is supposed he got an apoplectic fit when passing from the brig and fell into the slip and lay as he fell, the tide rising rapidly at the time, until he was suffocated. There were few persons astir about the wharves or slip at the time, and no one saw him fall in. Mr M'Dermott was a quite inoffensive man, and generally much respected.

We learn also that two young men were drowned off the Boar's Head on Sunday.

Providential and Singular Escape.—On Sunday the 27th July last, Mr Wm. Barker, of Jacksontown had the most remarkable escape from destruction by lightning that we ever remember to have read or heard of. Mr B. was sitting in front of his stove in his house when the lightning struck the chimney, passed down that and the stove-pipe, coming out at the draft of the stove, struck the chair on which he sat, wounded him severely on each thigh, passed down each leg, leaving a large raw streak, blistering the ankles, and tearing the shoes nearly completely from his feet; thence the fluid tore up a large space in the floor, and passed out at the side of the building. The chimney was thrown down.

Mr B. was thrown above six feet, where he remained insensible for some time. We are happy to say that he is rapidly recovering.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A STEAM SAW MILL, with One Gang and Single Saw, with Edgers and Trimmers, capable of cutting 20 M. Superficial Deals, &c., per day, at a first rate order; also, ample wharf room for piling Lumber, and Booms to hold 4 Millions feet Logs. Together with a large STORE, Four Dwelling HOUSES, Blacksmith SHOP and BARN, and about 50 acres of LAND.

This Property is situated on the Harbour of Beveridge, County of Kent, and is one of the best situations in the Province for manufacturing Lumber at small cost.

This Establishment will be sold at a great bargain and offers a good opportunity for any person wishing to engage in this business.

For further particulars, apply to W. H. SCOVILL, St. John, New Brunswick, or to the Subscribers W. H. & R. C. SCOVILL, Shediac, July 2, 1856. (July 19 56)