

[Continued from page 339.]

ese Government ample time for deliberation, he would depart in three or four days, and return in a few months, to receive the reply. With this exception all the negotiations were conducted through the officers of Com. Perry's staff.

After the interview the Governor of Uraga and other officers and interpreters were treated to a trip in the *Susquehanna*. Subsequently the squadron proceeded up the bay, a distance of 20 miles. From the deck of the frigate a crowd of shipping was seen seven or eight miles farther at the southward. The officers were struck with admiration of the beauty and rich cultivation of the shores and the whole neighbouring country.

The day before the departure of the squadron the Governor came on board with a number of presents, for which a collection of presents was made in return.

The squadron sailed from the bay of Jeddo on the 17th, and after encountering a severe gale arrived at Loochoo on 24th July. The two steam frigates arrived at Hong Kong Aug. 7.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

BREAD.

From a resume in the *London Economist*, of the food Prospects, we annex the following extracts:

"A deficiency in the harvest, both at home and at least in some of the continental countries, is a fact which no one will question. In Great Britain, France, and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the crops are less or more defective. But the more we investigate the real state of the case, the more we arrive at the conclusion that the recent panic in the corn markets in the west of Europe is exaggerated, and is not justified by facts. Already a very great rise of price has taken place, and the most extravagant opinions are industriously circulated of further and very extensive rises. If there be a scarcity, it is for the interest of all that it should be known at the earliest moment, and that prices should rise to the point indicated by the degree of deficiency. The sooner the rise of price, the sooner will all the natural modifiers of scarcity come into active operation—the sooner will consumption be economized—the sooner will new supplies be stimulated from distant and remote markets. And, therefore, it is clearly not the interest of the country that the fact of a scarcity should be suppressed, or that its extent should be under-estimated. At the same time, the operations of the Corn-trade necessarily extend over a long period; transactions originating by an order to-day, which involves a specific responsibility upon the importer, entails the risk of several months, and it will depend upon the prices in March, April or May next, whether they are attended with profit or loss. They are, moreover, in such a year as the present, upon so huge a scale, that any serious disappointment to those immediately concerned involves many others in ruin, and has not unfrequently led to grave monetary and commercial crises. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that we should form as just an estimate of the occasion as it is possible to arrive at, and that all the elements which are likely to affect the question should be brought forward as prominently as possible.

"Let us refer to what happened in 1846-'47, the last period of any considerable scarcity. We think that it will not be doubted that the circumstances of that period were much more serious than those of the present time, so far as regards the deficiency of food. In France, in addition to a worse crop of grain, there was almost a total failure of the potato. In Belgium, Holland, and the Rhenish Provinces, the grain crops were much worse than in the present year, while the potato crop was almost a total loss. In England and Scotland the grain crops of 1846 were not worse, in some districts perhaps better, than those of the present year, but the potato crop was infinitely and incomparably worse. But the great difference between the two periods, and in favor of the present time, is the state of the case as regards Ireland. In Ireland in 1846-'47, the deficiency amounted to actual famine, and that told upon the markets of the world the more severely, from the fact that the Government interposed with a sum of nearly £10,000,000 sterling, to save the people from starvation, the greater part of which acted directly upon the foreign grain markets. In the present year the crops of all kinds in Ireland are so good, that they will rather have a considerable surplus to spare than require any assistance from abroad. On the whole, then, we cannot but regard the present year as less formidable both at home and on the continent than in 1846-'47.

"In the event, then, of high prices continuing, we must be prepared to see very large supplies from the United States. The present prices, though high, are not yet so extravagant as they were in 1847, when, if more moderation had existed, and a more temperate estimate of the real deficiency on the one hand and the means of supply on the other, much of the mischief which followed might have been obviated. In the present year, if a careful survey of the whole question be taken, we believe that it will be found that the real deficiency is not near so great, one way and another, as in 1846-'47, and that the means and facilities of making good the deficiency, whatever it may be, are greater than in 1847 or at any former period whatever. And it is sincerely to be hoped that the public interest, as well as those of the individuals immediately engaged, will not suffer from a repetition of the wild and extravagant speculations which took place in that year."

ENGLAND.—By the *Arctic* we are favored with a letter from a valued correspondent, containing among much other valuable information, the following able comments upon the state of affairs in England:—

"The payment of the dividends, the arrivals of gold from Australia and America, and the cessation of specie shipments to the continent have all contributed to an appearance of ease, and it will be observed by the weekly Bank Return above analysed, that there was some reduction in the amount of the securities, and an increase in the stock of bullion and notes. Loans and bills would be running off, and the gold lately imported having been assayed, would be paid in, but the balances of private depositors were drawn upon, to meet quarterly disbursements and duty payments, we may conclude. The quarterly Revenue Returns are encouraging, and a surplus of £5,739,173, is sufficient evidence of elastic resources. There should, however, be no concealment of future difficulties, because of current prosperity. The Foreign Exchanges have this week again declined, and not even the stringent action of the 'screw' will suffice, probably, to prevent a further retrograde movement. The cause was explained upon a former occasion. Throughout Europe the value of money has been enhanced to meet the upward tendency here, and there is reason to infer that, allowing for supplies from our colonies, the rate of interest will get up here still more, whether the Eastern question be settled or not, because the relief that would in the first instance arise from the dispelling of the political clouds, would be succeeded by greater confidence, and by a natural extension of trade and an active resumption of public works upon which 'calls' are now being tenderly made. The harvest, moreover, has had its deficiency confirmed by the continued wet of the last two or three weeks, and the imports of foreign grain are fast increasing. These must be paid for, and while the continent is in apprehension of war, but little of our merchandise will be taken in barter. The most consolatory circumstance will be the furnishing of a large proportion of our wants by the United States, because they are indebted to us. The fluctuation in the Funds this week has not equalled what frequently occurs, or what has even taken place very recently, but there has arisen, as it were, a conflict of opinion between the public and the speculators. It is obvious to any one who watches with attention what is passing around, that the general impression out of doors is in favor of the maintenance of peace, and by some means or other diplomacy is expected to work us out of the entanglement, which to the uninitiated really appears inextricable."

AUSTRALIA.—The late London papers contain advices from Australia, received by way of Callao and Panama, and by West India steamer *La Plata*, to July 19th, from Sydney, and to the 14th from Port Philip. This is not so late by about a month as the latest arrivals received here by the same routes to the Isthmus, and thence by the New York steamers. These advices report the arrival at Port Philip, on the 14th of July, of the screw steamship *Argo*, from Southampton, in the unprecedented passage of 65 days. This vessel left Southampton May 8, and made her whole voyage in the period above mentioned, having run from St Vincent to Victoria without touching for coal.

The steamer *Sir John Harvey*, arrived at Sydney July 16, in 116 days from Boston, having performed the voyage under canvass. The passengers reported highly of her qualities.

There was a great want of laborers in Australia. Some were receiving as high wages as £10 per week.

The steamer *Unicorn* from Panama for Sydney had not arrived and had not been heard of.

An English company was in treaty for the purchase of the steamer *New Orleans*. Price, £40,000.

Melbourne markets on the 18th August showed but little if any improvement; holders were firm in expectation of improved prices. The supply of flour was very great; 60s per bbl had been refused, though small lots had been sold at lower prices. Provisions, groceries, bacon and hams continued very dull, the latter difficult of sale at any prices. Boots and shoes were declining, with large arrivals. Building materials were rather lower, but still in great demand. Hardware difficult of sale and accumulating largely.

Flour was selling at Adelaide for £21 a £22 per ton. It was quoted at £30 in Melbourne.

Gold was quoted at Melbourne at £3 17s 6d.

FROM CHINA.—We have advices from Canton to Aug. 31, and from Shanghai to the 7th, both by published accounts in the newspapers, and by private letters and circulars of commercial houses. There is no doubt that the insurrection was successfully going forward, without any effectual check from the Tartar government. There was well authenticated intelligence of the advance of the insurgent army upon the capital of the empire; and one of the Canton letters declares the expectation that in a fortnight news would arrive of the rebel army being encamped under the walls of Peking. A private letter now before us, says that they must by this date be close in the neighbourhood of the capital. News had been received of the capture of Tainan, the capital of Shantung, whence their progress would be easy down the grand canal to Peking.—*Boston D. Adv.*

Metropolitan Hotel, New York, has been sold to A. T. Stewart, Esq. for \$500,000.

TIMBER AND DEALS.—The cargoes of the ships *Joseph Rowan* and *Essex*, were sold at Liverpool, to arrive, at 10d. per foot over the average girth for Pine Timber, with stowages at usual rates, less a bonus, in consideration of the average size being large. The latest sales of St. John Deals at Liverpool, prior to the 14th ult., were at £15 per standard for Pine, and £12 10s. for Spruce; £13 10s for Boards.

St. John Birch Timber was worth 2s. to 2s. 3d. in Liverpool on the 14th ult.

The range of discounts at present is high throughout the principal cities of Europe. The rate charged by the Bank of Prussia is 5 per cent.; the Bank of Russia 6 per cent.; the Bank of Warsaw 6 per cent.; the Bank of Hamburg 5 per cent.; the Bank of England 5 per cent.; and the Bank of France 4 per cent.

JAMAICA.—Dates from Jamaica are to the 13th Oct. Sir Henry Barkly, the new governor, has arrived, and has prorogued the Legislature to the 18th, thus dispensing with the idle form of a weekly meeting only to adjourn. It is expected that duties will be imposed immediately, and accordingly holders of breadstuffs and articles likely to be subject to heavy duties remain firm, and prices generally are well supported. The fees to the Island Secretary on vessels arriving, have been discontinued. Three cases of cholera are reported.—*Boston paper*, Oct. 29.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, November 24, has been appointed for Thanksgiving in the following States:—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio. Thanksgiving in Maine is a week earlier, Nov. 17.

A great missionary demonstration, got up by the young men of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, took place in Metropolitan Hall yesterday. In the afternoon there was a large procession of the children of the various Sunday schools belonging to that denomination, amounting in number to 3,000, and a meeting, composed principally of them, was held in the hall at two o'clock. In the evening another was convened, which was presided over by Bishop Waugh, and addressed by Rev. Mr. Thompson and Bishop Simpson. The design of the demonstration was to diffuse missionary intelligence, and to awaken a more enlarged interest in behalf of the cause.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Bad Accident to a Lady.—At West Newton, Tuesday evening, a young lady named Bassett had her foot so badly crushed and mutilated by the wheels of a car passing over it as to require amputation. The accident was caused by getting out of the cars while in motion.

Sleighting in October.—The storm last week extended as far West as Pittsburgh, where it was attended by a heavy fall of snow, as it was throughout all Western Pennsylvania and Maryland, as far as we have heard. In the mountainous region there was a depth of eight or nine inches of snow upon the ground, affording good sleighting.

Fast Travelling.—Elliot, who made a balloon ascension at Baltimore last week, landed at Christians, Pa., making a distance of 80 miles in an hour and ten minutes. The last thirty miles was done in the almost incredible space of twenty minutes. He says he reached an altitude of four miles, and was hurried along by a heavy gale nearly the whole distance.

A Wife Shot by her Husband.—We learn from the Exeter News Letter that Jonathan Tibbits, of Kensington, shot his wife and infant child on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Thirteen shots were lodged in the head of his wife, and five shots in the child. It is not known whether they will recover. The wretch is now lodged in the jail at Exeter.

The Crystal Palace.—The Directors of the N. Y. Crystal Palace announce that the Exhibition will continue through the winter. From the first of September to the present time the receipts have averaged \$4000 or more per day, while the expenses are \$600. The Palace is to be heated with stoves.

John Mitchell is said to have sailed from Sydney on the 26th of July, and he is expected soon to arrive in New York, via Panama.

It is stated that the New York Central Railroad has over twenty-six miles of freight cars in constant use. Yet even this does not accommodate the vast business.

The proprietor of a livery stable, writing from Sacramento, says he keeps five hostlers; three of the five were formerly "Broadway dry goods clerks," and the other two Baptist clergymen.

The extensive flouring mills of Douglass & Jackson, at Lockport, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, with their contents, on Thursday night. Loss on the buildings, \$26,000, and on stock \$30,000.

The introduction of female waiters into the New York Hotels works well, and the new fashion is spreading.

The aggregate valuation of the real and personal property in Michigan, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, is \$120,373,474—nearly four times as much as in 1851.

The Bank of the State of New York was robbed last week of \$37,000 in bills of its own issue. A reward of \$5000 is offered. Seventeen of the bills were of the denomination of \$1000 each, and eight of \$500.

CALIFORNIA.—One third of the city of Sonora has been destroyed by fire—loss \$150,000.

The news from the mines is encouraging. John Mitchell, who escaped from Van Diemen's Land, has arrived at San Francisco with his family.

Domestic.

The Holy Scripture for China.

The Committee of the *New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society* earnestly solicit aid in furtherance of the great effort now making by the Parent Society to send

ONE MILLION COPIES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT TO CHINA.

All recent accounts lead to the conclusion that China is now on the eve of a mighty change—a change which will affect between three and four hundred millions of persons—more than a third of the whole human race.

The circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of Christian tracts and books in the Chinese language, by Protestant missionaries, limited as the distribution has unavoidably been, is at last beginning, we believe, to bring forth fruit. A way is now opening into the interior of that great country; it is of vast importance to take advantage of it. One of the declared objects of the Jubilee Fund is "special grants to China and such other parts of the world as may appear open to special operations;" and this object will, no doubt, receive particular attention in the distribution of that Fund; but it is believed, there are some who will take delight in contributing directly towards the sending forth the million Chinese Testaments.

An improved version of the New Testament in the Chinese language, better adapted for general circulation than any before published, has been prepared by delegates of the Protestant Missionaries in China, and completed in 1850. This was adopted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and has been already circulated at their expense. The million copies which it is now proposed to print, are to be of this version. The price of a copy will not, it is stated, exceed four pence sterling equal to nearly five pence of our Province currency. Every person therefore has it in his power, by contributing a dollar, to send one dozen Testaments to China. For a Pound, probably 50 may be furnished. There are few in this highly favored land who cannot give the price of one.

Shall not those among us who desire to see the light of divine truth shine on those countries long lying in the darkness and shadow of death; shall not those among us who are sensible of, and grateful for the blessing so abundantly vouchsafed to us from the possession of the Holy Scriptures in our own language, do something on this occasion?

Let us not give grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver. May it be our constant prayer that God will influence the hearts of his people to do what in them lies to spread the knowledge of His HOLY WORD throughout the world!

R. PARKER, President,

JAMES PATERSON, } Secretaries.
S. L. TILLY, }

Letters enclosing contributions may be directed to the Treasurer, John M. Robinson, Esq., who will receive and remit all monies given for this special object, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society.

The Steamship *America* arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock this morning. The news by Telegraph may be expected this evening.

The Admiral arrived last night, she was detained by stormy weather.

The weather yesterday at Fredericton was reported to be very cold, and it was thought above that all river navigation was done for the season.

MELANCHOLY.—We regret to learn that Mr. William Paddock, son of Dr. Adino Paddock, of Kingston, King's County, who left San Francisco in the steamer for Panama, on his return home, mysteriously disappeared from the wreck of the vessel one night while on the passage down. It appears that he had occasion to go on deck during the night, and was not missed until the next morning. He had a considerable amount of gold on his person. Mr. P. was a young man of much energy and decision of character.—*New-B.*

On Saturday last, in Mr. Olive's Ship Yard, Carleton, a heavy piece of timber fell on Mr. J. Olive (son of Mr. Isaac Olive) breaking his leg and otherwise seriously injuring him. Fears it is said, were at one time entertained for his life; but we are glad to learn that he is now well and considered out of danger.—*Freeman*.

The wreck of the *Fairy Queen* is still floating at or near the scene of the late disaster. The hull broke amidships, and the forward part is still riding at anchor, bottom up, while the after part, some seventy or eighty feet in length, is lying at some distance, forming an angle with the surface of the water, the stern being upwards, and the other end apparently held to the bottom by the weight of machinery attached. We have heard pilots and masters of vessels complain, and we think justly, that the wreck is allowed to remain in that position for so long a time. It is directly in the track of vessels coming down the Gulf to this port, and in dark nights would form an object of some danger to small craft.—*Pictou Chronicle*.