[From A. F. & D. Mackay's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL JULY 31.—Since our Annual Circular, dated 1st February, 136 vessels, 98,808 tons register, wood-laden, have arrived from British North America, viz, 43 from Quebec, 59 from St. John, N. B., and 34 from other ports; at the same date last year, 81 vessels, 63,549 tons had arrived.

PINE TIMBER.—From St John, N. B., the arrivals are fully equal to the demand, and 18 inch average is saleable at from 19 1-2d to 20d. per foot. Of Lower Port the arrivals have been comparatively small, viz, 269 logs against 3,182. No sales of this latter are reported.

HARDWOOD.—St John Birch of 14 inch average has been sold at 17d. and 16 inch at 20d. per foot. Other kinds in proportion as in quality and dimensions.

N. B. AND N. S. PINE AND SPRUCE DEALS.—The import of these since the 1st February has amounted to 1,452,431 pieces, against 943,709 in the same period of last year. For the best St. John shipments there is but little alteration in value since our last; they are still worth from £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d. although sales of Richibucto and other Lower Port cargoes have been made at £6 15s. per standard.

CONVERSION TO ROMANISM.—The Derry *Sentinel* announces that the Rev. O'Connor, rector of Culdaff, has written a letter to the effect that he has become a convert to Romanism, and therefore resigns the living to the patron, the Marquis of Donegal. In taking this step the revd. pervert refers to "the purifying wave of the Catholic Church having passed over him." But the Derry paper remarks—

"The time chosen by Mr. O'Connor to desert the Protestant faith is rather inopportune. The Bishop had concluded his proofs in the suit instituted by his lordship to degrade him of his *status* as a clergyman of the Church of England and deprive him of his benefice, to which, by the judgement given in the Court of Queen's Bench, he had no legal claim. The case was almost ripe for hearing; but, instead of meeting the gravest accusations against his character, he has abandoned the Ecclesiastical Court, and taken refuge to the Church of Rome. This is the last phase in a career as chequered and eventful as many that have already secured their respective biographers."

An Armagh paper, noticing the secession, says that the suit will be continued until Mr. O'Connor is legally degraded.

NAPLES.—Neapolitan love of novelty has had another subject of curiosity this week in the details of a murder committed by a priest. This victim of celibacy had an inamorata, who had borne him two children; it was found convenient to get rid of her, and she was married to some man; but the attentions of the priest were continued after marriage, and the husband was jealous. *Aided, therefore, by the woman, the priest strangled him in bed.* A carriage had been ordered, and the priest, with his victim in a box, was about to start at two o'clock in the morning for Nola, where it was intended to conceal the body. The expedition, however, attracted the curiosity of some gendarmes who were passing at that hour, and the body was discovered. The new laws treat a priest, though a murderer, delicately, by reason of his being full of the holy spirit, and he will be tried with closed doors.—*Letter in London Daily News.*

Manifestoes hostile to the Neapolitan government continued to be circulated.

SARDINIA.—The legislative session opened on the 27th of January and closed yesterday. This session affords a brilliant proof of the progress made by our country in a short space of time in the practice of representative institutions. The laws for the fortification of Alessandria, the transfer of the naval arsenal to La Spezia, and the new law on military conscription, have provided for the organisation of the national forces and defence. The law which abolishes the usury law, is a new step in economical science. The laws on public instruction, on ground rents, on the reform of prisons, and many others, have consecrated important improvements in public administration. We will conclude with mentioning the law for the Ligurian Railroad, extending from the frontier line of the Var to that of Modena, and the law for the perforation of Mount Cenis—a colossal project worthy of ancient Rome or modern England.—*Piedmontese Gazette.*

FRANCE.—The press of France still continues to feel the iron power of the despotic ruler of that country. The *Foi Bretonne*, a journal published at St. Brieue, Cotes du Nord, has been suspended for two months, for stating that the elections were a victory for Government which was gained on a battle-field where there was no adversary. A sufficiently absurd statement, it must be confessed, and which, it was scarcely worth while to have noticed.—The persecution of Protestants continues to rage as fierce as ever.

HOLLAND.—The second chamber of Holland has voted the principal clauses of the bill on primary instruction. In spite of the opposition of the exclusive Protestants, this bill ratifies the principle of tolerance, and the independence of the state establishments as regards the Church.

HOLLAND.—The *Echo* of Hague says: "We have now before us the three bills for the the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, just presented by Minister of Colonies to second Chamber. From rapid examination, according to their projects, Government will disburse a sum exceeding twelve millions florins to purchase slaves, who are afterwards to be allowed to continue work for their masters as previously, or to labor under the direction of public functionaries, but they are not to regain their real liberty until they shall have reimbursed expenses of their pretended emancipation, and shall, besides, have obtained consent of authorities."

SWEDEN.—King Oscar set out for Stroe,—his health is sufficiently restored to enable him to preside at the Council of State. The Regency had delegated to it the highest powers in the kingdom.

ITALY.—It seems, according to some of the Italian papers, that Mazzini was opposed to the recent abortive attempt at insurrection in the Italian States; but, that a few of the more reckless of the conspirators declared themselves in favour of an immediate appeal to arms.

PORTUGAL.—The Cortes were closed on the 11th inst. by his Majesty Pedro V. The new papal concordat has been voted by the Chamber of Peers, giving very large powers to the Church.

LOSS OF THE BARK MONASCO.

NARRATIVE OF THE SURVIVORS.

The American bark Monasco, Captain Dailey, started on the 13th day of June, from Gottenburg, with 61 Swedish passengers, and twelve officers and seamen for New York. There were seven families on board; the remainder were single persons, women predominating. Captain Dailey's wife was with him. Nothing of special moment occurred until the 21st day of July. About 11½ o'clock at night, the bark struck light on the port bow; she was then going only about four knots an hour. It was very dark and foggy at the time, and although a good look out was kept, nothing could be perceived before she struck. The disaster occurred in the mate's watch. The captain ran up immediately from below, without waiting to dress, and jumping into the quarter-boat, which hung on the davits placed his wife beside him, and shouted, "Haul the main braces, we have struck an iceberg." The sailors sprang to obey his orders, and the passengers ran out from the houses on deck, and lent their assistance. Some of the sailors ran forward and lifted up the fore hatch, to see if the water was gaining on the ship. They found that the water was already over the water casks. Some of the passengers and sailors worked at the pumps, while others assisted in launching the long-boat, which laid on the top of the forecastle. Capt. Dailey, during this time, remained in the quarter-boat with his wife, and called upon the steward to bring him water and provisions, which he did. Some of the sailors and passengers tried to get into the quarter-boat with the captain, but he said, "Don't come here, or I will shoot you." We cannot say whether he had any weapons, but think that the steward, at his request, brought him some.

The long-boat was got out and launched, after much severe labor in safety. We could not tell what object we had struck; we could only see something tall and murky looming up through the mist, and believed that it was an iceberg. The ship began to sink rapidly, and Capt. Dailey, with three or four persons in the quarter-boat, tried to lower her into the water; but found that they could not, on account of the nearness of the vessel to the object on which he had struck. The Captain then, finding he could not launch it, got out of the quarter-boat, ran to the port side of the vessel with his wife, and descending by the mizen chains with her, they were taken into to the long-boat by the mate and others. The steward, who had been fitting out the quarter-boat with water and provisions to save the captain and his wife, now held a lantern in the mizzen rigging to enable them to get safely into the boat. No sooner had he and his wife got into the boat, which was now pretty well loaded (sixteen persons having taken refuge in it,) than he cried, "Shove her off from the ship." The steward climbed up in the mizzen rigging with his lantern, and cried, "Oh, Captain, are you going to leave me here? Captain Dailey will you leave me here?" This he repeated several times in tones of painful entreaty. The Captain said nothing more than "Shove off the boat," which we did, as it was deeply laden, and would have been in danger of going down with the ship. We shoved off a little from the bark, leaving the passengers at work at the pumps for dear life. One of them jumped overboard from the bows and tried to reach the boat; but he perished in the attempt. Several of the sailors only reached us by swimming.

We afterwards learned from one of the survivors of the vessel that the passengers, when they found themselves deserted by the officers and sailors, calmly left the pumps, and went into their cabins, apparently resigned to their fate. We laid during the night about half a mile from the ship, but could not see it. We supposed that some of the people might be saved in the morning. The weather was very calm, or we never should have survived. At dawn, the fog having disappeared, we could see land, and found that the ship had struck on a rock (as we subsequently learned) off Corbin Head, about six miles from a fishery called "Burin," in Burin County, Newfoundland. We also found that our vessel had not entirely sunk, but had gone down head foremost. The rigging was all standing as we had left it, and the ship was submerged forward about half way up the foresail, and the stern was five or six feet out of the water, but wet by the spray. We found two passengers and the steward alive in the starboard mizzen rigging; all of the rest were drowned. It was about half an English mile from the vessel to where we could land with the boat.

We towed ashore and landed twelve of our people, including the captain and his wife, and the other four took the boat back to the bark and saved the steward and the two passengers. The rock against which the bark struck was at least three times higher than her mainmast and quite perpendicular. About three hours after landing we succeed in hailing a fishing Schr. which came to our assistance. Capt. Dailey said he did not know where he was, and supposing that the island was inhabited by wild peoples was very anxious to get away. He had previously sent three persons to reconnoiter, to see if there were any Indians about. They went armed with knives and sticks at his suggestion, but did not meet with any adventure. The captain of the schooner told him that it was Corbin Head, on which he lost his vessel, and that the place was is habited by civilized people. We got our breakfast on board the schr. and then went ashore again. The people belonging to the schooner then set to work to save the sails and rigging of the bark, in which they were soon assisted by the crews of half a dozen other schooners which shortly after came along. We walked to Burin, a man accompanying us to show us the path. It was a little scattered village of fishermen's dwellings, and contained three churches. The people received us very kindly, and furnished us with food, lodging and other necessaries. We arrived there on Wednesday morning, and left on Saturday afternoon in the same fishing schooner we had first hailed for St. Peters Miquelon, Newfoundland, a distance of fifty miles. The American Consul at St. Peters kindly gave us some clothes and food, and put us on board the French brig Louis Giles, for New York. We sailed from St. Peters on Monday, the 27th of July, and arrived here yesterday. The captain and his wife remained at St. Peters, saying that they would go to Halifax, and thence home to the United States.

The captain said, in reference to the disaster, that he had no idea he was near land. By his reckoning he should have been 120 miles off shore.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS MONTMORENCI AND QUEBEC.—The Montreal *Pilot* says that the steamer Quebec left Quebec on Tuesday, with 74 cabin passengers, principally American tourists, and about 100 emigrants. About quarter past 11 o'clock at night, when just leaving the Traverse and entering Lake St. Peter, the steamer Montmorenci was observed ahead. The Quebec continued on her course, and Captain Rudolf, noticing that the Montmorenci was heading directly towards his boat, rung the bell and shouted out to the pilot, "Hard a port! are you into us?" They took no heed to this, and in a few minutes the two boats came into collision, striking bow to bow; when they struck, all the crew of the Montmorenci jumped on board of the Quebec, with the exception of Capt. Ross, who remained. The Montmorenci sunk within five minutes after the collision. Capt. Ross was probably taken off by the dredge boat which was at work in the lake. The excitement on board the Quebec was for a few minutes as great as it was on board the ill-fated steamer Montreal; and had it not been for the self-possession of Capt. Rudolf, some lives might have been lost. The Quebec is not at all injured. Just a week before the Montmorenci came in collision with the Victoria while the latter was on her way to Quebec.

A PRIEST IN GAOL.—The *Courrier du Canada* states that a Frenchman calling himself the Rev. Father Charles Lafayette, dressed in the habit of a priest and passing himself as a missionary, has visited St. Anne des Monts and other parishes, obtaining money from the people under false pretences; and that paper recommended magistrates to arrest him as a vagabond. We learn from the *Ere Nouvelle* that Father Lafayette is now detained in the gaol of Three Rivers. He is described as a man over thirty years of age, of delicate complexion, who asserts that he is a priest, and dresses as such. On Sunday he went from Three Rivers to the St. Maurice Forges, where he remained over night, and extremely gratified, by his prayers and preaching, the country people, who were in raptures at his visit. He was, however, afterwards arrested, under false pretences. He says he is a native of Alsace, in France, where he entered the priesthood, and has exercised for three years past his ministry in Cohoes, New York. He appears to be an educated man, well acquainted with the duties of an ecclesiastic, and provided with his breviary. Some, however, think that they recognize him as a French Canadian from St. Roch, Quebec, named L'Heureaux, and educated in the Seminary of Quebec, who found the gown of a priest the best cloak for his impostures.—*Montreal Witness.*

FROM MEXICO.—The Presidential election had taken place, and from the partial returns that had come in it was not doubted that Comonfort had been elected President, and Senor Benito Juarez, a *progressista* or ultra liberal, Chief Justice. There is no office of Vice President under the Mexican constitution, and in case of death or incapacity to serve of the President the Chief Justice succeeds to the executive power. This election has some significance in the fact that though the ultra liberals were strong enough to carry the election of the second officer of the republic, they could not bring a candidate into the field against George Comonfort, though they had opposed his policy as not being sufficiently progressive. The new administration, therefore, will be a blending of the *moderado* elements represented by General Comonfort, and through him defining and controlling the policy of the country, and the *progressista* or liberal party, who will support the administration while urging it on in the path of reform.

The several parties in Mexico are now gathering round Comonfort and Santa Anna as representative men, and there is no small probability of an early struggle for power between them. Indeed, the latest advices from that republic state that a *pronunciamento* had taken place at Tlalphan in favor of Santa Anna, which was causing the government some uneasiness. The motto of this party is, "Religion and Vested Rights," while the others raise that of "Order and Progress."

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—The Liverpool Reform Association has just issued a powerful pamphlet against the Hudson's Bay Company's pretensions—calling upon all England to send in petitions against the Company. They speak of Labouchere as having a leaning towards the Company and say that, unless the public in England take the matter up the license will be renewed. They go for the entire abolition of the Charter.

POISONED PORK is another serious evil which should be well guarded against. Our readers are aware that the Hog Cholera has been very prevalent in the West during the past winter. A distiller in Kentucky has published a letter in the Ohio *Farmer*, in which he says he has discovered an effectual remedy for the hog cholera, which has been prevailing so extensively at the West. His remedy is, as soon as he finds the hogs beginning to get sick or to die, to mix a quantity of arsenic with their food, and that invariably makes them healthy again, the powerful mineral poison in the arsenic overcoming the vegetable poison in the still slops. If his statement is correct, what must be the character of the pork of the arsenic and strychnine fed hogs?

IN A HURRY.—There was quite a disturbance in Brooklyn last week Monday evening. A man named Savage buried his wife on Saturday, and wanted to marry another woman on Monday, but the priest objected. The neighbors ascertained the fact and pelted his house with stones, breaking the windows and smashing the doors.

SUGAR is coming down, and as to flour, the Louisville Courier says one thousand barrels have been contracted for, deliverable in that city next March at $4,50 per barrel.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—The freight train of cars arriving from Montreal on Monday evening last was propelled violently against some stationary cars, at one end of which stood a nurse of Mr. Walmsley, Mail Conductor, who had charge of an infant child belonging to that gentleman. The child was in a small hand-carriage, and the nurse was leaning against a large post set in the ground which the cars struck and dislodged. The girl was flung to some distance, and the child caught by its clothing and carried for several yards by the wheels of the car; but both, extraordinary to say, escaped with scarcely any injury but the extreme fright and shock.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., August 21, 1857.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 31.

Another mail from India brings indefinite and unsatisfactory news. In spite of the rather contradictory telegraphic despatches, it seems certain Delhi is not yet taken. The city has, therefore been in the hands of the mutineers for six weeks, and the Sepoys in other parts of the Bengal Presidency, encouraged by this apparent successful defiance of British power, are of course, revolting. General Barnard, who commands the force which is investing Delhi, has repulsed several sorties made by the enemy, with great loss to them. He was waiting for reinforcements and artillery; and it is currently reported that the want of ammunition had prevented an earlier assault. Meanwhile the ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and with his minister, imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy, and of course if this be the case there is an end to his Majesty's allowance, or pension, as well as to the efforts made by the Princess of Oude now in this country. The most promising feature in the intelligence just received, is that the native armies in Bombay and Madras still remain staunch. If this continues, the mutiny will doubtless soon be suppressed, though the retention of Delhi by the Sepoys so long is an ugly circumstance, to the bad effects of which we cannot shut our eyes.

The substance of this news had evidently reached private speculators on the Stock Exchange on the morning of the 28th, and the funds in consequence fell one-half per cent. The newspaper advices were received in the evening, too late for third or fourth editions, or for the evening papers. It is hardly credible, however, that at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 29th, just before the House of Commons adjourned, Lord Palmerston announced, in reply to Mr. Spooner, that the Government were in possession of no official despatches, telegraphic or otherwise. All they knew on the subject was from private sources.—The news so anxiously awaited did not of course arrive in time for the debate which took place on the subject on the evening of the 27th. Mr. Disraeli on that occasion made a famously long speech which occupied three hours in delivery, and was well received. It displayed consummate knowledge and skill, but comparatively indifferent observers will be pardoned for thinking that greater brevity would have added to its merits. It was proved beyond question in the course of the debate which followed, that the Indian Government had received the most ample warnings of the disaffected and disorganized state of the Bengal native army, but had been restrained by a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy from attempting improvements. Sir Charles Napier's letters on the subject are quite prophetic. In one of them, he called attention to the necessity of guarding Delhi by an adequate force of Europeans (12,000) considering that it was the treasury, the arsenal, and the capital of Upper India. How the authorities could have left such a place unguarded even by a single European regiment is inexplicable. They have themselves to blame, however, that in consequence the mutineers were by the last accounts much better provided with artillery and with ammunition than the Queen's forces. Reverting to Mr. Disraeli, the result of Monday's discussion must have been rather mortifying to Him. He moved for certain papers, not that he wanted them particularly, all he wanted being an opportunity to speak; but Lord John Russell seized the occasion to rush in, and carried almost unanimously an amendment pledging the House to support Her Majesty's Ministers in suppressing the disturbances, and in restoring permanent tranquillity to India. This was "a move" which the leader of the Opposition could hardly have anticipated.

If the Indian news did not over-ride all other foreign intelligence, that from China would be thought of importance. Our gun-boats, it seems, have arrived, and have soon given an account of the enemy. They have destroyed the whole Chinese fleet in two severe engagements, but this has not been achieved without loss. The Chinese fought with unusual obstinacy, and 83 of our men, including Major Kearney, who was killed, were either killed or wounded.

The proceedings in Parliament during the week have not been over interesting, after the debate on India. On that occasion the House was full, and subsequently the attendance has been pretty good. The gossip of the House has been very lively, and there has been much speculation as to the future, some arguing that the Premier will prorogue Parliament as quick as he can with decency; others on the other hand, contending that there will be no real recess, but that, with short intervals, Parliament will be kept sitting. Palmerston is not the man for the latter course, and therefore we may look for an early breaking up.

The French and Italian refugees now in London are supremely indignant at the aspersions cast on them by the *Moniteur*. They deny all complicity in the late attempt, or rather projected attempt, to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. Ledru Rollin is in a fury of excitement; denouncing the charge as a villainous lie, got up for political purposes, with a view to induce the English Government to adopt stringent measures with regard to political offenders seeking an asylum in this country. Report says that the Government is listening favorably to the representations of France and Austria on these matters. We hope not, for the British people will never part with this glorious prerogative.

Baron Rothschild was re-elected for the city of London on the 28th, without opposition. The proceedings were of no absorbing interest, not even excepting the magnificent speech of Mr. Alderman Wier, the Baron's seconder. Lord John Russell's bill stands pretty much where it did;—there is hardly any chance of even passing it thro' the Commons, and unless it reaches the Lords before the 7th of August, they will not consent even to entertain it. Baron Rothschild evidently supposes that Lord John Russell has some more in reserve, supposing his bill to be lost; but the only alternative seems to be to seat the Jews by resolution of the Commons, disregarding altogether the Upper House. From what has transpired however, it is evident that such a course, with all the inconveniences it would entail, would be opposed not only by the Conservatives, but by the government and all the more moderate whigs. The 20th of August is now spoken of for the prorogation, but so much public business remains to be done that as yet the end of the session cannot safely be predicted.

There seems to have been no grounds for the statement that Mrs. Bacon had confessed the poisoning of her mother-in-law at Stamford. On the 25th the male prisoner was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death, though it is supposed he will escape with penal servitude for the remainder of his days. The circumstances of the case are altogether peculiar, and, as we have on a former occasion remarked, but for the surfeit of remarkable crimes which the public have had of late, it would at once take its place among our *causes celebres*. The crime was committed two years ago. The body being exhumed, undoubted evidences were discovered that arsenic had been administered. Then again the symptoms exhibited by the deceased before death, were those of arsenical poisoning, though death could not be so certainly connected with the administration of the deadly drug as to warrant the charge of murder. The prisoner was therefore indicted for administering "with intent." As for motive, that was shown to consist in the wish to succeed to some house property which the deceased possessed; and the prisoner was proved to have purchased arsenic on false pretences just previous to the death. Altogether the evidence as published does not seem so satisfactory as could be wished, though the jury only took five minutes to consider their verdict, and the Judge expressed his concurrence in their decision. Bacon's escapes previously have been narrow. He was tried for arson and acquitted; he was charged with the murder of his children at Walworth, and escaped through the confession of his wife.

The Surrey Gardens are just now the scene of an interesting festival, as it is called. Poor old Mrs. Seacole, the Crimean suttler, whose unrecompensed services to the sick, the wounded, and the dead, there earned the title of "Mother of the Soldiers," is being set up in life again by a series of four musical performances, the full proceeds of which will be applied in her favor. It will be remembered that the kindly old creature lost her all in the Crimea upon the conclusion of peace, which saved others but ruined her, and that she subsequently passed through the Bankruptcy Court.—Her friends, the soldiers, as they were in duty bound to do, then took up her cause, and the result is seen in the congregation of eleven military bands, a chorus, and an ensemble of 1000 performers, who produced an enormous crash in the National Anthem, each bar of which is marked by a display of cannon. If this be not doing Mrs. Seacole honor, what is? Loud acclamations from the immense audiences assembled greet the old lady every evening, and she rises amidst the lords and gentlemen by whom she is surrounded, and bows and smiles, happy as a Queen in the midst of grateful and loyal subjects. When Mrs. Seacole has got, to use a common phrase, "a new rig out" she intends embarking for India. The neighborhood of Delhi will be the next scene of her operations, and as she is by birth a Creole, she will probably be enabled to stand the climate.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer *Columbia*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 17th instant, bringing dates up to the time of her sailing.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs were very dull, showing a slight decline. All sorts of lard had advanced six-pence.

Coffee dull and slightly lower. Tea firm.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 90 1-8 to 90 1-4.

In Parliament Lord Panmure introduced a Bill authorizing the embodiment of the Militia without calling Parliament together. He also announced his intention of increasing the rank and file of the army.

Lord Brougham made a speech in favour of extending the franchise.

Eugene Sue is dead.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople has suspended diplomatic relations with Turkey on account of the Moldavian question.

GOODWOOD RACES.—Thursday the 30th of July decided the most interesting Goodwood Cup the lovers of the turf have seen for many years, the field having been fairly designated an "Exhibition of the Horses of all Nations,"—the issue tried being whether the English racer could maintain his supremacy against all comers. The illustrious strangers included Florin, Potocki, and Monarque, French bred; and Pryor and Princess from America. Among the natives were Fazzolette, Fisherman, Pretty Boy, Melissa, Anton, and Gemma di Vergy. The French horse Monarque was the winner; Risober and Fisherman, English horses, second and third, and the American horses were placed fifth and sixth. On the day before the race the betting was 4 to 1 against Gemma di Vergi; 6 to 1 each against Arsenal and Florin; 13 to 1 against Risober. Fisherman a chance was considered to depend on his running for the Stakes, and in this race the betting was 8 to 1 against him, and taken. The winner of the Goodwood cup was predicted by the correspondent in Bell's Life to be Gemma di Vergy or Potocki. The latter horse is 3 years old, bred in France, and won the French Derby this year, against Fazzolette, the first favorite. Monarque is 5 years old; he had a forward position last year. We have no doubt the American horses were in "good fix" at the post, as they were backed for large amounts on this side of the Atlantic, as well as the other.

Joseph Napoleon Ney, Prince of Moskowa, died recently of apoplexy, at his residence in Germain en Laye. He was born in 1804. He was the godson of Napoleon I and Josephine, and will be succeeded in his titles by his brother, General Edgar Ney, the Emperor's intimate personal friend and "venieur."

The British schooner "Madeira Pet," sailed from Chicago for Liverpool on the 5th instant. As she was the first British schooner that sailed from Chicago for a British port, the event was attended with great demonstrations of rejoicing. Upwards of one hundred of the principle merchants of Chicago accompanied her down the river to the Lake, bands of music playing, and all the other shipping in the harbor saluting her as she passed. Her cargo was about 1000 cured hides, with which she will draw as much water as the canals between Chicago and Montreal will permit. Among her freight is also half a barrel of White Fish for the Queen, designed as a present from one of her loyal subjects at Makinac.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—FOUR YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.—The Bangor *Courier* has the particulars of a sad accident in Waterville, on Thursday last, by which four young ladies were drowned. It seems that on Thursday, seven young ladies, residing in Waterville, went into Crimmett's stream, so-called, for the purpose of bathing. The bank is quite steep, and it is supposed that one or two of them got beyond their depth, and the others were drowned in attempting to render them assistance. Instant alarm was given, and three of the bodies were found floating on the water, a short distance from the spot, and the fourth was found in the stream. They were in the water not over thirty minutes, but although efforts were made to resuscitate them were continued for several hours, they were past all help.

Two of the young ladies were daughters of Mr. B. F. Soule, and the other two daughters of Mr. Grant, a pianoforte manufacturer, at present in Bostod. Mrs. Grant rushed into the water to rescue her daughters, and was saved with much difficulty, nearly exhausted. The ages of the young ladies varied from eleven to fourteen. The place where the accident happened is a secluded one, and the young ladies had been in the habit of bathing there, for several years.—*Maine paper.*

EXERTING FOR THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.—Rumour has gained currency with in a few days that British agents are quietly engaged in the business of enlisting soldiers in this country for the purpose of replenishing the ranks of their army in India, the late defection among the native troops having rendered it necessary to increase their forces in that country with a more loyal class of soldiers. We are not at liberty to state the source of our information, but should the attempt be persevered in, there is every reason to suppose that the parties concerned in the violation of law will be arrested, and there may be a revival of another Crampton affair.—*New York Times.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We understand that the *Arabia* arrived at New York yesterday at 3 p. m.

The *Khersonese* is engaged to take out troops to India. The Emperor and Empress of France are on a visit to Queen Victoria. *Sarah Sands* and *Lebanon* are also chartered for India.

Rumours of suspension of negociations in Spanish Mexican question. Military preparation continued in Spain.

The ships with the Telegraph Cable sailed on the 5th. Every thing connected with the expedition was proved to be in perfect order, and the completion of their work was expected to be accomplished in 20 days.

The conspirators against the life of Louis Napoleon have been tried and found guilty. Troubles continue between Turkey and France.

Bishop Bloomfield, of London, is dead.

Wheat declined 2d per bushel—Cotton dull—Corn declined 1s—Breadstuffs are generally dull—Provisions firm and Tea unchanged—Consols 90. 7-8 to 91.

THE LATE BOAT RACE.—After the most shameful and uncalled-for abuse having been heaped upon our St. John oarsmen by the united press of Halifax, they are now compelled to sing another tune, and very reluctantly admit that they were beaten in a fair contest by the St. John Boat. This, however, is very whiningly conceded, as it is evident that an honest and manly confession would ill accord with their late abuse and braggadocia, and sundry *ifs* are conspicuous in their acknowledgements: One paper says that *if* the boats had had a little further to go, the contest would have terminated differently; another, that *if* the thwarts of their boat had been a little further aft, there is no doubt but victory would have been declared for Halifax; and another, that *if* their boat had not been badly steered, they *certainly* would have won the race! The sum and substance of which, it is to be presumed means, that *if* the Saint John boat had not come in ahead, Halifax would have claimed the contest! But amongst their *ifs* they might have added, that *if* their men had been *considerably smarter* they might possibly claim to be the champion oarsmen in America!! but "Old Chebucto" is just as far from this proud position as they were in their first contest with the oarsmen of New Brunswick.

We have had no conversation with the *Neptune* men, but will presume that they are quite willing for another race whenever the Halifax men have "moved their thwarts a little further aft," and learned to "steer" their boat more correctly; and as to the third cause assigned for their misfortune, there is no doubt our oarsmen will indulge them with a course of any distance, to suit themselves; but we hope they will not consent again to run in Halifax harbor. There is just as good water and plenty of room in Digby Basin, and where both parties would be out of ken from their own immediate localities.

THE EMPEROR.—Our domestic made Steamer seems to have raised quite a little fuss on the Western line, and after such a satisfactory exhibition of her powers and speed, and the intention of her owners was announced to run her to Portland, a great reduction in the fares was forthwith posted. This, of course the travelling public will benefit by, and we should well like to see enough of business for all the steamers, and at remunerating prices. It is well said that "opposition is the life of trade," and while we bear witness to the regularity of running in the American boats, and their immense success, it is to be hoped that there is enough of the right feeling in this community, and such as will extend to the owners of the *Emperor*, such a fair share of public support as will make their enterprize remunerative. The *Emperor* is wholly of domestic manufacture, and is not surpassed in any respect by her noble competitors. The 'Emperor' and 'Adelaide' both started for Portland at the same time yesterday morning, the former reached Eastport twelve minutes before the latter. Emperor arrived at Portland 1 40 this morning; Adelaide 2 10. Time of leaving Eastport not given. This will make the Emperor's time 17 hours 40 minutes—the quickest passage on record.

Something for New Brunswick to pattern by.—The Bath *Sentinel* wishes that the business men of that City could see the advantages which would result not only to themselves personally, but the community at large, were they to invest a portion of their capital in the establishment of manufactories of different kinds. The Sentinel adds that "while we see other places encouraging and engaging in various industrial pursuits, thus adding to their own pecuniary advantage, and at the same time aiding in the prosperity of the State, our people appear to be perfectly indifferent to any business that is not directly connected with ship-building. In this particular they certainly are not wise, and this they may learn when too late."

By Proclamation published in Nova Scotia, a reward of Five Hundred Pounds is offered to the person who will make known the criminal supposed to have set fire to the Magazine in Halifax. It appears that not the slightest suspicion attaches any where for the diabolical act; and no reasonable conjecture can point to its origin otherwise.—Full particulars of the disaster will be found in our columns.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match was played at Fredericton on Saturday last, between the Fredericton Cricket Club and the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of H. M. 76th Regiment of foot, in the Officers' square, which resulted in the former being handsomely beaten. The *Head Quarters* says, after giving the scores—"thus it will be seen that the Military scored eight more than double the amount scored by the Fredericton Club, and beat the latter in one Innings with forty-one to spare! This is a tremendous beating, but it is but justice to say the Fredericton club had no practice whatever for the season until within the last week before playing the match. It cannot be denied that the Military showed some excellent play, but in the first Innings fortune was on their side while the Civilians were unfortunate, no less than four having been run out, and one stumped out in the second Innings. We understand the return match will come off very shortly."

CARLETON.—Travellers and pleasure seekers will find a Livery Stable in Carleton, plentifully supplied with elegant vehicles and fast horses, quite up to these fast times. It is owned by Mr. James E. Hamm, and situated at the north end of the Bridge. The establishment is well worthy of encouragement, and persons travelling on the Saint Andrews road, or any of the beautiful drives on the west side of the harbor, will save both time and money by calling on Mr. Hamm.

A splendid new Omnibus, from the factory in the Parish of Portland, has been started by Mr. Clarke, to run from the Ferry Landing to the Temperance Hall, on the arrival and departure of the steamers. On Sundays, at 11 o'clock, this vehicle will be run from the Hall to Manawagonish Church, affording an excellent opportunity to those wishing to attend Divine Service there.—Carleton is looking a-head fast, and we hope that before another year passes over, we shall be able to chronicle the event that a Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors have been elected for that side of the harbour.

At the commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, on th. 5th instant, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was confered on the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, Principal of the Sackville Academy, New-Brunswick.