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No news whatever has been received from France.

No news of importance from England, except that of a strike among the London cabmen.

**DENMARK.**—A political crisis between the ministry and representatives existed in Denmark. There was some cholera at Copenhagen.

**SPAIN.**—Gen Concha has written an exposure of the mal-administration of Cuba, and had asked permission of the government to publish it.

**AUSTRIA.**—Austrian workmen had been by the emperor forbidden to visit Switzerland.

**TURKEY.**—The Sultan had signed the agreement dictated by France, England and Austria, and would send an ambassador with it to St. Petersburg; beyond this nothing further has transpired.

The Porte's protest against the occupation of the principalities is just at hand.

The Paris Bourse regarded peace as secure, and continued firm.

Another Hungarian, not named, escaped from Beyrout and arrived at Smyrna, went on board Lloyd's Austrian steamer, where he was arrested by the captain as an Austrian subject, but jumped overboard and applied to the American Consul for protection, who forced the steamer captain to deliver up the refugee's wife and children.

The Costa affair at Smyrna was unchanged.

**ITALY.**—Italy is in a feverish state, especially in the Roman territories; every symptom exists of an approaching insurrection. Riots had taken place at Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Forli and Ferrara, nominally on account of the high price of bread. Ravenna was reported in a state of siege. Numerous assassinations had taken place; among others was that of the Secretary of the Republic, San Marini. Rome is in a very excited state. It was rumored that several patriot leaders were in the city. Police were very active. The export of breadstuffs was prohibited in Ancona.

**FROM CHINA.**—London, July 30.—The rebels in China captured Amoy on the 19th of May, after a severe struggle. They are most friendly to foreigners, and protected the factories and British Consulate; they profess a desire to trade in all articles except opium. Any decisive success on the part of the rebels in the north would apparently cause a gradual rise, and lead to a convulsion of the empire. An attempt to retake Amoy had failed. Canton was quiet. Trade was progressing as usual. Teas were coming down from the interior; business transactions were however but small; good of all kinds were cheap; freights were expected to be high for first teas.

At Shanghai, business was trifling. Teas were expected to rule high.

Another account says that the rebels had threatened Canton.

**ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.**—A Paris letter writer relates the following: "A coachman had been driving some English sight-seers about Paris, and seeing the imperial cortege in the distance, he pulled up and told his 'fare' that if they wanted to see the Emperor he was coming. At the minute when the imperial carriage passed by, the Jehu observed a man near the facade draw a pistol, and then deliberately aim, and fire at the Emperor. He jumped from his box, seized the assassin, knocked him down, and then picked him up, and was forthwith handed over to the police. The Emperor sent for Jarvey on Friday to St. Cloud, and asked him what he could do for him. Jarvey said the summit of his ambition was to sit upon an imperial hammer cloth. The Emperor then sent him to Gen. Vaillant, who has charge of that department of the household, and the General decided that the man was too thin and short, as the Emperor, like the Empress, will have none but fine tall men in his employ; he however sent the man away happy, with 1200 francs."

**THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The news from Hawaii is distressing. The small pox was spreading, and a general alarm had been created among the inhabitants, not so much on account of any peculiar virulence in the disease, as on account of the careless habits of the people. Vaccination, it seems, had been resorted to extensively. The disease was widely dispersed throughout the Island. The King has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, the ruler of nations and in whose hands are the destinies of all men, to send among our people a malignant and infectious disease, called the small pox, which is rapidly increasing, and threatens to spread throughout our islands and decimate the population; and whereas no human efforts can prove successful in arresting the progress of this fearful disease without the divine interposition:

Therefore, we, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council of State, hereby issue our proclamation, calling upon all pastors of churches and christian people on the island of Oahu, to observe Wednesday next, the 15th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to God, that in mercy He will be pleased to remove from us this threatening calamity, and grant us as a people, life, health and prosperity.

In like manner we call upon all pastors of churches and good people on our other islands to observe such a day at their earliest convenience after the receipt of this notice.

Done at our Palace, in Honolulu, this 9th day of June, A. D. 1853. KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Society had held their annual meeting and exhibition. The articles displayed, though not numerous, showed a decided improvement in quality.

The premiums for sugar, syrup, and Irish potatoes were awarded to individuals in Maui, thus sustaining the reputation of that island for superiority in these productions.

**Society Islands.**—Tahiti papers to the 24th of April have been received in California. The French Empire was proclaimed on the 17th of April. In the evening there was a dinner given by the Governor. The Queen and her husband were present. Also, the Consuls of the United States and Great Britain.

Both the natives and the French expect that Tahiti will be the regular stopping point between San Francisco and Australia, and are so strongly convinced of the advantages of the California trade that they have gone to work in earnest to cultivate the soil in the confident hope of a regular market.

**THE YELLOW FEVER.**—This fearful scourge is still raging beyond all precedent at New Orleans. By the telegraphic accounts, it appears that in twenty-four hours, ending 6th inst., 237 persons were interred, of whom 194 died of yellow fever. During the week ending August 7th, the number of deaths was eleven hundred and thirty, of whom 950 were by yellow fever. The number of death by the same disease on Monday, Aug. 8th, amounted to 204.—This, in a population probably not exceeding 75,000, (for multitudes have left the city) is an awful mortality indeed. The same number per week, if continued sixteen months, would extinguish the population entirely.

All who can do so, are flying from the pestilence. New Orleans is described as a great lazar-house. We are glad to know that the appeal in behalf of the Howard Association has been thus far noble met by our citizens. The Committee announce the receipt of \$9,966 up to this time. Too great credit cannot be awarded to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Alfred Munroe, (Chairman of the Committee) and others, who are devoting their energies to this noble work of relief.—The Howard Association are literally occupied with burying the dead. Let all our citizens who can send in their contributions. To-night Mr. Owen devotes the entire receipts of his "Mount Blanc" to swell the fund. May God, in his good providence, guard our city from epidemic and pestilence.—*New York Mirror.*

The total collections so far in this city for the New Orleans sufferers, exceeds \$13,000.

**RAIL ROAD COLLISION.**—A train of passengers left Amboy for Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, on the Camden and Amboy rail road, out of time. The Engineer, while driving at his utmost speed to make up lost time, on reaching Oldbridge, seven miles from Amboy, espied the train from Camden, with five cars full of passengers, coming towards him on the same track. They consequently came in full collision, crushing and breaking the engines, and making perfect wreck of two of the cars on each train, killing four and maiming a large number of passengers.

D. H. Durkin, Esq., New York, was on the train, accompanied by his wife, three children, and a white woman as nurse, all of whom were caught under the two cars, which lapped on each other. Mr. Durkin was slightly bruised, his lady was more severely hurt, and the two older children severely bruised, whilst the nurse and younger child, about two years old, were instantly killed.

An unknown woman apparently Irish, was sitting on the same seat with Mr. Durkin's nurse and child, and was instantly killed.

A German, name unknown, was also killed in the same car. He appeared about 50 years of age, and many wounded.

The indignation of the passengers was unbounded. A meeting was called on the spot, and resolutions, denouncing the Company and its officers as guilty of the most reckless carelessness, adopted.

The engineers and conductors were immediately arrested, and will be held to answer the result of the coroner's inquest.

The *N. Y. Courier & Inquirer*, touching the Camden and Amboy disaster, says:

"Avarice and ambition, lawless, shameless, and pitiless, make the interests, the lives and the morals of the community their helpless prey. At each fresh act of public plunder or wholesale slaughter, a mingled cry of anguish and vengeance rises fierce and wild—to sink in another moment to the silence of moral stupefaction. Railroad, steamboat, and municipal corporations alike continue their reckless career as before, unawed by passionate menaces born of mere excitement and dying with it. To look at our bloodstained rivers and rails, and read the denunciations of the press against the authors of those spectacles, we should naturally suppose that some kind of malignant giant, delighting in the slaughter of men, women and children, presided over the power of steam."

**THE PEACH CROP.**—The *Boston Traveller* says—"The peach crop throughout the country is a small one this year. The hard winter of 1851-2 came near killing off all the peach trees. Few have recovered from the effects of those unusual frosts, which even extended into the mild climate of Florida. Those trees that have been carefully nursed, are producing fruit, but after all, they are rather sickly. The fruit ripens prematurely, is small, and of unpleasant flavor."

**CANADA LUMBER.**—The Lumber Trade through Lake Champlain is rapidly increasing. Much of what formerly passed from the Ottawa down the St. Lawrence now takes this route, and the amount will continue to increase with the increase of facilities. The construction of the contemplated canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, would render this trade one of the most important known to our inland commerce. And that canal will be built, sooner or later, for its importance is appreciated on both sides of the line, and is so full of promise, as an investment, that the required capital could be easily raised if our Canadian neighbors would but "set the ball in motion."—*Albany Journal.*

**SLAVERY OF THE PRESS.**—I know of no state of slavery on earth like that attendant upon Newspaper life, whether it be as directors or subordinates. Your task is never ended, your responsibility never secured, the last day's work is forgotten at the close of the day on which it appears, and the dragon of to-morrow waits open-mouthed to devour your thoughts, and snap up one morsel more of your vexed existence. Be as successful as it is in the nature of things to be—be indifferent to praise, and lion-hearted against blame—still will the human frame wear out before its time, and your body, if not your mind, exhibit symptoms of dry rot.—*Boston Traveller.*

## Domestic.

**Circuit Court.**—The business of the Circuit Court is steadily progressing. Early last week, the indictment against William Reed, John Starkey, George Clingham and James Akertley, the four young men charged with assaulting Wm. McEvoy and others on the 12th July last, was tried; the trial occupied the greater part of two days, and the evidence establishing that the defendants were not the aggressors, but had merely acted in self-defence, the Jury, without retiring from their box, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The other indictment against the same parties, for stabbing Dennis McEvoy in the same affray, is postponed, till the prosecutor is sufficiently recovered to attend the Court as a witness; and in the mean time, the Defendants are held to bail on their own recognizances.

On Wednesday last, Riordan, the man charged with killing his wife, was put on trial, when it appearing, that the deceased woman was habitually intemperate and subject to epileptic fits, and that there was every probability that the injuries which caused her death were occasioned by one of such fits, the prisoner was acquitted.

Several of the cases on the Civil Docket have since been disposed of. In the case of *Haltebury and Small*, versus the owners of the *Transit*, (the steamboat collision case,) the Jury on Saturday evening returned a Verdict for the Plaintiffs, damages £439 5s. 1d. This verdict, however, appears to be unsatisfactory to both parties.—Yesterday the trial of the Rioters at the recent strike of the millmen, occupied the whole day. At 6 o'clock, P. M., the Jury retired, and at 11, P. M., returned into Court, with a Verdict of *Guilty*, against ten of the Defendants.—*Observer.*

We are glad to find that enterprising men in the mother country are beginning to awake to the advantages of this Province for the investment of capital, and the prosecution of important industrial pursuits. In the packet ship *Liberia*, now on her voyage from Liverpool to this port, we learn comes as passenger, Mr. Kingston, a gentleman who for several years carried on a Cotton factory in Norway, and kept it successfully in operation throughout the winters of that frigid climate. Mr. K. brings with him the necessary machinery for a similar establishment, which he intends constructing in this Province, for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton stuffs; and we sincerely hope that he may signally succeed in his project, and be the fore-runner of many similar enterprises. The introduction of new manufactures will essentially promote the best interests of our country.—*Id.*

**ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.**—Last winter, the Legislature authorised the increase of the Capital Stock of this well-managed and flourishing Institution by an additional amount of £25,000; and on the 3d instant, one half of this amount was sold at public auction, and realised from 10 to 13 per cent premium. For many years past the Bank has paid a handsome dividend; and very recently it declared a regular dividend of 5 per cent. for the six months then just ended, besides a bonus of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 4 per cent. These facts speak well for the soundness and prosperity of the Institution.

The boy Barry, one of the three prisoners who lately escaped from the Gaol in this City, was retaken on Saturday last, near the old Rope Walk, on the Marsh Road, and again lodged in prison.

A telegraphic despatch from Woodstock announces, that a person, answering the description of Brown, another of the fugitives, (the utterer of forged notes,) has been arrested in that neighbourhood, while endeavouring to make his way over the border, and will be sent to St. John for identification.

Mr. Thomas Lownds, a master mason, fell down dead in the street at Halifax last Wednesday, while working in the sun.

**THE RIVER.**—We do not remember ever to have seen the water in the St. John as low as it is at the present time. Tow boats can scarcely make their way up with half a load. We have had but little rain all summer. Unless we have heavy rains soon the boats must stop running. Yet with all this dry weather the crops throughout the county, with the exception of wheat, look remarkably well. The weevil in many places is making sad havoc with the wheat. We have not heard any thing as yet of the potato rot.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

**U. S. STEAMER PRINCETON AT HALIFAX.**—The Halifax Colonist of the 6th says:—The American Steamer Princeton put into here yesterday morning. At eleven o'clock an exchange of British and Yankee thunder took place—first between the Steamer and the Citadel—then between the Steamer and the Flag Ship. A good deal of "villainous saltpetre" was burnt yesterday.

The *Nova Scotian* says:—"The official landing and reception of Commodore Shubrick, on Saturday last, at the Queen's Wharf, was particularly imposing, and the demonstration cannot prove otherwise than gratifying to every citizen of the Great Republic, who of course were collectively honored in the person of their Representative for the time being. At 3 P. M. precisely the gallant Commodore, accompanied by several of his principal officers, landed at the Queen's wharf, where he was received by a Guard of Honor composed of the Flank Companies, Band, and Colors of the 72nd Regiment (the Duke of Albany's own Highlanders) with presented arms and appropriate music; also by a park of Royal Artillery which fired a salute of thirteen guns. The latter was promptly returned, gun for gun, by the *Princeton*. The Commodore, after narrowly inspecting the splendid body of men drawn up at the landing, took his seat in the carriage of Major Gen. Hon. Charles Gore, and escorted by a number of gentlemen, including the American Consul (R. W. Fraser, Esq.) and His Worship the Mayor, also in carriages, proceeded to Government House, where he was cordially received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The latter returned the visit to the *Princeton* during the afternoon, where he was received with all the honors due to his rank. A large number of citizens visited the American ships on Saturday and Sunday, all of whom speak in the warmest terms in reference to their reception. *Fullon* got up her steam early on Monday morning, and proceeded out of harbor at 6 A. M. *Princeton* coaled yesterday, but it is said will not go to sea until the end of the present week. *Deatur*, 16, is at present cruising on the fishing grounds, east of this port.

The *Princeton* is a very handsome screw steamer, of about 1300 tons, and has engines of 250 horse power. If we mistake not she is the same vessel on board of which occurred a fearful explosion when lying in the Potomac a few years since. Subjoined is a list of her officers:

Commodore SHUBRICK, whose "bit of blue" is flying at Princeton's main royal mast head, is the Senior American Naval officer afloat on any station, and a gentleman of eminent ability, and high social qualities.—His Secretary is Colonel JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, of Washington.—His Flag Lieutenant H. R. LEWIS, Esq.

**Distressing Shipwreck.**—Captain Young, and the only known survivors, ten in number, of the ill-fated bark Argyle, from Bristol for Quebec, laden with iron, which foundered at sea, arrived at Quebec on the 5th inst. The account given of their sufferings is dreadful. It appears that they were nine days in one of the ship's boats, drifting about on the ocean, and that six of those days were passed without food or water, during which time seven of the men in the boat died of hunger and exhaustion. Of the survivors, two are females, one of whom is an old lady, turned, we should say, of fifty, who, to add to her sufferings, was deemed to see her son, a fine strong young man of twenty three years old, die of hunger by her side. The other female is a young woman; and, strange to say, both these females were exposed to the same privations that the men were, and yet lived through them, and saw six strong men sink and die under them.—There were twenty-five persons on board the Argyle, including three passengers, viz:—the young woman, the old lady and her son, and 22 of crew—all of whom betook themselves to two of the ship's boats; one of which has not since been heard of, and it is feared that but nine of the twenty-five have been left to tell the sad tale.

**COURT MARTIAL AT MONTREAL.**—Colonel Young, Commander of the forces of Canada West, says the Kingston Commercial Advertiser, has left for Montreal, having been appointed president of the Court Martial about to be holden on the officers and men of the 25th Regt., engaged in the slaughter of the citizens at the Gavazzi Riots.—*Br. N. American.*

**JAMAICA.**—The crisis between the Legislative and Executive government of Jamaica still continued. Sir Charles Gray had been recalled, and Mr. Henry Barkly, late Governor of British Guiana, had been appointed to the Governorship of the Island. Many reforms were expected from his administration. The Kingston journals hold out the most kind invitation to free coloured people to emigrate there.

**Supply of Guano.**—An immense deposit of guano has been discovered in the Indian Ocean,