The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, July 12, 1853.

THE OBSERVER.

With the present number we commence the *twenty-sixth* annual volume of the "OBSERVER"; it being now exactly a quarter of a century since, in conjunction with our then partner, we purchased the "*Star*" Establishment. With many misgivings at that time, as well as during subsequent years, we have, however, been enabled, by public favour, to sustain the paper and promptly meet all demands against us. For this measure of success, we have been indebted to the kind patronage and friendly support of our subscribers, advertising patrons, and others, many of whom, amid the many newspaper changes during our course, we acknowledge with gratitude have never forsaken us throughout that long term of years; and to all of whom, we beg to return our sincere thanks for their respective favours; while we assure them, that we shall strenuously endeavour in our future course, to merit their continued support.—To Correspondents, we take this opportunity of observing, that we shall be happy to receive original literary contributions from either ladies or gentlemen, in town or country.

☞ The Price of the "Observer" from the present month, will be 12s. 6d. per annum; and if we find a sufficiently encouraging disposition on the part of the public to extend our list of patrons, we will in the course of a few months reduce the price to 10s. a year.

Mr. Morton, the consulting Engineer on the part of our Provincial Government, will arrive here on Thursday evening next, by steamer *Eastern City* from Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the Railway surveys now in progress in this Province. The survey and location of the line from the Bend to Shediac being now completed, awaits only Mr. Morton's official approval; upon receiving which, the construction of that Railway will forthwith be commenced.—On the line from St. John to the American boundary, Mr. Goodwin's party are actively engaged in carrying on the survey, having already advanced upwards of two miles below Musquash. This day they remove their camp from Musquash, to a location about four miles farther down the road. The line, as far as yet surveyed, is marked out by stakes, driven at intervals of 100 feet each; and so circuitous is the present post road, that the surveyed line crosses it no less than *sixteen times*, between the Falls and Musquash, a distance of 15 miles; while the surveyed line is also three miles shorter than that portion of the post road.—It is intended to form a third surveying party, immediately, to survey the *route* by the Douglas Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining with certainty the most eligible line for the railroad to the American frontier.

The turning of the first sod on the Shediac line is to be celebrated, by a grand public demonstration in this City; there being no sufficient accommodation at Shediac or the Bend, for the thousands who will either take part in or desire to witness the display. As Mr. Jackson is expected to arrive here by the next steamer from England, the celebration will probably take place about the middle of August; and as it is probable that the celebrated Engineer, Robert Stephenson, Esq., the projector of the famous Britannia Tubular Bridge, will accompany Mr. Jackson, there is every reason to expect that the affair will come off with memorable *eclat*. A correspondent of the *New-Brunswicker*, signing himself "*Locomotive*," urges the propriety of measures being taken by the Corporate Authorities, to provide a superior emblematical pyrotechnical display on the occasion, at the public expense; and we heartily accord with the proposition.

The Hon. J. F. Crampton, British minister at Washington, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night last, in the Steamship Niagara from Boston. It is presumed that His Excellency's object, is to obtain correct personal information on the subject of the Fisheries.

Major General Gore, Commander in Chief of the forces in the Lower Provinces, returned from Fredericton on Saturday evening, and proceeded on Monday morning to St. Andrews, to inspect the garrison at that place.

Capt. Knox's Company of Royal Artillery, which has been stationed in this Province for the last two years, left last evening per steamer for Windsor, *en route* for Halifax. The relief Company, under command of Capt. McCoy, arrived here early on Sunday morning, from Halifax, via Windsor. Captain Knox's Company, during their sojourn in this Province, conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit general respect.

NEW SHIPS.—A fine new ship, called the *David Brown*, of nearly 1000 tons register, built at Quaco, for Alexander Lockhart, Esq., of that place, was towed into this port on Wednesday last.

Another fine new ship, called the *Paramatta*, 1000 tons register, built at Kingston, by Messrs. Flewelling & Co., was towed into our harbour a few days ago. The builders have constructed her on their own account.

A very destructive fire occurred at Oswego, state of New York, on the 5th instant, which began at Fitzhugh at Littlejohn's mills, and extended over no less than forty-five acres of ground; consuming nearly two hundred buildings. The value of property destroyed is estimated at $1,500,000; included in which were upwards of 300,000 bushels of wheat.

On the following day another serious fire occurred at Oswego.

FISH.—The Yarmouth Herald says:—"We are glad to learn that mackerel have been abundant at the Tusket Islands during the past week. In two days, two seines secured over 600 barrels. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of small mackerel and fat herring have been caught in this harbor."

The expected presence of President Pierce, and the Earl of Elgin, Governor General of British America, at the opening of the New York Crystal Palace, on the 14th instant, will greatly increase the interest of the occasion.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—On Wednesday last the *Eastern City* took about 300 passengers to Boston and a considerable freight, one of the chief items of which was the enormous quantity of 32,000 lbs. of salmon, for the American markets. On Saturday she brought to St. John over 300 passengers and an immense freight. The increase of business and travel is really astonishing.

One of the workmen at the Bell Tower fell from the stage and was severely, but we believe not dangerously, hurt.—*Freeman.*

STAPLE EXPORTS.—We learn from a return posted in the News Room this morning, that during the three months ending the 5th instant, 26,226 tons of Pine timber, 2372 tons of Birch Timber, 61,308,000 feet of Deals and Battens, and 1,161,000 feet of Boards and Scantling were exported from this port to the United Kingdom.

We understand that Mr. Roney, with the Hon. Messrs. Young and Holmes, of Montreal, were this week in Portland, completing the transfer of the Montreal and Portland Railway to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—*Courier.*

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head left Fredericton on Monday morning, on a tour to the North-West Miramichi, thence to the Nepisiquit River, down to Bathurst, and then to Dalhousie. His Excellency is accompanied by Col. Hayne and the Private Secretary, Mr. Drury.—*Head Quarters.*

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—If the Americans make a profit on the wool they purchase in this [illegible] by manufacturing it and selling us the cloth surely a [illegible] can be made by manufacturing it here. They purchase [illegible] derable quantities in this County every sea[illegible] and now they buy sheep and all. We saw a [illegible] on Thursday of about 400, which had been purchased in Jacksontown, and was on its way to Bangor.

We also learn that parties are here now from Maine for the purchase of horses. This is turning the tables, for but a few years ago our best horses came from that quarter.—*Woodstock Sen.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of 4th inst., a young man, William Young, ship-carpenter, formerly of Prince Edward Island, was unfortunately drowned at the Landing, near Watson's Wharf—the deceased, was a stranger in St. Stephen, and the night being very dark, it is supposed that the darkness, combined with his ignorance of the dangerous place, resulted in his premature death.—*St. Stephen's Patriot.*

Rev. Dr. Achilli and family came passengers in the ship Devonshire, which arrived at New York on Thursday from London.

IMPORTANT.—News has just reached town that the Fishermen of Newburyport, and some adjacent American harbours have combined and are *arming to the teeth, determined to defend themselves* against the British forces hovering in protection of the Fisheries. It is said they vow vengeance upon the Colonial cruisers in particular. We believe this news will be found to be authentic.—*Halifax Recorder.*

A marriage is, it is said, arranged between the Lady Alice Lambton, sister of the Earl of Durahm and of Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin, and Lord Aberdeen, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Morton.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Eight of the Provincial Counties, York, St. John, Westmorland, Gloucester, Northumberland, Charlotte, Albert and Kent, have united in a resolution to avail themselves of the Legislative grant, and procure improved stock horses from Britain. Many difficulties had to be met and overcome in the adjustment of this important business, but the patience, ingenuity, and patriotism of Dr. Robb, Messrs. Jardine, and Carman overcame them all, and by their exertions Dr. Cuming (Veterinary Surgeon) is now on his was to Britain, to make the purchases and superintend the shipment and passage of the horses.—*Head Quar.*

Liverpool Timber Market.—Saint John Spruce Deals per the Anglo Saxon, sold at £9 16s. 3d. Yellow, £12 10s. To arrive by the Hornet, Spruce Deals at £10. The cargo of the Pedestrian sold at £10 all round.

Laborers on the Great Western Railway, Canada, are now working 12 hours per day—wages, daily, 5s.

Profitable Speculation.—An estate in Canada West, known as the Crookshank Estate, which was recently purchased for £30,000, has realized to the fortunate speculators £103,000.

THE FISHERIES.—If any reliance may be placed upon the letter writers at Washington the administration has at last awaked to the importance of bestowing some attention upon the matter of the fisheries. We copy what is said on the subject by the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:—

We learn from Washington, that the Cabinet held a consultation on Monday last, on the subject of the fisheries. It was agreed to act with the utmost promptness and forbearance, and to bring the subject to an early adjustment. Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Marcy, and the President, have acted in this matter in a conciliatory, yet decided manner.

The Princeton and Fulton, steamers, and the sloop of war Decatur, are ordered for the fishing grounds, Commodore Shubrick will probably be in command.

The Administration are convinced that an adjustment of the difficulty will soon be effected, and will endeavor to prevent any collision between our fishermen and the British and colonial vessels.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, actuated by the most just and peaceful sentiments, has left Washington for Halifax, to obtain a personal interview with Admiral Seymour on this subject,—the matter being too important to be trusted to a letter, or an agent. Reciprocating the wishes of the Administration, he will endeavor to procure a suspension of British orders, until time shall be afforded for the completion of the pending diplomatic arrangements. The Princeton will, if no difficulty occurs, take in coal at Halifax and thence proceed to the East Indies.

Other correspondents give substantially the same information.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

JAMAICA.—The London Daily News recommends the immediate recall of Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica, and subsequently says that "it seems to be agreed on all hands" that the suggestion must be adopted by the Duke of Newcastle. The news, however, opposes the proposition that the salaries demanded by the Legislative Council and refused by the Assembly should be paid by the general government, which had been made by the Times, on the ground that Jamaica should be generously dealt with. The Times also advocates the recall of the Governor. It also advocates the substitution of an elective Council for the present Chamber of Executive Nominees, and various restrictions upon the powers of the Assembly. The Times says:—

"It may also be worth considering whether the surrender of these ample but hurtful privileges ought not to be compensated by an extension of liberty in another and more salutary direction, and whether that self-government which has been the means of stilling so many bitter dissentions in the North American colonies may not be applied to Jamaica. The island needs all its energies to emerge from its present ruin and despondency, and the stimulus of freedom may excite that spirit, which at present seems to be dead or sleeping."

Wilmer and Smith's latest despatch is as follows:—"The Porte has declined the offers of services received from Hungarian, Italian, and Polish refugees, having decided on receiving assistance only from English or French officers, or soldiers who have received permission from their respective Governments. The Turkish embassy at Paris has already provided several such auxiliaries with the means of getting to Constantinople."

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the clipper bark Springbok, from Cape Town, May 16, papers are received to May 14. The new Constitution had been published, granting equal rights to all classes, and colors, and appeared to be acceptable to the inhabitants. The country was comparatively quiet, and the exports of wool to England were increasing.

The screw steamer Melbourne, from Sydney, March 6, Melbourne March 12, Adelaide March 19, King George's Sound, April 3, and Simon's Bay, C. G. H., May 12, for London, put into Table Bay, May 13, with 100,000 ounces Gold. British bark Geelong, for London, with 30,000 oz., had also touched. The accounts from Australia are of about the same date and tenor as heretofore received. In the Canadian gully three nuggets had been found, weighing respectively 98 pounds, 79 pounds, and 140 ounces.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The Quebec Chronicle of Monday states that the Devastation, under command of Capt. C. Y. Campbell arrived at that place on Saturday night. The Chronicle adds:—

"She is a very fine looking vessel, fully rigged as a bark, and now lies at the Queen's wharf taking out guns, stores, and spars previous to going into dock to have her copper examined and, if need be, repaired."

Salmon by the Ton.—The steamer Admiral which arrived here on Saturday evening, brought from the Provinces 18,000 lbs. of salmon. It was well packed in ice. About two-thirds of the delicious eating is bound for a southern market.—

The American brig **Advance**, carrying Dr. Kane and Mr. Brookes to the **Arctic Seas** in search of Sir John Franklin, was **at St. John's N. F.**, on the 25th ult. The philanthropic adventurers had been "Addressed" by the Body of Freemasons—*Halifax Sun.*

AN EXODUS FROM THE ANTIPODES.—Some of the oldest residents of our Australian colonies arrived at Southampton on Saturday, by the Brazilian packet Teviot. The *Melbourne Argus*, in noticing this "Victoria exodus," says: "It is rather a sorrowful thing to find so many of our oldest residents leaving us, but it is some satisfaction to know that few of them go without a fair share of the good things of the richest country in the world; and if we can only succeed in stirring up our empty mockery of a government into securing some approach to a better condition of society, we have a very strong conviction that, numerous as are the desertions at present from our shores, the time will come when most of our runaways will be glad to come back again.

BRITISH *v.* YANKEE SHIPS.—The British ship Australia has just returned to this port, after accomplishing an unprecedented voyage. In May, 1852, she was despatched by Mr. Walthew, the well-known emigrant agent, with passengers from this port for Melbourne, Australia. Thence she sailed for China, and took a number of coolies from Amoy to Trinidad, which she reached on the 4th of March last. From Trinidad she went to New Orleans for cotton, and arrived in the Mersey on Monday last, with as much of the "staple" as could possibly be crammed in her hold, cabins, and on her deck. She has thus performed this long voyage, or rather series of voyages, in the short space of thirteen months. A proof of her fast sailing qualities was also afforded by her coming up to and passing the celebrated American clippers Flying Cloud, White Squall, and Atalanta, on the voyage from China to Trinidad. When lying in New Orleans, the Australia and her commander, Capt. Noble, became quite celebrated, and the ship was thronged with nautical visitors.

The Australia was built by Messrs. M'Lauchlan and Stackhouse, of St. John, N. B.—a port that is becoming celebrated for flying craft. She is owned by Messrs. Charles Moore & Co., of Rumford-place, in this town, who are getting an iron ship built at Warrington that is expected to surpass her in speed. The Australia, when afloat, does not appear to have the sharp lines of what are usually termed "clipper" ships, but she has a remarkably fine bottom. She is at present unloading in the Bramley-Moore Dock, and when she has discharged her cargo, she will again be put on the birth for Australia by Mr. J. M. Walthew, the passenger agent for the "Liverpool Line of Australian Packets," and will, no doubt, fill will.—*Liverpool Journal, June 25.*

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—This ceremony is fixed to take place on Monday next, in the presence of the whole of the royal family, including the King and Queen of Hanover. The infant prince will be christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London. The sponsors will be the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Princess of Prussia, and the King of Hanover. The names to be given to the prince will be Leopold George Duncan Albert. The Queen, in the evening, will give a grand banquet, at which the cabinet ministers and great officers of state who have been invited to the ceremony will be present.

At a meeting of the Steam Committee, held at St. Johns, N F., 27th ult., Hon. W. Thomas in the Chair, when resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted. These encourage the hope that the London and Canada Steamship Company will find it their interest to make St. Johns a permanent port of call. To secure which the Legislature of Newfoundland have granted £2,500 per annum.

The 4th March in every four years, it is said, was selected as the day for the inauguration of the President of the United States, because, commencing from the first inauguration, it cannot come on Sunday for at least three hundred years.

Commander Lynch, U. S. Navy, who went on a preliminary expedition of observation to Africa, has returned, having explored all the rivers on the Liberia coast, and found none navigable higher up than twenty miles from the mouth.

Professor Silliman says that the aggregate destruction of human life, annually, in the United States, from the use of burning fluid and camphene, *is greater than by all the accidents* with steamboats and railroads.

As one of the lady passengers to Newburg, by the North America, which left New York, on Monday morning, was standing near the edge of the boat looking into the water, with her baby in her arms, the infant gave a spring, and jumped into the water, and notwithstanding every exertion, was drowned.

An Anti-Beef Eating Association has been formed in Philidelphia. The members pledge themselves against eating any meat which costs more than eights cents a pound.

Five out of nine trains which went from New York city to New Haven, on Saturday, conveyed 2,750 through passengers.

The entire cost of the new St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, with the grounds &c., since 1851, is stated at $598 320 53. The cost of rebuilding was $424,447 73. The house is leased till 1859, at $12,500 for the remainder of this year, $30,000 for 1855, and $40,000 per year thereafter. The annual rental of the stores in the basement, is estimated at $18,000.

AN ARCHBISHOP FROM ROME.—Archbishop Bedina, said to be specially commissioned by Pope Pius IX. to examine the state of the Catholic church in the U. States, has arrived at New York, and is at the house of Archbishop Hughes.

Mr. Rhodes, dairyman, of London, (England,) about the year 1850, made a dreadful oath that he would have upwards of a thousand live milch cows in his dairy, but strange to relate, he never succeeded to get together more than 999! If he purchased a number say 10, before he got them to his dairy he would find some of his cows dead, leaving only (or less than) 999. Your notice in yesterday's paper, of the large dairy of 300 cows, at Norwhich, Chenango county, reminded me of the above circumstance.—*Buffalo Express.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax at 6½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, with 96 through passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 25th of June. The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

A long debate took place in the House of Commons on the 22d, on the inspection of the Nunnery Bill. Sir R. Inglis moved its second reading. Mr. Phinn moved an amendment that it be referred to a Committee for a revision of its details.

Respecting the Turkish crisis, the prevailing opinion still is, that the combined fleets will enter the Dardanelles, consequent on Russia occupying the Danubian Provinces. Austria will then offer to mediate. Negociations will be commenced with no disinclination on the part of any power to an honorible arrangement, and the crisis will terminate peacefully for the present; but in the meantime, it materially disturbs trade.

A private exploring yacht, the Dolphin, sails from Portsmouth to investigate the mineral discoveries made in Greenland by Lundt, a Danish traveller, to whom the king has given the privilege of mining.

The crops throughout Ireland are most favourable for early harvest.

The Cotton market was lively notwithstanding the Eastern difficulties, but prices had not varied much. The sales of the week reached 56,980 bales.

The Liverpool Corn market has declined, owing to the propitious weather and the luxuriant state of the crops. Breadstuffs of all kinds were inanimate. Flour slow at 6d decline.

Provision market dull. Tea—A good business doing in Congous at 1s 3d; Common quiet; Green at full rates.

Iron rails continue in good demand at £8 10s. for Wales. Scotch Pig firm at 52s 6d; Mixed 56s. Money was plentiful.

NEW AFRICAN BISHOPRICS.—The Bishopric of Natal has been conferred upon the Rev. J. W. Colonso, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk. The Bishopric of Graham's Town has not yet been provided for, but it is said to have been offered to the Rev. Daniel Moore, incumbent of Camden Chapel, Camberwell.

Elevation of Lord John Russell to the Peerage.—A report prevails that a vacancy in the representation for the city of London may shortly be expected, on account of the elevation of Lord John Russell to the peerage.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The number of persons admitted averages about 7,000 a-day. The Lord and Lady Lieutenant pay the Exhibition frequent visits.

Emigration for the West.—Speaking on this subject, the *Mayo Constitution* appears to be quite alarmed, and dreads that there will not, ere long, be laborers to till the land.

KOSSUTH AND MAZZINI.—The *Assemble Nationale* affirms that Kossuth and Mazzini had quitted England a fortnight since, but that their future purposes were unknown.

OPENING OF A NEW PORT ON THE MERSEY.—Some five or six miles, in a south easterly direction from Liverpool, on the Lancaster side of the Mersey, lies what was a few years ago the quiet country village of Garston. But Garston has been disinterred from the oblivion in which it had lain so long a period, and the result is a fine large dock—the water terminus of the St. Helens and Garston Railway and Canal Company—the whole scheme being a railway to convey coal and salt from the districts of Lancashire, where these articles abound, to a suitable position on the Mersey, from whence they could with facility be exported. On Tuesday, the formal opening took place, and a new port has now in reality been added to the Mersey.

SIR DE LACY EVANS.—It is said, we cannot say with what truth, that Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans, K. C. B., is to be commander of the forces at Madras, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K. C. B. The recent appointment to the command of a brigade at Chobham camp seemed indicative of a return to the duties of his profession.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

A frightful accident occurred on board H. M. S. London, 90, Captain Hutton, which arrived at Spithead on Tuesday afternoon, during her passage from Lisbon. While being towed by the Imperieuse, screw frigate, the ringbolt, to which the rope was fastened, gave way, and the cable flew round with tremendous velocity and force, killing six men, who were sitting down to their dinner at the time, and Lieut. Chapman, and wounding six others.

The magnificent new screw line of battleship Princess Royal, mounting 91 guns, was launched at Portsmouth on Thursday, in the presence of 30,000 people. There were numerous steamboats from Lymington, Southampton, and Isle of Wight, besides the railway contributions. The harbor looked gay, and as to Spithead, the holiday folks thought that the whole fleet of the world was there assembled.

The population of Great Britain on the 31st of March, 1851, was 21,121,967; in 1801 it was only 10,500,956. [It is well known that every census return previous to the two last was grossly inaccurate.]

THE BRITISH FLEET OF STEAMERS.—Orders have been received at Portsmouth to complete the squadron at Spithead with four months' provisions. Taking the men-of-war at this port immediately available, we can muster a force that the whole world has never seen the like, so far as regards steam-power, which would be equal to double such force composed only of sailing vessels. We have here ready for action twenty good pendants, and 10,000 sailors or marines.

As a proof of the valuable services rendered by swallows, it is estimated that one of these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, 900 insects per day; and, when it is considered that some insects produce as many as nine generations in a summer, the state of the air but for these birds may be readily conceived. One kind of insect alone might produce 560,970,489,000,000,000 of its race in a single year.

THE BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.—The British trade with China gives employment to about £25,000,000 of capital. China consumes one article, opium, which yeilds a yearly income to the British government of £3,000,000. China furnishes another product, Tea, by which means a revenue is derived from the British public of £6,000,000, nearly enough to cover the cost of the royal navy. Yet the trade is but a paltry one, considering the numbers and even the industry of the people with whom it is carried on, and this is more especially the case as far as concerns the Chinese consumption of British manufactures.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their daughter the Pincess Louisa, were expected to arrive in England on Sunday evening, June 26.

FRANCE.—Some changes are announced in the Ministry. A remarkable statement is current that the Emperor intends to submit the question of peace or war with Russia to the vote of the people. On the other hand it was rumoured, but not authentically, that the French Government had a copy of the Russian manifesto ten days since, and in conjunction with England, had recommended the Porte to accede to its terms in the form of a note, instead of a treaty. If this be so, the business is at once settled.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family. The Emperor assumes himself sole master of the family. His consent is necessary to the marriage or divorce of any Bonaparte. No Bonaparte must go further than 75 leagues from home, without permission, and the Emperor may punish them by arrest or exile.

Monsignor Garibaldi, the Pope's Nuncio, was buried with great pomp. All the Foreign Ministers attended.

PRUSSIA.—It is now understood that in its late note, the Berlin Cabinet takes a neutral attitude, and cautiously refrains from approving the conduct of the Czar, although family relations exist between the reigning families of Prussia and Russia.

The marriage of Prince Albert of Saxony, eldest son of Prince John, and presumptive heir to the throne, with Princess Wasa, was celebrated on Saturday at Dresden, according to the rites of the Roman Church.

ITALY.—Considerable excitement is appearing in Lombardy and central Italy, from the prospect of war in the East, and Mazzini being reported again in Switzerland. Austria has a large camp near Varesa. It is reported that the Swiss troops in the King's pay will be withdrawn by orders from the Republic. Another miracle working Virgin Mary is announced.

RUSSIA.—The statement from St. Petersburg of the 14th, that no final resolution respecting the occupation of the Danube will be taken until an answer from the Porte refusing finally, be received, keeps matters in protracted suspense. The time allowed for acceptance expired on the 16th, and on the 24th this despatch reached Paris:—"Constantinople, 16th.—Ultimatum finally rejected by the Porte." The Policy of Russia was surmised to be to exhaust the resources of Turkey, by causing an immense outlay for defence. It was several times reported during the week, that the Russians had entered Moldavia, and were proceeding to Bucharest; but this was doubtful, on account of great freshets in the Danube. The plains were overflowed, and the mouths of the rivers so incumbered with sand that the commander of the flotilla had declared the attempt dangerous. The Emperor reviewed the Baltic fleet at Cronstadt on the 12th. Menchikoff is named Governor of the Crimea. Odessa advices of the 5th, say that prices of Grain had risen, owing to the purchases made for the Russian troops.

The emperor of Russia is negociating for the purchase of the American steamers Humboldt and Franklin, to be added to the Russian navy. $950,000 had been offered.

The great object of Russia, as also of the Russian party in Vienna, is to break up the coalition between France and England. To effect this purpose, articles are forwarded to the *Augsburg Gazette*, in which the disinterestedness of the motives that have dictated the present policy of England is violently impugned. As usual, England is represented as the fosterer and champion of the revolutionary faction.

TURKEY.—The following was the reply sent by the four Ambassadors to Reschid Pasha, when consulted in the first instance respecting the demands of Menchikoff:—

"May 21st, 1853.—The representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria and Prussia, in reply to the desire expressed by his Excellency Redschid Pacsha to learn their views on the draught of a note communicated by Prince Menchikoff, are of the opinion that on a question which touches so nearly the liberty of action and sovereignty of his Majesty the Sultan, his Excellency Reschid Pasha is the best judge of the course which ought to be adopted, they do not consider themselves authorized in the present circumstances to give any advice on the subject."

The events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The number of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the boiling point.

General Dembinski has written a letter to the *Journal des Debats*. "I should be happy and flattered," adds the General, "If an offer of service was made to me by a Sovereign (the Sultan), to whom I not only owe gratitude, but whom I also regard as a sovereign possessed of the most noble heart, the most just, and the most worthy of being served; nevertheless, I have not made an offer of service, for several reasons, which it is useless now to enumerate, but principally in the interest of a cause to which I am entirely devoted; for he who offers himself, is bound to execute the will of others. Now, I have sufficient experience in war to desire, that my own views in it should be carried out, and of which I could not be sure, until I had been spontaneously called upon.

The following is set forth as the total of the troops of the Ottoman Empire:—

ARMY.	Men.
Regular active army	138,680
(Reserve)	138,680
Irregular troops	61,500
Auxiliary contingents	110,000
Total	448,860

NAVY.

6 sail of the line, of from 70 to 90 guns, and from 600 to 900 men.
11 frigates, of 52 to 64 guns, 400 to 500 men.
12 corvettes, from 18 to 48 guns, 150 to 260 men.
4 brigs, from 12 to 18 guns, 100 to 150 men.
6 steam-frigates, from 450 to 800 horse-power.
22 cutters, schooners, and other small craft.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—The Prince Mirza Mohammed has arrived from Teheran on a special mission from the Shah of Persia.

Persia declares favorably towards the Porte. The Sultan's health is very delicate.

From Djiddah, accounts say that late events at Constantinople have produced a profound sensation throughout Arabia. The numbers of pilgrims that are assembled at Mecca, and all the native tribes, wait but the signal to commence the war. Religious fanaticism has reached the boiling point.

EGYPT.—At Alexandria the people are afraid of being involved in the Turkish war; and, just now, trade is bad, owing to the Nile being lower than it has been for thirty years. The inconvenience to which merchants have been subjected, in consequence of being unable to get forward their produce, has been very great indeed.

CHINA.—The Daily News via Singapore, learns that at Shanghae, the British residents were intensely alarmed, and had enrolled volunteers for self-defence, and landed guns from the ships. The American residents also held meetings, and appointed a committee to act. The British agent was firm in his resolve to preserve neutrality, but the Americans had given direct aid to the Chinese Executive. The armed brig Science, manned by Americans, and chartered by the Imperialists, attempted to pass up the river to Nankin, but grounded and became a total wreck. The Susquehannah frigate attempted to reach the City, but was compelled to return for want of water.

AUSTRALIA.—Australia news to the middle of March has been received. The Melbourne mines continued productive. Gold 76s. Abundance of coal had been discovered at Portland. Emigration uninterrupted. One steamer had started up Murray river, navigable for a thousand miles.

Accounts from New Zealand report rich gold discoveries, and also copper mines.

The Military Camp at Chobham.

The review and sham fight of Tuesday took place in the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, the Court, and an amazing concourse of more than 100,000 people as eye-witnesses. The Queen, with her usual punctuality, arrived on the ground at 11 o'clock precisely, proceeding by carriage through Portnal-park, the seat of Colonel Challoner, to the Common. The show of equestrians formed a striking feature of the day's display. In no country but our own, probably, could an occasion of the kind have collected together so many well-mounted gentlemen and ladies—all so evidently at home in the saddle. The Queen's approach was announced by each battalion firing three rounds from the right, the Horse Artillery and the batteries also saluting. Her Majesty, on arriving at the common, left her carriage, and mounted a splendid charger. She wore on her riding hat a plume of military feathers, and looked remarkably well. Prince Albert, in Field Marshal's uniform, rode on her left, and the King of Hanover, his horse led by one of his Aides-de-Camp, on the right. Lord Hardinge with a brilliant staff, preceded the Royal personages; and in front of him was Lord Seaton, the general in command of the division, also attended by his staff. The *cortege* was led on by a guard of Honour, formed by a detachment of Life Guards. A blaze of uniforms, among which some Hanoverian and Prussian were conspicuous, followed immediately behind her Majesty, and then came a throng of equestrians and some few carriages. It is quite impossible to exaggerate the brilliancy of the scene as the Royal party at a slow pace, passed from regiment to regiment, drawn up each on its respective parade ground, the band of each saluting them with the National Anthem and presenting arms. The Queen seemed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the occasion, and saluted the troops with almost soldier-like precision. She passed close along the line, and appeared to examine narrowly the appearance and discipline of the men. The Camp has in front a horseshoe shape, the wings being thrown forward while the centre recedes, and the whole follows very much the disposition of the ridge, which here runs in a succession of undulating heights across the Common. The Royal party first inspected the Cavalry on the extreme right, the brigade of Foot Guards, then the two brigades of Infantry, and lastly the Artillery. The camp of the rifles terminates the position on the left.

When the inspection of the troops had terminated, they all marched off to the rear of the Camp, and, following the line of road which descends towards Chobham-place, took up a sheltered position under the brow of the hill, the three brigades forming three contiguous open columns,—the Guards on the left, the 2nd Brigade next it, the 1st Brigade on the right side of that again, and the cavalry and Horse Artillery still farther on. While this force, concealed on the western verge of the proposed battle-field, awaits the signal to commence hostilities, its intrepid foe descends from the heights called Flutter's hill, on the east, and pushes forward until its advanced posts occupy an enclosure which affords the requisite shelter for skirmishers. There they might be seen, squatted in ditches or ensconsed behind turf walls, apparently crouching, like so many partridges, from the observation of the Guards, whose lofty bear-skin caps might just be distinguished in front of them. About noon the Royal party took up a position on the high ground immediately behind the encampment of the 2nd Brigade; and here, also, as affording the best view, the largest number of spectators had collected. Beneath them lay an extensive hollow tract of land, the whole of which was readily commanded by the eye, so that every movement of the troops could be distinctly seen when once they left the covered position which they had taken up. Flutter's-hill, and the neighborhood of it, were also covered with multitudes of people, who watched with all anxiety for the moment when hostilities would commence. For a time nothing was to be seen but single aides-de-camp galloping desperately from point to point beneath, and far off in the distance the cavalry stealing eastwards to turn the left wing of the enemy. But suddenly the scene changed. The skirmishers of the 42nd led the attack, descending from the heights, and opened a fire upon the men who occupied the enclosure in the hollow. Availing themsleves of every shelter, and, where exposed, rushing forward until they secured cover, the Highlanders, after a hard struggle, managed to dislodge the enemy's skirmishers, who retired, covered by their artillery. At length, what with the cavalry manœvering on the extreme right, to turn its position, and the artillery, on the heights in the rear, covering the attack, and the three brigades pushing forvard with the most headlong vehemence, the foe was driven back to Flutter's-hill. No cavalry charge was made, the ground, probably, not admitting of it. The crowds of people who had collected on Flutter's-hill now found themselves, to their great dismay, in the thick of the fight. The close fire of blank cartridge they stood tolerably well. When they saw the Grenadiers, the Coldstreams, and the Fusiliers—old familiar friends—coming at their position, with fixed bayonets, and at a charge, they felt uncomfortable, but did not give way much. The 73d and 42nd, however, put them completely to the rout, and with their discomfiture all traces of resistance disappeared. The regiments now brought their right shoulders forward by companies, the cavalry moving to the front, and the whole force defiled past Her Majesty in quick time, and in open columns of companies, their bands playing as they saluted. This was by far the finest feature of the day's proceedings, and must have struck every one who witnessed it as a really splendid sight, the presence of the Sovereign, and of so many thousands of her subjects, enhancing the influence which well-disciplined and effective troops, representing the flower of the British army, naturally exercise over the mind.

The sham fight and return to the camp did not occupy altogether much more than two hours, and the enemy, which the Chobham army overthrew so signally on the occasion, consisted of 100 Sappers and Miners, 100 Welch Fusiliers, and the cavalry farriers. Such a force only served to indicate, in the vaguest way, how battles are lost. The advance of the division, also, was too uninterrupted and easy to give more than a very general idea how battles are won. The only square formed was that of the small retreating band on Flutter's-hill. The cavalry did not charge once, and never showed in strength on the field until the very close, when they led the way in defiling past the Queen. The charge of infantry was a very fine sight, but, unfortunately, it was made up an ascent so steep, that the Guards were completely checked in the middle of it. Both yesterday and on Friday, military men have been loud in their praises of the battalion of Rifles now at Chobham. They certainly are a most efficient-looking force.

At the close of the sham fight, the troops returned to camp, and Her Majesty and the Prince having, with their illustrious guests partaken of luncheon in the Royal tent, left for town. The spectators also rapidly dispersed, and by five o'clock the vast tide of population that had flowed in upon the barren heath had almost entirely despersed.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company was held on Monday last, when Messrs. John Duncan, Thomas Vaughan, Wm. Leavitt, Robert Robertson, George L. Lovett, Edwards Hippisley and Henry Chubb were elected Directors for the ensuing year. And at a meeting of the Directors on the following day, John Duncan, Esq., was re-elected President of the Board.

MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company was held yesterday, when Messrs. F. A. Wiggins, John Ward, J. V. Thurgar, Wm. Parks, D. J. McLaughlin, John Wishart, Edward Sears, George Carvill and G. W. Worrall, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the Board took place this forenoon, when John Ward, Esquire, was elected President.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday last, at Quaco, by which two lives were lost. It appears that Mr. Barnard Nugent, and two lads, about 16 years of age, named William Powers and Charles O'Hara, went out fishing in a small skiff below the Light House, when the boat was swamped. Wm. Marchbank and Duncan Calder succeeded in saving Powers, but the other two were unfortunately drowned. Nugent leaves a wife and nine small children.—*New-Br.*

LITERATURE.

"HOPE DEFERRED, NOT LOST;—A Narrative of Missionary efforts in South America, in connection with the Patagonian Missionary Society."—Edited by the REV. GEORGE PAKENHAM DESPARD, B. A., Honorary Secretary. [London:—SEELEYS, Fleet-street, and others.—18 mo., Cloth, pp. 467.]

A copy of this truly interesting work has been placed in our hands for notice, by a gentleman of this City, to whom the author has transmitted a few copies, for the purpose of making the work known to the public in this Province. It will be remembered, that sometime last year, our newspapers contained a melancholy narrative, copied from the London *Times*, of the discovery on the coast of Terra del Fuego, of the remains of Capt. Allen Gardiner, R. N., Mr. Williams, (Surgeon) Mr. Maidment, and their associates, who had devoted themselves to Missionary labour in that inhospitable region, and all of whom had perished from starvation. The discovery was made by Capt Morshead, of H. M. S. Dido; and a very brief sketch of the said occurrences, together with a few short extracts from the Diary of the lamented Capt. Gardiner, were published in the London Times of April 29th, 1852; with the expectation that the Admiralty would afterwards publish the more circumstantial details contained in Captain Morshead's despatches to that Board. This, however, has never been done; and the present volume therefore contains a full account of every thing relating to the melancholy disaster. It comprises a history of the formation and operations of the Patagonian Missionary Society, which owes its existence to the fervent zeal of the late Captain Gardiner, its first Missionary and martyr, who was unwearying in his pious and self-denying exertions, to impart the light of Gospel truth to the benighted savages of the southernmost point