

[Continued from page 531.]

ligence received via Constantinople, Matschin Isakcha and Tultschia were in the hands of the Turks on the 29th ult., which is after their reported seizure by the Russians. It is also reported that between the 26th and 29th the Turks crossed the Danube at Tarnal, Simnitsa and Kalarasch, and the Russians had been repulsed with great slaughter. It is not certain whether Omar Pasha is serious in his intention of entering Wallachia, or whether he is merely making demonstrations against Bucharest, for the purpose of relieving his right wing; but it is evident that he is on the alert.

The combined fleets have entered the Black Sea, and at last accounts were in the neighbourhood of Varna. There is no positive confirmation of the report that the Russian fleet had left Sebastopol, and the statements in relation to the matter are contradictory.

The Inflexible and Mogador left Constantinople on the 22d for Varna, with 100 Turkish troops armed with minie rifles.

The Circassian Chief Schamyl has 40,000 men under his orders.

The Vienna papers publish advices from Constantinople of the 27th ult., according to which the Porte has resolved to expel all the subjects of King Otho from the Sultan's dominions. A declaration of war was expected to accompany the execution of this measure.

The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Copenhagen on the 2nd April, thus describes his visit to the Baltic fleet:—

"It being publicly known that the British fleet had arrived from Kiel in Kiøge bay, the Danish steamer Cimbria, with 400 passengers on board, went down there on the anniversary of Nelson's bloodiest battle, 53 years ago—the battle of Copenhagen.

We left the harbour of Copenhagen at 11 1-2 o'clock, and at one o'clock we arrived at the station of the fleet. It is anchored two miles off Stevns, in the very light of Kiøge bay, and is moored in a semicircle upon a square of 1 1-2 English miles, the Duke of Wellington in the centre, with Sir Charles Napier's blue flag at the fore, and next to him, on one side, the St. Jean d'Acre (the only one of the ships which has its name written on the stern), then the Royal George, then the Edinburgh, and then, next to the land, a very large three-decker, with a red flag—I believe the Neptune. There are two ships more with red flags, whose names we were not able to make out.

Nineteen vessels lie there in all, in two lines, smaller paddlewheel steamers ahead, and the larger ships in the second line. We sailed round the fleet, and the Danes cheered each ship, especially the Duke, with repeated hurrahs, which were answered by the fleet with louder cheers, and from two of them, the St. Jean d'Acre and the Neptune, with music.

The Danes contented themselves with sailing around the fleet, singing the British national anthem, and giving vent to their delight and sympathy by repeated cheers and hurrahs to every ship. It was a delightful day and one of the grandest sights I have ever seen, as we lay to by the side of the last ship in the fleet—the Neptune—and looked down along the majestic line and saw the set of white teeth from 1,000 cannon mouths smiling at us as friendly this time as they bit us hard this time fifty-three years ago. When we stopped at the "Duke," Sir Charles was most cordially cheered, and the gallant admiral appressed himself at the stern-galley, his hat in one hand and a book in the other, and bowed very civilly to us.

The English and French governments entirely reject the propositions of the Czar, made in his letter to the King of Prussia.

Another despatch from Berlin says that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia were not then closed, but that Prussia had joined in the protocol signed at Vienna on the 3d of April, between Great Britain, France and Austria.

As soon as hostilities commence in the Baltic, the Empress of Russia, with the Court, will remove to Moscow.

The London Daily News has accounts from St. Petersburg, stating that the war is very unpopular among the mercantile classes, and that in consequence of this feeling, an order had been issued forbidding the assembling of groups of more than 2 persons in the streets.

Constantinople, March 23.—The Sheikh-ul-Islam and Kifaat Pasha are dismissed for resistance offered to the reforms in favor of the Christians.—Their successors are named.

Constantinople, March 27.—The possessions of the mosques are to be declared the property of the State. The refusal of the Sheikh-ul-Islam to consent to this arrangement was the cause of his deposition. All the military posts in the city have been reinforced, and strong guards patrol the streets. On the 6th of March the Circassians, by mistake, fired on the Sampson and Cacique steamers.

Constantinople advices say, vessels with cargoes are not allowed to enter the Black Sea, and that several had been stopped bound to Odessa with coals.

Marriage of the Emperor of Austria.—A letter from Vienna states that on the 22d of April the Princess Elizabeth, accompanied by her august relatives, will land at Nussdorf, where she will be received by the Burgomaster and the municipal council of Vienna, who will accompany her to the Palace of Schenbrunn. On the following day she will proceed in great pomp to the Imperial cha-

teau. On the evening of the 24th the nuptial benediction will be given to the august couple in the Chapel of the Palace, by the Archbishop of Vienna, assisted by other primates and archbishops of the empire.

The Seizure of the Two Russian Steamers of War in the Thames.—The statement that two wooden steam-frigates, nearly completed, in the yard of Mr. Pitcher, at Northfleet, intended for the Russian Government, had been seized by the Customs, in pursuance of an order from Her Majesty's Government, is correct. Some 12 months since, a contract was entered into between the Russian Consul General and Mr. Pitcher, for the building of two wooden screw steam-frigates. The work went on, and moneys were paid on contract. About two months ago, the Government communicated with Mr. Pitcher, recommending the discontinuing of the building of the ships. Attempts were then made, as we are informed, to either sell or transfer them to a neutral power. In the meantime the work proceeded; one ship was so far completed as to be ready for launching, and the other was in a forward state. The facts were submitted to the law officers of the crown, and after a careful enquiry and consideration of the whole case, the Government, on Tuesday, sent down orders for the seizure of the two ships, and in pursuance of that direction, Mr. Scanlan, of the Custom-house, took possession of the frigates in Northfleet yard, and placed officers on board of them, who continue in charge. The machinery for them of the value of £30,000, was also seized by the Customs authorities. The vessels are of 1,300 tons, and pierced to carry 28 guns. They are not named, but the one ready for launching bears the figure-head of the Czar. We are assured that the Admiralty did not entertain any negotiation for the purchase of the steamers.

The Globe adds to the information of the seizure of two screw steam frigates, built by order of the Russian consul-general, the fact of further seizures have been made, in the interval, of a very considerable quantity of machinery intended for the Russian service, comprising a large portion of the machinery intended for the equipment of the frigates now under capture, and engines designed for exportation to Russian ports in which ships of war are now being built. The total value of the last seizure is estimated at about £100,000.—The engineers by whom the contracts were entered into have shown no disposition to evade or deny their responsibilities.

CHEATING THE TREASURY.—In England, several members brought under notice of the House of Commons that some of the parties who had contracted to supply forage for the artillery horses destined for the East, had committed a most infamous fraud, by filling up the centre of each truss of hay with shavings, dead animals, rotten straw, and other rubbish, thereby perilling the efficiency of the artillery forces. There did not appear to be any law in force under which the perpetrator of this diabolical cheat could be punished. The House proposed to make immediate provision for visiting such offences with severe punishment.

English Press at the Seat of War.—It is said that the English papers have their own reporters in the Turkish Camp. The Morning Chronicle is represented by Captain Maxwell, an officer of the East India Company's service, who handles sword and pen with equal ability; he accompanies the Turks in their expeditions against the Russians and took an active part in the battle of Oltenitz. Mr. Crowe, of the Illustrated London News, lounges about in the camp, and at the outposts, always sketch book and pencil in hand and draws scenes of camp life. The Daily News has two correspondents at Widdin and Rustchuk, Mr. Edward L. Goodkin, the author of a good illustrated history of Hungary, and the Rev. J. C. Richmond, an American Clergyman.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR WILSON, OF EDINBURGH.—The steamer Arctic from Europe, brought tidings of the death on the 3d instant, of Professor John Wilson—a man who has long held a prominent position among the English writers of the present century, and the merit of those works, both poetical and prose, have secured them a warm welcome among all classes of readers in England and America. Professor Wilson was born at Paisley in Scotland. He was educated at Oxford, and subsequently adopted the profession of law. In 1818 he received the professorship of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. At about this time he formed his connection with Blackwood's Magazine, under the title of Christopher North, and his able writings contributed greatly to the literary reputation of that journal. Professor Wilson was one of that brilliant galaxy of literary men who illuminated England during the early part of the present century. Few of his contemporaries survive him now.—Boston paper.

Dreadful loss of Life by Shipwreck.—Ship Powhatten, from Havre for New York, with 311 emigrant passengers, went ashore at Egg Harbour, in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, on the 15th inst. and went to pieces on the following day; the ship lay near to the shore, but the surf running tremendously heavy swept over her in a most fearful manner, so that no assistance could be rendered and every soul on board perished. 128 dead bodies had been washed ashore, and interred. The

passengers it is stated belonged to the better class of German emigrants.

A Great Conspiracy Case.—Pittsburg, April 15 The trial of Messrs. Davis, Lawson, Hazen and Morris, for conspiring to extort \$110,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was concluded yesterday, and all the parties were found guilty. Hazen and Davis were committed for sentence, but Morris and Lawson have absconded, and forfeited their bail.

## Domestic.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

April 24.

The Mining Bill was lost to day on the third reading, by 18 to 16. The House afterwards went in Supply. A grant of £200 was passed to improve the navigation of Miramichi river. Mr. Street moved a grant to erect a monument for the late General Smyth, which was discussed and withdrawn. £50 was granted for the public Hall at Gagetown.—Mr. Connell moved for £225 for the County of Carleton, being balance reported by the select Committee in 1848. Lost 14 to 13.—Mr. Botsford moved £200 to Mr. Alexander Munro, to aid in publishing a statistical work on the Province, which passed.

The House afterwards went in Committee on the report of public Accounts. A long discussion ensued and progress was again reported. Mr. Gray said that something must and would be done with the Auditor's Office.

THE PASSENGERS BY THE BLANCHE.—We noticed in our last the arrival of the Packet-ship Blanche, with passengers from Liverpool, a number of whom had died on the passage. Since their landing on Partridge Island, one child, who was sick on the passage, and one man, have died; the others are reported to be in good health.

The Board of Health have taken measures to prevent the spread of disease during the ensuing season, and it is expected that they will meet every morning in future at 10 o'clock.

As disease is always certain to prevail in dirty and confined districts, and as we shall probably have many emigrants here the coming season, we would urge upon our members in the Assembly to lose no time in passing the Bill for the widening of Cross-street, which will dry up a great source of pestilence, as well as prove a great public benefit. The health and accommodation of our Citizens would be greatly secured by the passage of this Bill.—New Bruns.

EASTERN CITY.—This favorite Steamer from Boston arrived early on Saturday evening, with a large number of Passengers and a very heavy and valuable freight. We understand the British goods alone are of the value of upwards of thirty thousand dollars. This fine steamer is doing up her work well, every person travelling by this Boat speaks well of her, and of Capt. Winchester and his officers.—Ib.

DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.—For some days past our citizens have been excited in consequence of the sudden disappearance of a young lady of a highly respectable family, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. It appears that last autumn she exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, which continued until the early part of February, but since that period she has appeared perfectly sane. Since her disappearance, many persons have been in search of her in various directions through the City and surrounding Country, but up to the present moment no tidings of her have been obtained. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that a reward of \$200 is offered to any person who may discover her.—Ib.

We learn that a considerable number of American sub-contractors have come on recently and are now preparing to offer for the construction of portions of our Railways. We notice a large quantity of "plant" being landed from ships from Liverpool, and are glad to learn the work will be pushed forward with vigor.—Courier.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 20th April, 1854.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Seamen's Friend Society, held at the above Office, this 20th day of April, 1854.

PRESENT.—Messrs. John Owens, William Olive, Thos. G. Hatheway, Allan McLean, Z. Ring, James A. Crane, J. D. Purdy, H. Vaughan, Charles McLauchlan, A. C. O. Trentowsky, and Rev. E. N. Harris.

Moved by Mr. Charles McLauchlan, seconded by Mr. John D. Purdy, that Mr. John Owens be elected Chairman by this meeting. Elected.

Moved by Mr. Charles McLauchlan, seconded by Mr. John Owens, that Mr. Trentowsky be elected Secretary.—Elected.

Moved by Mr. Charles McLauchlan, seconded by Mr. J. D. Purdy, that a Committee of four be appointed to collect the money subscribed for, to deposit the same at the Commercial Bank to the credit of the Committee, to be drawn for by any of the three members of the Committee.

Committee: Messrs Z. Ring, Allan McLean, H. Vaughan, E. N. Harris.

Moved by Mr. Charles McLauchlan, seconded by Mr. Allan McLean, that William J. Ritchie, Esqr., be appointed Solicitor, to examine the Deeds and all the affairs of the St. J. S. F. Society.

Moved by Mr. Charles McLauchlan, seconded by Mr.

Wm. Olive, that the Committee have power to carry out the arrangements with the parties who have leased the properties belonging to the St. J. S. F. Society, for the Rev. E. N. Harris.

Moved by Mr. J. A. Crane, and Mr. J. D. Purdy, that the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the City Papers one insertion.

A. C. O. TRENTOWSKY, Secretary of St. J. S. F. Society.

Our readers will please take notice that all Letters and Communications of every kind intended for the VISITOR, should be addressed—Rev. I. E. Bill, St. John, N. B.

### The Russian War and Prophecy.

The Rev. JOHN DAVIS, of Yarmouth, N. S., will deliver a Lecture on the above subject, at the Baptist Chapel, Germain street, next Thursday evening, May 4th. Service to commence at Eight o'clock.

A Collection at the close of the service, on behalf of the Rev. J. G. Oncken's Fund for building Chapels in Germany. April 28.

MONIES RECEIVED.—By Rev. James Tozer, Boiestown, 15s; (papers sent as directed); Mr. Thos. Musgrove, Studholm, 7s. 6d; Mr. Nathan Smart, 45s; J. S. Colpitts, Esq., Elgin, 22s. 6d; Mr. J. Crandall, Bend, 22s. 6d.

### A CARD.

C. R. BILL embraces the present opportunity to express his gratitude to his friends, who have kindly entrusted their Sons to his care during the past winter, and he begs to inform them that he has received into association in the Teaching department, Mr. S. H. FOLSOM, a young gentleman from Waterville College, State of Maine. Mr. Folsom's qualifications for Teaching have been tested by four year's experience, and he has in his possession commendations of a highly respectable character. His style of Penmanship is of the first class.

The undersigned respectfully state for the information of the citizens of St. John, that they contemplate the establishment of a Seminary of Learning of a high order, and at the same time thoroughly adapted in point of educational facilities to the necessities of Agricultural, Mechanical, Commercial and Professional life. They will be prepared to take boys and youth at any stage of progress, and carry them forward to a full preparation for entering upon a Collegiate course. They will for the present teach their Classes in the School Room of the Presbyterian Church, Great George's street, but they contemplate opening on the 1st of May in a room in Charlotte St., known lately as Mr. Eaton's Chapel. This room for size, appearance, and general comfort, seems admirably adapted to the demands of a large School.

Terms from 20s to 30s per quarter, according to age and progress. The teachers can be seen in their school-room at any time between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, a.m.

C. R. BILL, S. H. FOLSOM.

April 7th, 1854.

### WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER?

Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer, DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

NEW YORK, September 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN.—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this City.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and British provinces.

Sold in St. John by CHALONER & HUNT and T. WALKER & SON.

### J. LYONS & CO.

Agents for American Claims, Exchange Brokers & General Consignees.

Bills of Exchange of £1 and upwards Bought and Sold.

359 STRAND, LONDON.

### A CARD.

MRS. WINSLOW TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Winslow an old and experienced nurse and Female Physician, would call the attention of the Ladies to her Soothing Syrup for Children teething. It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your children.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

We have sold very large quantities of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup during the past six years, several thou-