

forget their ambitions, and aim to promote the progress and welfare of their people in the arts of peace, then will the Russian Czars, perhaps, no longer dream of a frontier which will command the Mediterranean. Russia has within itself immense resources of men, money, and the materials for war—it has no commerce at risk, and although it has a vast frontier, entirely unprotected, the fate of Napoleon's army at Moscow, it may reasonably be supposed, will serve as a warning to all future invaders. Practically, Russia is almost impregnable, and we may rest assured that no considerations of danger to his present possessions will prevent the Czar from carrying out any project upon which he may maturely determine.

The Emperor Nicholas has one incentive to a war with Turkey, which has not been heretofore alluded to, but which nevertheless is entitled to some consideration. The object of the war would commend itself to the approval of every adherent of the Greek Church, numbering some millions in Asiatic Turkey. The London correspondent of the *New York Commercial* says:

"The Greek merchants in London who are a most numerous, energetic and intelligent body are unanimous in the conviction that directly the Russian army enters Moldavia the Christian population will rise, and will not pause until they have advanced to Constantinople and driven the Turks from Europe. Let this be accomplished, they say, and although it may be at the price of a nominal submission to Russia, we will then show the Czar that submission was merely temporary.

"On the other hand there are many merchants acquainted more or less with the state of feeling in the Danubian principalities, who believe that the Greek population are not disposed to run this risk, but would prefer that the Turkish rule should die out quietly, some arrangements being meanwhile made by the united powers for the formation of a new and independent kingdom. Many days, probably, will not elapse before some light will be thrown on all this, and perhaps the news that may settle it is even now on its way."

The formation of a Greek empire, with its seat of government at Constantinople, is one of the dreams of the modern Greeks. Of this feeling, which amounts almost to enthusiasm, the Czar will shrewdly avail himself, in the event of a war, well knowing that he can at any moment crush this incipient empire and avail himself of all the advantages of the subjugation of Turkey.—*Boston Journal*.

CHINESE REBELLION.

All the rumors which I mentioned in my last letter from Hong Kong are confirmed. The rebels have advanced upon Nanking, as was anticipated, and that capital is in all probability in their hands at this moment. It is quite impossible to obtain a reliable account of their progress, as the Chinese proclamations invariably disguise the truth. The actions of the authorities are so thoroughly at variance with their public declarations that we are compelled to reject the latter entirely. On the other hand, the rumors afloat change with every hour. I can only give you what is said on both sides, without vouching for the correctness of any statement, except that of Nanking being besieged and sorely pressed, if not already taken.

The authorities of this place at first denied that the rebels had advanced upon the Imperial city.—Afterward they admitted that a rebel army of 6,000 men was encamped before the walls. Then they announced a victory of the Imperial troops, in which nine thousand of the enemy were slain. Then a second victory, in which twelve thousand were slain, and, finally, a third victory, with a slaughter of twenty thousand rebels. They now privately admit that the rebel forces amount to 60,000; but the popular rumour is that they are 200,000 strong.

The sympathies of the foreign merchants here appear to be with the insurgents, who are everywhere popular among the natives. This popularity no doubt gives rather too favourable a color to the rumors which reach us.

The course of the rebels, wherever they have been victorious, has hitherto been most politic and humane. The people have not been disturbed in their employments, private property has been respected, and the internal commerce interfered with as little as possible. Only against the Tartar mandarins and their defenders have the insurgents adopted a sanguinary course. It is rumoured that, if successful, they will observe a most liberal policy

toward foreigners, but this can hardly be more than surmise. Another report says that the leader, Ting-Tuk-Whang, has some knowledge of English. It is not doubted but that two of his Generals must have been pupils of the late missionary Gutzlaff—as is evident from certain expressions used in their "Religious Proclamation," in which they openly avow the doctrines of Christianity.

In some quarters the rebels are accused of murdering the Priests, and destroying the ancestral tombs and temples of the Chinese. This is believed to be incorrect, except in one or two instances, where they have done so in retaliation for similar outrages on the part of the Imperial commanders. It is certain, however, that they destroy all the Buddhist temples in their march, and they are said to have annihilated a college of two hundred Priests in a city in the vicinity of Nanking.

I do not remember whether I have already stated that the leader of the Revolution, Ting Tuk, is a descendant of one of the branches of the ancient Chinese, or Ming dynasty, and that his avowed object is to overthrow the present Ting, or Tartar dynasty. In fact, he is proclaimed as Emperor on the bulletins of his army, so that his cause has already risen above the dignity of a rebellion and assumes the aspect of a national war. It is Chinese against Tartar, and the people are not indifferent to the issue. Any change can hardly be for the worse; any kind of agitation is better than the dead stagnation of Chinese life. Viewed in all its aspects, this Revolution is one of the most remarkable of this Revolutionary age.—*Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune*.

REVIEW OF THE PAST MONTH.

ABROAD.—The Russian Aggression on Turkey has kept the nations of Europe in a state of excitement and agitation during the whole of the past month. Couriers have been passing and repassing by rails or steam-ships perpetually. The Russian Embassy had quitted Constantinople, and the Russian merchants were leaving the city. The Turks were mustering all their forces for vigorous defence, and the French and English fleets were in readiness to aid them. The eight days allowed for a reply to the Emperor's ultimatum would expire on the 16th June, when, if still refused, it was expected that the Russian armies would cross the Pruth, and sieze upon Moldavia & Wallachia, where the English and French could not aid in opposing them. How distressing is the thought that one man, like this ambitious emperor, can "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," involving the lives and happiness of thousands of human beings! One thing is certain—Mahomedanism must fall. It was established by the sword, and by the sword it may perish. But the object of the Russian autocrat is not so much the putting down of that imposture and the protection of the Greek Church, as the setting up of himself as monarch of the East of Europe. England and France are not likely to permit this, though Austria and Prussia dare not move. And this quarrel has been provoked by the man who pretended to be the pacifier of nations. He may, however, find more work than he expects. Hungary is close upon the scene of action, and the Poles and Italians are not far distant. Will they be quiet, should a chance offer of casting off the yoke of their despots? The Georgians and Circassians too would join in the fray, in revenge for Russian aggression upon them. But we must wait and see. Our consolation is that "The Lord reigneth."—*Baptist Reporter*.

PERSECUTION IN PIEDMONT.—Several Protestants have lately been released from prison in Piedmont. Their crime was being dissenters from the rites and faith of the Romanists. One of them thus writes: "Thank God we are out of prison. The priests were agreed, if they could have done it, to put us all to the torture; but we are all sound. Our bodies have suffered, but our spirits have rejoiced. Four months we were in the depths of the tower. I was in the darkest prison, called la Botte. Maria was near me; but we were only just able to make each other hear, and we called on one another to stand firm in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Augustine was at the top of the tower, where the severe cold made the skin of his hands and feet to burst. In these four months we have suffered great persecution from the priests."

Forty-four thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight immigrants arrived at New York during the month of June.

Advertisements.

FRASER, ENNIS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
British and Foreign Dry Goods, invite the attention of purchasers to their present Stock, which comprises every novelty of the season, in LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Coatings, Vestings, Trimmings.

House Furnishing Goods, in Cotton, Hemp, Kidderminster, and 3 ply Carpetings, Druggets, Moreens, Towelings, Sheetings, Table Cloths and Covers, Counterpanes, Netted and Worked Muslin Curtains; German and Worsted Bullion Fringes; at prices as low as any house in the trade.

Bonnets, Parasols, Bareges, Printed Muslin Dresses, Crape, Barege, and Lama Shawls, will, after the 1st July, be offered at greatly reduced prices.

A large stock of Goods is at all times kept on hand, particularly adapted to the country trade. Wholesale purchasers supplied on the most liberal terms. Homespun Cloth, Socks and Mittens, taken in exchange for goods.
King Street, (opposite St. John Hotel.) June 24.

14TH JULY.—Just received at **Gilmour's Tailoring Establishment**, King Street, per last English Steamer, a rich assortment of **VESTINGS**, consisting of Cut Figured Velvet, Fancy Figured Satin and Satin Shape, and Cloth, embossed with Velvet. Also—a good assortment of Fancy **NECK TIES**, Patent Shirt Collars, Shirts, &c. A superior piece of **BLACK SATIN**, Black Cassimere, and West of England Black Broad, always on hand.
July 14. A. GILMOUR.

NEW STYLES.

JUST received per *Admiral and Eastern* City, from New York and Boston, a large assortment of Gents. and Youths' Hungarian, Magyar, Cass, Jenny Lind, Cuban, D'Orsay, Elgin, Kossuth, and other **HATS**, comprising all the newest styles.

Gents. Panama and Leghorn Hats.
Children's Leghorn, China, Pearl, and Fancy Trimmed Felt Hats; Trunks and Valises—various qualities; Oiled Silk—a beautiful article; Children's Belts—very pretty; Peaks, Braids, Straps, Sweats, Kossuth Feathers, &c. &c.
ON HAND—our own manufacture—all kinds of Fashionable **HATS** and **CAPS**.

All the above will be disposed of Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible rates for Cash.

Hats and Caps made to order.

The highest prices paid for Shipping Furs.
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
12, North side King Street.
July 1.

M. N. POWERS, Undertaker, &c., Four Doors
North of Trinity Church, Germain Street, will attend to Funerals, and furnish every article in the line in a style superior to any Establishment in the Province, and at prices full twenty per cent less than those usually charged in the city.

N. B.—Furniture, Mattresses, Curtains, Carpets, &c, made to order on reasonable terms.
St. John, July 1. 1853.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL.—Charlotte street, nearly opposite Country Market, St. John, N.B. The Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community. Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and convenience which have been made render it emphatically, the House of the stranger. It has always been a Temperance House, and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large **STABLE** has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses. Good Hostlers are always in attendance.

June 15, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR.

GENERAL LEATHER AND FINDING STORE.
—Constantly on hand—a large supply of Foreign and Domestic **SOLE LEATHER**, Upper Kips, Calf Skins, Kids, Morocco, Bindings and Linings—plain and fancy; Buckskins for tender feet.

Also,—India Rubber for Congress Boots, Shank Lasters, Patent Screws, Cramps, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c. &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on all kinds of Leather, of the best quality of country manufacture.

26, North Side of King Street.
Sign of the Side of Leather.
May 13. J. J. CHRISTIE.

BRICK BUILDING, South side King Street.—Received by "Lucy Ann," and "Guardian," from New York, and hourly expected by "Lavinia," from Boston: 25 Hds. Bright SUGAR; 188 chests and half chests superior TEA; 32 boxes TOBACCO; 1 case of Cheiving do.; 19 tierces RICE; 20 bbls. Dried Apples; 60 bbls. Corn Meal; 30 bags Coffee; 5 bbls. 10 half barrels and 10 boxes Saleratus; 7 bags Filberts and Pea Nuts; 3 do. Walnuts; 10 do. Almonds; 5 do. Pepper; 10 jars Maccaboy Snuff; 1 barrel Scotch Snuff; 5 boxes Wool Cards; 100 bags ground Rock Salt; 2 casks Currants; 1 cask Nutmegs; 13 boxes Pepper Sauce; Lemon Syrup and Ketchup; 20 bushels Beans; 10 do. Canary and Hemp Seed; 10 bbls. Burning Fluid; 10 casks Fluid Lamps; Tumblers, &c. &c. &c.
May 13. HANNAH & UNDERHILL.

NOTICE.—All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Alexander McLeod, of the Parish of Sussex, K. C., deceased, will please render the same, duly attested to, within Three Months from this date; and all persons indebted to the same Estate, will make immediate payment to

WILLIAM McLEOD Jr.,
ROBERT McLEOD.
Administrators
Sussex, May 12th, 1853.

GEORGE W. DAY,
BOOK & JOB PRINTER,
No. 6, King Street, St. John, N. B.
(Over J. H. Chipman's Drug Store.)