

up to receive the Governor General, and a salute was fired by the Royal Artillery. A large number of our Citizens paid their respects to His Excellency, who expressed himself much pleased with the Province, and the flourishing appearance of this City, and regretted that he had not made arrangements for a longer stay here. At 7 1/2 o'clock, His Excellency embarked on board of the steamer Forest Queen for Windsor.

The departure of His Excellency from Quebec was marked by a great public display, and a sense of his worth and his important services to Canada, attracted all classes in the community, who assembled to bid him a cordial adieu. It is not probable that Lord Elgin will return to Canada, it being rumoured that he will be appointed to the Governor Generalship of India.

We wish His Excellency a safe and pleasant passage across the Atlantic, and a continuance of health that may long enable him to fulfil the various important duties which his Sovereign may be pleased to impose upon him.—*St. John New Brunswick, 30th ult.*

European Intelligence.



Arrival of the Europa.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Monday evening last, (29th) at 9 1/2 o'clock, after a fine run of about 94 days from Liverpool, with 160 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 20th Aug.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, Lord John Russell made his promised explanation respecting the state of the negotiations on the subject of the difference between Russia and Turkey. After stating how matters stood until the acceptance by Russia of the joint note, he said:

Supposing the matter of this note to be fully arranged, there would still remain the evacuation of the Principalities; and it was quite evident that no settlement could be satisfactory that did not include their evacuation, which, according to the declaration of Prince Grotshakoff, was to follow the satisfaction obtained from Turkey. He must ask the permission of the House to say nothing more upon this head, and request that the mode of obtaining the end in view might be left in the hands of the Executive Government. He thought there was now a fair prospect that, without involving Europe in hostilities, the independence and integrity of Turkey—which he had always said was a main object of her Majesty's government—would be secured. That object was one which required the vigilant attention of the Government, and it could only be secured by the union of England and France, and a constant and friendly communication between them.

Mr. Layard considered that there had been a want of that energy and decision in these transactions which would have been infused in our proceedings by Lord Palmerston—the transactions in his opinion, involving a great principle.—He dwelt in much detail upon the indications of design and artifice on the part of Russia in her conduct towards Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and denounced the proceedings of her ambassador at Constantinople. Russia had now gained what she wanted; she had shown that she could enter Moldavia and Wallachia whenever she pleased with impunity, whereas those Principalities ought to be made, with Bessarabia, a barrier between her and Turkey. He believed, that without having fired a single shot, Russia had gained advantages which would have repaid a fierce campaign, while we have lowered ourselves in the eyes of all nations. Had the case been reversed, and Turkey had invaded the Principalities, she would have been required merely to evacuate them, but to pay all expenses and make an ample apology; and nothing less would satisfy the ends of justice.

Sir J. Pakington complained of the shortness of the notice given by Lord John Russell, of his intention to make his statement, after listening to which, he said, he felt it not to be expedient either to express any opinion as to the policy of the Government, or to follow the noble lord into the various topics to which he had adverted. All desired peace, but no longer than it could be had with a due regard to the interests and the honour of this country, and the balance of power in Europe.

Lord D. Stuart disapproved of the conduct of the Government in these transactions, and censured with asperity the proceedings of Russia.

Lord J. Russell said a few words in reply to Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Layard.

Mr. Muntz was of opinion that if we had had a different government, a Russian army would never have marched into the Turkish territory. The country felt that all sense of national honour was lost, and that we were governed by pounds, shillings and pence.

Mr. Cobden said, every body seemed to agree that the conduct of Russia had been treacherous and violent, and to rejoice that the occurrence had brought about a sincere alliance between England and France. The opinions expressed by

Lord J. Russell were those of the people of England, for he believed even Birmingham would rather support his pacific policy than precipitate the country into a war. Still there was a feeling of uneasiness in this country respecting Turkey; but there was at the same time in men's minds a growing conviction that the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire as a main of policy, had become an empty phrase and nothing more. The independence of a country that could not maintain itself, could not be upheld. Mr. Cobden ridiculed the notion of going to war for tariffs, the utility of which policy experience had proved, and he contended that the importance of the trade with Turkey had been overrated. He maintained that all our commerce in the Black Sea was owing to Russian encroachments there. The balance of power might be all very well, but he protested against its being argued that we were bound, in the interest of England, to maintain Turkey. If England engaged in war, it would be attended with consequences which the present generation had not reflected upon, or they would not talk thus glibly about war. The Government, he thought, had done wisely, for themselves as well as the country, in disregarding the taunts of thoughtless men, and resisting the cry for war, and he did not blame them for adhering to the traditional policy of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish empire.

Lord Palmerston could not allow the speech of Mr. Cobden to pass without one or two observations. He had begun by talking of maintaining the independence of Turkey, and ended with endeavouring to show that Turkey was not worth defending. If he had stood there as the avowed advocate of Russia, he could not have dared to pursue a course more calculated to assist her views. He had never heard a speech more full of contradictions. Mr. Cobden had forgotten the principles of free trade, of which he had been a staunch defender. Did he not know that the commercial system of Russia was eminently restrictive and prohibitory, while that of Turkey was the most liberal of any country with which we had commercial relations? The resources of Turkey, which were constantly improving, tended to make her commerce every year more valuable to this country. Mr. Cobden, again, was a great advocate of non-interference, and what was the matter which he specially recommended to Government? "What shall we do with the Turkish empire?" Mr. Cobden regarded it as a rotten fabric, and thought it was high time to consider what we should do with the country when we guided the Mahomedans. But he (Lord Palmerston) did not agree that the Turkish empire was in a state of decay; he held its maintenance to be not only desirable, but worth contending for. Turkey so far from having gone back within the last 30 years, had made more improvements in social and moral concerns and in religious tolerance, than any other country. So far from going along with Mr. Cobden in that political slang which was the fashion of those who wanted to partition and devour Turkey, he was convinced that, if we only kept out of it those who wished to get into it, as far as the seeds of internal dissolution were concerned, there were many countries in Europe which would not bear a very favourable comparison with it. He trusted Mr. Cobden's speech would not mislead any one beyond the limits of this country; that his language would not excite abroad feelings likely to mar the efforts of her Majesty's government; and that the great preponderance of a proper feeling upon the subject in that House would prove to the world what were the real sentiments of the British Parliament and the British nation.

Freightful Accident at the Crystal Palace Sydenham.—Thirteen Men Killed.—An accident of a frightful character took place on Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, at the Crystal Palace. The scaffolding intended to raise the remaining great ribs of the main transept suddenly gave way, precipitating a number of men to the ground from a height of upwards of 150 feet. No fewer than thirteen lives have already been sacrificed to the catastrophe, and there seems to be some reason to fear that one or more may yet be added to the list. There were some eighteen or twenty men on the scaffolding when it fell; and nine of the unfortunate men were picked up dead immediately afterwards; one lived for a few minutes, and survived to be removed to St. Thomas' Hospital, where three have since died.

The enterprising owner and builder of the famous clipper, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, has received instructions to build a clipper ship for the owners of the *Marco Polo*, to sail under the English flag, and another house has also contracted for a clipper ship with the same builder.

Mr. John H. Gough, an American temperance orator, is at present lecturing at Leeds.

Amongst the many arrangements for effecting the more efficient defence of our coast, the government has directed that a tower shall at once be erected on the spit of the Isle of Grain, opposite Sheerness.

IRELAND.—The town-hall of Limerick has been destroyed by fire.

A gang of ten ribbonmen have been arrested in Dandalk.

Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty has been appointed, conjointly with Mr. Godley, Commissioner of Income Tax for Ireland.

The *Galatney Packet* states that the emigration mania is daily gathering

strength in the whole of the western counties.

There are at present seven vessels in Galway docks, laden with grain from different foreign ports; the principal supplies come from Norway, Sweden, Austria, and America.

The Royal Visit.—Preparations are in progress for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Consort, whose arrival at Kingstown it is confidently stated will take place on the 23rd instant. Accord-

ing to the *Evening Mail*, the royal visit will be strictly private. There is no levee or drawing-room, and the Exhibition, probably, will be the only place of public resort where the people of Dublin will be afforded the rare opportunity of meeting the sovereign face to face.

Russia and Turkey.—*Bucharest, 30th July.*—Prince Grotshakoff, Commander-in-chief of the Russian Army in the Principalities, arrived yesterday.

The Greek Bishops called to pay their respects to him. They addressed him on the general subject of the three protectorates of the Holy Sepulchre.

Prince Grotshakoff treated them with greater kindness than he had shown even to the Hospodars.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste, confirms the news of the Sublime Porte having accepted, without any modification, the note which has been drawn up at Vienna by the four Powers which signed the treaty of 1841. A special envoy, who is to inform the Czar of the Sultan's decision, is to leave for St. Petersburg as soon as the Russian troops shall have been ordered to evacuate the Principalities of the Danube.

The French Consul in the Danubian Principalities has communicated to his colleagues a note, through which his Government protests against the injunctions made by Russia to the Hospodars.

We learn from the Danubian Principalities that a Divan has been convoked. Its members have petitioned the Hospodars to reconsider their resolution of leaving the country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5.—General Prim has arrived in the capital. He is authorised by his Sovereign the Queen of Spain, to take part in the operations of the Turkish army, in the case of war with Russia.

The Berlin National Zeitung has a communication from Russia, dated the 12th instant, which states that the Emperor's acceptance of the Vienna proposition was not unconditional; the evacuation of the Principalities was made dependent on the acceptance of the proposals by the Porte without alteration or change. The Porte will not send an ambassador until the order to withdraw is sent to the Russian troops; the Czar will not send that order till the Porte has signed an arrangement which is tantamount to a concession of every point in dispute; and having got so far as to be permitted to send the envoy to St. Petersburg, there will then be the two questions of indemnification of expenses, and expulsion of all political refugees. The former will be waived, but of the latter, although little has been said on the point as yet, Russia will profit by this opportunity of having Turkey at a disadvantage, to obtain a measure which the firmness of the Porte refused two or three years back and Austria will gladly join in forcing the pressing demand.

Letters from Malta of the 12th state that a courier had arrived at Constantinople with news that 25,000 Austrians would occupy Servia as a check upon any revolution that might arise out of the occupation of the Principalities by the Russians. The Prince of Servia replied that he should resist such a measure by 50,000 men. The latest accounts from Constantinople report that public opinion continued decided in favour of the policy of resistance.

The Outrage at Smyrna.—Austria has addressed to all the Governments in Europe a long memorandum, showing the occurrences at Smyrna in the light of a first step towards the realisation of the Monroe doctrine on the part of the United States.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The screw steamer *Antelope* arrived in Table Bay on the 29th June, after a passage of 110 days from England, having been compelled to put into Rio for coals. She left her destination on the 6th of July.

The screw steamer *Tasmania*, 60 days from the Isle of Wight, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 2nd of July, and was to leave for Van Diemen's Land on the 8th.

Lady Sale, wife of the celebrated Sir Robert Sale, died at Cape-town on the 6th of July; had only arrived a few days previously from India, in the ship *Kent*, to recruit her health at the Cape.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burns, of the 2nd regiments, died on the 30th June, at Graham's Town, from debility.

The tribes beyond the colony appear at present to be peacefully disposed. Of the Caffres, little is now heard, but that they are gradually settling down upon the territory assigned to them by General Cathcart.

The Clipper Ship Marco Polo.—By the last accounts from Australia intelligence has been received of the arrival there of the celebrated clipper ship *Marco Polo*, Captain J. N. Forbes, after another remarkably fast passage. The *Marco Polo* sailed from Liverpool on the 13th March, five days after the steamer *Antelope*, and at the time of starting it was thought the contest would be a tight one; but the result has proved otherwise, the

sailing ship having arrived out at Melbourne on the same day as the steamer was leaving Rio Janeiro, not half the way to her destination.

The *Melbourne Argus*, speaking of the arrival of the *Marco Polo*, says, "This renowned clipper-ship arrived on the 29th of May, from Liverpool, having made the passage from that port to Hobson's Bay in 75 days; another

after, the *Erasmus*, from London, likewise for this port. The *Marco Polo* has no cargo on board, but about £200,000 for private hands. We might remark that the passage of this fine ship would have been shorter, but from lat. 5 deg. N. to 3 deg. S., 12 days, she was nearly becalmed.

There was no intelligence of many ships which sailed from Liverpool, London, and other places for Melbourne six weeks previous to the *Marco Polo*; and the nearest approach to her passage made by any ship which sailed subsequently was by the ship *Eagle*, from Liverpool. The *Marco Polo's* arrival at Melbourne was hailed with great satisfaction; in fact the Melbourne papers state, that such was the demand for gold for shipment to England by her, that the price advanced 1s. per ounce, all an offer being bought up at that price. It was expected that the *Marco Polo* would leave for England again somewhere about the 10th of June.

At the latest advices freight had been paid on about £200,000 worth of gold for shipment by her.

A leading merchant at Melbourne, writing to a commercial house in Liverpool, says, "The *Marco Polo* has made another excellent passage, and will, doubtless, maintain her character whilst under the command of Captain Forbes. The mercantile community think very highly of him, and it is greatly regretted that his stay amongst us is so short. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at Melbourne, the propriety of presenting him with a large nugget of gold, or a handsome subscription was discussed, but his limited stay prevented anything being done. A vote of thanks was, however, conveyed to him, and in the event of his again paying us a visit, some more substantial mark of approval of his exertions will be presented to him."

The *Marco Polo* belongs to Messrs. James Baines & Co.'s Liverpool Black Ball Line of Australian Packets, and it will be recollected that it was she that made the voyage from Liverpool to Australia and back, last year, in the brief space of five months and 21 days, or many weeks quicker than ever previously accomplished. She ran from land to land on her outward passage in 68 days, and back again from port to port in 75 days. It is expected that her present run home will be equally short; indeed for regularly she is regarded by the mercantile community of Liverpool with the same confidence as are the mail steamers plying between the latter port and the United States.

Commercial.—The following review of the weather and the markets is condensed from the *European Times*:

The warm sunny weather that made its appearance at the beginning of the month has continued almost without interruption and has worked a marked improvement on the wheat crop in England. The breadth of land sown is small, and, under any circumstances, the yield could not be larger than in relative proportion, but the quality will unquestionably be good. In some more favoured localities the corn has been housed under the most favourable circumstances; while reaping is now general in the early districts. Barley, oats, beans, and peas still continue to hold out a favourable promise of good returns. Less has been said of the potato disease during the past week. Scotland has equally benefited by the general fine weather, and the crops show marked improvement. With respect to Ireland the same remarks are applicable. Indeed, throughout the three kingdoms the crops have had the advantage of weather the most favourable for improving their condition, and in the sister kingdom the cereals have seldom held out a greater promise of abundance. Complaints of the potato blight are more general, but the great breadth of soil sown destroys apprehension for a sufficiency to supply all wants. From Continental Europe the reports of the harvest are still more favourable than at one period could be anticipated.

Rice has been in steady demand without being active. The dullness in the Tea market continues, and rates are barely sustained, especially for inferior qualities. Common Congou is 10 1/2d. to 11d. per lb.

The demand for Iron has greatly increased and a general advance in prices will most likely take place in a few days. Coals in several districts have advanced 2s. per ton, and the wages of workmen are fully maintained. Present prices, delivered in Liverpool;—Merchant Bar-

ES 10s.; Nail Rods, £9 10s.; Hoops, £10 10s.; Sheets, £11; Scotch Pig No. 1, £4 2s. 6d.

Increased stringency in the Money Market, and a consequent impression that the Bank of England would shortly raise its rate of discount from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. had an unfavourable effect on the British Funds at the commencement of the week. There was a little improvement on Wednesday afternoon, owing to the demand for money subsiding. Yesterday the Bank Directors separated without altering minimum rate of discount.

Communication.

(To the Editor of the *Charlotte Gazette*)
NEW BRUNSWICK VERSUS MAINE.

Sir,—Notice in your paper of 30th August, under the head "Tall Corn," that Orrin Favor, Esq., of Maine, had a stalk that measured 9 feet 11 inches; this induced me to measure a stalk in my garden, which I found to be 11 feet 1 inch above the roof.

Your obt. servt.
R. WATSON.
St. Stephen, Sept. 3, 1853.
P. S.—Potato rot worse than last year.
R. W.

The Charlotte Gazette.

St. Andrews, Tuesday, September 6, 1853.

Owing to indisposition, we have been unable to give the usual attention to preparing our present number. This we hope our readers will excuse.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.

The works on the line continue to advance with increasing celerity, and the day is now close at hand when the Cars will be met at the Rolling Dam; once reaching that point, the lumber produce of the country may be brought in in an abundance that will give rise to a shipping business from the harbour. The central position of the Rolling Dam prevents any doubt on this point, as all the Ridges in its immediate neighbourhood abound with the choicest lumber of all descriptions.

Another Locomotive has been shipped on board the *El Dorado* for this Line, and may be expected here in a very few days.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

On Saturday last, in the afternoon, Mr. William Magford was found on Peacock's Beach, Bay shore, drowned and his throat cut. The deceased was a much respected and intelligent farmer in that neighbourhood, but, unfortunately, for some time back, was subject to fits of mental alienation. He was a native of Devonshire. An Inquest was held on the body under the direction of the Coroner, Dr. Gove, and a verdict returned of "Suicide whilst in a state of insanity."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a shocking accident occurred on the Steam-Mill of Messrs. H. Frye & Co. in this place. A young man, named Thomas Steadman, whose duty it was to attend upon the edging machine, was unfortunately caught by the saw in the right arm, nearly severing it, and in the effort to extricate it with the left hand had the thumb and two fingers so horribly mutilated that what little remained of them had to undergo amputation. Dr. Gove, ably assisted by Dr. St. Clair, performed the required operations, all of which the poor fellow bore with remarkable fortitude. We learn he is now doing well.

FIRE AT CALAIS.—On Sunday last, about 4 A. M., a destructive fire took place in Calais, which consumed all the buildings between the Bishop & Berry Houses and the Railroad. The loss has been variously estimated, but could not be much less than \$8,000, of which it is said one half was insured. The fire, we understand, originated in a barn into which two men, in a state of intoxication, had gone to light their pipes, and where the unfortunate creatures fell victims to their own indiscretion in being burnt to death.

The Suspension Bridge.—The tolls of this Bridge were sold at public auction yesterday, for one year, and bid in by Mr. Crosby, for the sum of £1665.—*St. John New Brunswick, 1st inst.*

Lord Elgin in Halifax.—His Excellency the Governor General arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, en route to England, and was conveyed to Government House, under a salute from Fort George. On the following day, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Temperance Hall, when it was resolved to present His Excellency with an Address, and a Committee, consisting of the Attorney General, the Provincial Secretary, the Speakers and Members of

the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, at present in town, and other public officers, was appointed to present the same to His Excellency.—*16. 6th.*

Railway Location.—We learn that the first five miles of the road leading from the City, are being staked out; the line will follow close beside the Marsh Road, and will be fenced in immediately. It is rumoured that the depot will be situated a few yards West of the Abouideau, for the accommodation of passengers, and that the Plats will be for the machinery houses. It is further rumoured that the whole line from Shediac to St. John will be completed by next Fall.—*St. John Morning News.*

Montreal, Aug. 25.—A new and large first class hotel capable of accommodating 500 persons, is about to be erected near the mountain in this city, chiefly for the accommodation of the American travelling public. The proprietor, Mr. M. J. Hayes, we understand, will visit Boston to try and effect the subscription of the necessary stock in that city.

Australia.—Melbourne accounts to the 8th of June are of a most favorable character, so far as trade and gold digging are concerned. The gold yield averages at the rate of about £10,000,000 a year, but the application of engineering was increasing the amount.—The consumption of imported articles rapidly exhausts arrivals, and prices are enormously high in Sydney and in Melbourne.

Explosion of Gunpowder and Loss of Life.—Baltimore, Aug. 31.—A terrible explosion of gunpowder occurred on the wharf at Wheeling on Monday. A keg fell from a derrick, became ignited and communicated to the derrick, exploding about 20 kegs. The drayman was instantly killed, and another man was seriously injured and blown into the river.

The wharf boat was completely demolished, and the steamers *Orion* and *Salem*, were damaged. Thousands of dollars worth of windows were broken throughout the city. The powder belonged to a railroad contractor, who was removing it on board a steamboat.

Mortality in New York.—The enormous number of nine hundred and sixty-nine persons died in New York city last week, being an excess of 384 over the mortality of the previous week.

The number of cases of sun-stroke on the Friday and Saturday preceding, was also so great, that four coroners, although sitting from morning until night on both days, were unable to get through more than half the cases reported. The total number of fatal cases of sun-stroke this season is 214; in 1852 there was not a single case; and in 1851 but 14, all of which happened in one day. During the week commencing July 27th, 1850, what was then called the alarming number of 13 cases of sun-stroke occurred.

The total number of deaths in the corresponding weeks (12th to 20th August) for the past ten years are as follows:—

| Year | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Deaths | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 |
| Cholera | 233 | 749 | 393 | 443 | 524 | 969 |

—*International Journal.*

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers her

Soothing Syrup,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

For the Nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect, giving rest to the Mother, and relief and health to the Infant.

A child on Congress-street was cured by the Soothing Syrup, of Infantile Dysentery or Diarrhoea after being given over by the attending Physician.

Mr. Blackman, of Eddington, says, it has never failed to cure the Dysentery or Diarrhoea in children whenever used in the village. Lots of it is sold.

One parent informs me his child has suffered from an alarming extent with Flatulence or Wind Cholice. Lately they have used the Soothing Syrup, and it always effects a speedy cure.

Hundreds of like instances might be enumerated in every town where it has been sold.

MOTHERS TRY IT.

OLD RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS
CAN BE CURED BY THE
GRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

Dea. Henry Hunt was cured of Neuralgia or Sciatic Rheumatism.