GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The advices from Havanna, by the steamship *Cherokee*, just arrived, report a continuous and active increase of the slave-trade.—A correspondent of one of the morning papers has prepared a table of all the slave importations that have been made during the last five months, from which we condense the following facts.

In January 640 were landed at Cubanos, consigned to Don Joaquin Gomas, of whom 200 were sold to Antonio Parejo, a reputed agent of Queen Christiana. In February 500 were landed off Cayo Medano, and 303 at Rio Zasra, in March 620 were landed at Cayo Vude, 1,200 at Cayo Piedid; the vessel which brought the former having been burnt in sight of a Spanish cruiser, in April 297 were landed on the south coast, and 700 between Sagua and San Juan Remedios; in May 600 were landed near Cienfugos, 317 at Matriel, and 1160 at Eusenada de Cochienos, the latter being those brought by the celebrated ship *Lady Suffolk*; and in June thus far the following have been landed:—300 at Bailen, south coast, 563 same neighbourhood; 697 at Cayo Frances; 472 eastward of Trinidad, and 700 at Camerioca—total in five months, 9,049.

Under the administration of the late Captain General Concha, it is said that this infamous traffic was near put an end to; but as soon as the present Captain General, Canada, came into power, it was revived, and the above particulars show an alarming increase of it in all parts of the island. It is surely enough to arouse the indignation of the civilised world, that nine thousand wretched negroes should have been doomed to the horrors of Cuban slavery in the course of a single season. And yet there is every reason to suppose that many more than those who are thus publicly chronicled have been secretly brought into this island. A writer in the *Herald* under date of Havana, June 12th, says,: "The slave traders here are holding a jubilee! The traffic never was more flourishing than it is at the present time. No less than five or six cargoes have been landed almost within as many days. The disembarkations were effected, most of them, under circumstances of the most audacious impunity on the part of the slavers, fully demonstrating how much they reckon upon the conivance and protection of the local authorities."

It is told of the *Lady Suffolk* that she sailed from Africa with 1300 negroes on board many of whom had been caught as they were running at large through the country, and confined in the holds of the vessel; but the traders, finding the room scant, threw more than a hundred of the sickly and dead over-board. The remainder were landed at Eusenada about the 20th of May; but as no provision had been made for their reception in that swampy and unpopulated district, they had scarcely anything to eat, and upwards of a hundred of the negroes, who were very weak and emaciated, as well as several of the crew, died while marching from the place of disembarkation to Julian Zulueta's estate, the "Alava," where many others died of cholera. Signor Eugenio Vinas, who commanded this vessel—

"Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark."

after spending a few days at Havana, where he was entertained and feted by several of the richer families, sailed on the 7th inst., in the steamer *Isabella la Catholica*, for Spain.

Of the open manner in which this trade is carried on, it is narrated that early in the present month of June a large ship having American colours at the mast head, arrived at Cayo Frances, a small bay situated near the Port of San Juan de los Remedios, on the north coast, considerably to the eastward of Cardenas. Six hundred and eighty-four Africans were landed on this quay, from which they were conveyed to the shore in launches belonging to the Government, called *Antonia* and the *Fida*, which were furnished by the Subelgade de la Marina (or marine official of the port of San Juan de los Remedios,) Don Hipolito Escobal. Said individual personally accompanied the negroes to town, where he saw them comfortly lodged in the house provided for their reception in the streets San Salvadon and Valma, no great distance from the Governor's residence. This large number of slaves were disembarked at Remedios in broad day light, say about eight o'clock, A. M., and their arrival was a matter of public notoriety to the entire population. Don S. Alberris, in the employ of the Government was the principal actor in this affair, and it was by his order that the negroes, the day following that on which they were brought to Remedios, were sent to the nieghbouring estates, where they were sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Span is under the most solemn obligations to arrest the slave traffic which it is possible for a nation to impose upon herself; and yet her agents are allowed not merely to wink at it, but to participate in it in this most shameless manner. Her treaties in favor of its suppression are the most solemn, direct and unequivocal that could be expressed in words; but she appears to pay no more regard to them than if they had never been signed. The very men who are employed in the atrocious traffic parade the streets of the island. boasting of the fortunes they have made by it, and they pass not merely unmolested, but with social distinction and honours.—*New York Evening Post.*

Turkey.—"Four hundred years elapsed on the 29th of May last, since the day on which the Crescent took the place of the Cross on the mosque of St. Stephen's in Constantinople; for on that day, Anno 1453, Mahmoud's hosts entered the 'Golden Gate' as conquerors, and the waning star of the Palæologis was utterly eclipsed by the meridian sun of Ottoman ascendancy. The temples of the living God were at once dedicated to the false Prophet, and the hoofs of Turkish coursers trod the floors, which the feet of Christian multitudes had hallowed. The Crescent has shone over the garden of eastern Europe for four centuries, and we are in the very year of the Turkish prediction—'Four hundred years shall the people of Ishmael hold sway in Stambool.' In what manner, and at what hour, is the prophecy to be fulfilled? This is certain—the Turks have walled up the gate through which, as they are warned by another prediction, 'the yellow-haired people of the North are to force themselves, and tear down the Crescent from the 'pinnacle of the City.' There is indeed a prevalent impression among the Moslems themselves, that their European dominion is fast verging to its end—so much so, that the more affluent Turks have for some years past ordered their remains to be interred in Asiatic ground. And what is the actual condition of the Ottoman State? It has abandoned the principles of Islamism as the basis of its policy; and has, therefore, become a *caput mortuum*. It has no longer life, or soul, or energy. It is incapable of preserving its existence, and sunk into such abject corruption and pauperism, that its rulers can no longer uphold the security of either persons or property. It has made a feeble attempt to imitate the institution of its European contemporaries, without laying any solid foundation, or deriving its reforms from any newly-roused energies of its own—a sufficient characteristic of its impotency and exhaustion. For that Islamism, which is the encyclopedia of its religion, policy, jurisprudence, and literature, it has substituted 'negativeness,' which sits enthroned over the very threshold of the Sublime Porte."—Van Boahn "State of Turkey," 1853.

Starvation in Spain.—It appears that the miserable condition to which Ireland was reduced a few years ago is paralleled by what is now taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says, that in the mountains the starving die by dozens, and in many places fevers of the most dangerous character are joined to the famine. Hundreds of sick expire for want of nourishment and medicine. The streets of our cities, it further states, are encumbred with old men, women, and children, with the visages of corpses, covered with miserable rags, and even worse, troubling themselves no longer except to die in quiet, and imploring with loud cries the succours of the public charity. At the gates of the Archiepiscopal Palace more than a thousand people wait for daily bread; and we hear that one day lately four thousand five hundred poor assembled to receive the alms distributed in the city by one gentleman.

The Chinese Rebellion.—Dr. Medhurst, an English Missionary, speaking of a proclamation which he has translated, says that whether it is genuine or not, "one thing is certain— the movement has shaken, not only the empire, but idolatry to the very base, and may be the prulude to the thorough opening of the whole country to the Messengers of the gospel. The progress of the rebellion is such that the chief cities of the empire are menaced, and the tottering dynasty has called upon the British government to interpose for its protection.

Another Miracle in Italy.—The official paper at Naples records another miracle. This time an image of the "Mother of God, the Holy Virgin," caused flames to issue from her chest. The whole affair is very gravely printed in the Government paper.

THE DARIEN SHIP-CANAL.

The following extract of a letter from Baron Humboldt to Dr. E. Cullen of London, dated Potsdam, June 4, 1853, shows the importance which the Baron attaches to the undertaking.

"After having laboured in vain during half a century, to prove the possibility of an oceanic canal, and to point out the Gulf of San Miguel and Cupica, as the points most worthy of attention—after having regretted almost with bitterness, in the edition of my "Aspects of Nature," that the employment of the means which the present state of our knowledge affords for obtaining precies measures has been so long delayed, I ought, more than any one else, to be satisfied to see, at last, my hopes for so noble an enterprise revived. By your publications, and that of Mr. Gisborne, will be originated the work of changing an important part of the commerce of nations, and of rendering more accessible the rich countries of Eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. The undertaking is by no means above the intellectual and material power which civilized nations have attained to. The work should be one to last forever—it should not commence with a canal —it must be a really oceanic canal without locks—a free passage from sea to sea, across which the speed of the navigation will be modified, but not interrupted, by the difference in height and non-coincidence of the tides. Receive the expression of my highest consideration. Yours, &c.,

Alexander von Humbolt."

Pacific Railroad.—Colonel Freemont has published an article in the *Washington National Intelligencer*, on the great question of the day, the Pacific Railroad. He pronounces, without hesitation in favour of the Central or Benton route from St, Louis to San Francisco, through the pass at the head of the Del Norte. He asserts this to be not only the most practicable, but the most direct route, and estimates the distance between the frontiers of Missouri and the eastern foot of the Sierra Nevada, at 1200 miles. The *St. Louis Democrat* states that Colonel Fremont intends to survey the route this winter, without aid from the government. While in Europe he prepared himself with the best instruments for the survey; and that he proposes to start in November, aud thus to test the practicability of the route during the season of snows.

The Beginnings of Useful Men.—Samuel Appleton, who died at Boston last week, was one of the most eminent and wealthy merchants of that city. Sixty years ago, he was a country school-teacher at New Ipswich, from which place he went forth with a certificate from the pastor of the village, that he was "a person who supported a good moral character, and was possessed of abilities sufficient to instruct a school in reading, writing, orthography, English grammer, and arithmetic." At the centennial celebration of the settlement of New Ipswich, in 1850, Mr. Appleton sent $5000 to the literary institutions of New Hampshire, the Academy of Ipswich in particular, to enable that Institution to assume its former standing, and extend its future usefullness. The *Boston Transcript* says:—"Although he leaves an estate valued at a million of dollars, yet, had he been disposed to devote all his powers to the acquisition of wealth, he could easily have trebled his fortune; but those who knew him best, will agree in opinion that he took far greater pleasure in dispensing his bounty, than he did in the accumulation of his fortune. He leaves to his widow specefic bequests, amounting in value to $200,000. He makes forty-two other bequests to nephews and nieces, and others amounting in all to $320,000 more; among which may be mentioned $5000 'to his friend and pastor, the Rev. Ephraim Peabody,' and $5000 to the servants living in his family at his decease, to be distributed among them in the manner and according to proportion, to be fixed upon by his widow. He then bequeaths to his executors manufacturing stocks of the value of $200,000, 'to be by them applied, disposed of, and distributed for scientific, literary, religious, or charitable purposes.' For many years before his death, it is said that he expended in charitable donations in Boston *twenty five-thousand dollars per annum.*"

American Marble.—The marble quarries of Vermont are gaining a reputation abroad as well as at home. Two blocks of Vermont marble, weighing one ton each, have been ordered from Rome for the purpose of making a bust. This order is from an Italian artist, who prefers the West Rutland marble to that of his own country.

The New Wheat.—It is a subject of general remark, says the *New York Courier*, that the quality of new white wheat which has thus far been brought to market, is exceedingly fine. The grain is richer, fuller, and better ripened, than has been known for many years. The quality of flour manufactured from it must, therefore, be very fine.

California Crops.—The wheat crops promise abundantly. It is said there will be some 40,000 bushels on the Stanislaus river. In Calaveras the wheat crop is said to be over seven feet high, with heads six and a half inches long.

Mr. G. S. Faber has announced, from history and prophecy, that for the next twelve years there will be a war in Europe such as the world has never known. Louis Napoleon and the Pope are about to perish, and by a dignified "taking off"—by means of volcanoes! The war is to end in the mountains of Judea!

Three Men Lost at Niagara.—A fearful accident occurred on the 19th inst. at Niagara Falls. Three men, belonging to a scow which came down the river on Monday night, fell asleep in a small boat, which presently became loosened from her moorings, and two of the men were hurried over the Falls. Of course they were instantly killed. The other lingered in the Rapids for several hours, and all efforts for his relief proved abortive. Late in the afternoon he lost his hold upon a rock, which had hitherto sustained him, and was dashed over the American Fall. The catastrophe elicited the utmost consternation in the vicinity.

The Late Bishop Inglis.—Soon after the death of our late lamented Bishop, a few of his friends residing in this City set on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in St. Pauls Church, of which he had been the Rector before his consecration.

They found no difficulty in procuring funds, but were delayed for some time, because there was no suitable place for it in the church without disturbing some other monument, and they were unwilling to place it in an obscure corner. The object, however, was never lost sight of, and some months ago it was suggested that it might be united to that monument which he had himself erected to the memory of his Father, and thus be made doubly interesting to the members of the Church.

The Tablet of the Father has accordingly been raised high enough to admit the new one, and the object of placing this tribute of affection and respect for our late beloved Diocesan, in a conspicuous part of the church where he so often officiated as pastor and prelate, has been effected.

It is generally admitted that the execution of the work does great credit to Messrs. Sinclair & Wesley, who have recently established marble works in this city.—*Church Times.*

CANADA.

Temperance League.—A comprehensive union of all the Associations for promoting Temperance, and of those desirous of an anti-liquor law, not connected with Temperance Societies, has been undertaken in Canada West, under missionary auspices. It is called the Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League; and the Association has begun its service by offering a premium of £25 for the best essay on the nature and objects of the League, embracing full and valuable statistical information upon the extent, expense, and results of the liquor traffic in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Professor Lillie, and Professor Taylor are the adjudicators.

A manufacturing company has lately been established in Montreal for the manufacture of India Rubber articles, on a large scale. They can be manufactured in Canada, much better than they can be imported. The raw material is not bulky, labour is cheap, and they have the protection of a small duty,

We announce, to-day, a great event in the history of Lower Canada, the opening a direct Railway communication with the Atlantic. The long talked of Portland line is, at last, passable; and, was on the 18th, formally opened to the public. No line, perhaps, ever struggled with more difficulties. All who have held, or rather who have been able to hold their stock, are now holders at par, and whenever the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, the very easiest and shortest way is laid out to us to the open sea.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Wednesday, August 3, 1853.

This is the first time, that what may be fairly called a *crisis*, has happened, since Responsible Government has been introduced among us. The President of the Council has, or will, lose his seat in the House of Assembly. The Attorney General has lost his chance of a seat in either House. The office of Treasurer, which ought to be held by a member of the Representative House, goes a begging—two of the newly elected members have refused it—and there can be no doubt upon the minds of candid and reasonable men, that the present Government will not be able to command a majority when they meet. Now, under these circumstances, what ought to be the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor? Let it be granted that, under a Government fairly and properly constituted, it is his duty to act with the majority of that Council—is he after a dissolution of the House, when an appeal has been made to the people, and when on reviewing the Council, he finds men sitting at the board, who ought not to be there—is he, we repeat, voluntarily to shut his eyes, and close his ears, and become a passive tool in the hands of a set of men, who, lost to all sense of honor, and of delicacy, unconstitutionally hold on to the last gasp, in defiance of those principles which they, themselves, have instituted? Is it not his duty to say to Mr. Coles, "It appears to me, that one of two methods should be adopted, either that I should call the House together, and ascertain who have the majority, and who, consequently, have the right, and the sole right, to advise me, or that you should voluntarily resign those seats, which it is evident you are unable, constitutionally to fill? Admitting that your title to a seat in the Lower House, is only to be judged of by the House in Session, still, is there any precedent for a person holding a ministerial situation, whose right to be a member of Parliament is disputed? What *confidence* can I have in following the advice of a man, who knows that the majority of voters in the district for which he was a candidate, is against him, and who has given proof of it, by withdrawing from a scrutiny which he himself demanded? What *respect* can you for a moment suppose me to entertain for one who relies upon holding his seat, not from having been fairly elected, but from a *quibble of law*, which if even available, is unworthy of an upright and honest man? Nay, more, disgraceful to even a pettyfogging attorney—A quibble which any man of common sense must be aware is founded upon no legal ground, but is directly in the teeth of that very section of the Election Law, upon which you rely, to make it subservient to your purpose. Knowing all this, and knowing also, that Mr. Hensley has no right to sit at the board, or to hold the office of Attorney General, and that it is not in your power to procure an Attorney General properly qualified, aware too, that the office of Treasurer has been refused by two members of the Assembly, and that a situation which requires no very peculiar previous study, beyond a fair knowledge of accounts, and which may be held by deputy, you have not hitherto been able to fill with a competent person—What is my duty as Lieutenant Governor? What line of conduct would it under the circumstances be my duty to pursue? Can you tell me? No! Then I will tell you what I will do, I will communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies—place the whole matter before him—and ask him whether, under such a state of affairs, since you will not go quietly out as gentlemen would, it is not my duty to give you your dismissal, and say to you that her Majesty has no further occasion for your services."

It is an amusing as well as instructive study, to note how men allow the ruling passion of the mind to escape, both in speaking and writing; and that at times when they are least aware of so doing. The Editor of the *Royal Gazette* keeps continually harping upon the anxiety of the party opposed to the Government to "just walk into the public offices, and quietly pocket the emoluments attached to them." As this is all that any of the Government party look for, they seem to think that every one else is imbued with the same sentiments. That the acquisition of money is the only ambition worthy of man; the only end of striving for offices is to pocket the fees and perquisities with which they may be accompanied. There is no doubt that this is the only aim of such men, and they manifest it by attributing the same low and degrading motives to their political opponents. "Go into the Assembly—says Mr. Whelan—get office; get it without the sacrifice of principle and honor, if you can, but get office." It was said of Longinus—

"He was himself the great sublime he drew."

It may be said of Mr. Whelan that he is himself an exemplification of his own advice. He has got office, and without the sacrifice of principle or honor—for not being possessed of either, it was impossible for him to sacrifice either.

When men lose their temper and begin to call names, it is one of the clearest proofs in the world that they have the weakest side of the argument. It is not our business to defend Mr. Lawson, nor do we think he stands in need of our aid. Thus much we will say, however, that we think if Mr. Lawson had any reasonable doubts of his qualification, he acted rationally enough in asking the opinion of those who were equally qualified to judge, and who had no prejudices to contend with, and were not likely to be biassed either way. He probably coincided with the old legal proverb,—"He who is counsel in his own case has a fool for his client." At all events, it was no proof of his want of principle, that he declined the risk of committing perjury by swearing to what he was not positive of. The Editor of the *Gazette* may think it moral cowardice, but all are not endowed with the same lofty courage and high contempt for the obligations that bind the vulgar herd among whom we fear, we must in this respect at least, reckon Mr. Lawson.

We perceive that Mr. Rice has been appointed Treasurer in the place of Mr. Pope, what constituency dces Mr. Rice represent? The Proprietory!

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mr. Editor;

Perhaps at the present time when so much is said about the beauties of Responsible Government and its applicability to the condition of these Provinces the annexed extract the testimony of the Noble Earl who granted it to us will be read with interest. It is his speech in the House of Lords on the subject of the Colony of Jamacia and is published in the London Times of 1st July.

Yours,
A Subscriber.

29th July 1853.

"Earl Grey concurred in what had fallen from the noble earl opposite upon the subject of what was called "responsible government." He could not help feeling from various indications which he had seen, that there was too great a readiness on the part of many persons to believe that representative government in a colony necessarily implied what was called "responsible government." He should remind those who entertained that opinion that responsible government, in the sense in which it was now understood in Canada and other places, was, as the noble earl had justly stated, neither more nor less than party government. Party government, such as we had in England, was upon the whole, in a great country like this, with a large and enlightened population, the most perfect system of government that had yet been attained; but he could not help remarking that in no other country in the world had that system of Parliamentary government to which we were accustomed succeeded for any number of years. It had been tried in France, and after a few years had led to a catastrophe, while, so far as our own colonies were concerned, it was utterly unknown there until 1840. Representative constitutions of a different kind had succeeded in those flourishing provinces which now constituted the United States. Without anything at all of the nature of what was called responsible government, they did enjoy all the substantial advantages of representative institutions. He believed it was perfectly possible to continue such a system, but he was persuaded that if they endeavoured to establish that which was called responsible government prematurely in a colony where the state of society was not suited for it, they would inflict a considerable mischief. (Hear, hear.) As compared, however, with the present anomalous state of government which existed in Jamaica, even the establishment of a party government would be an infinite gain, for he could conceive scarcely any change that would not be an improvement upon the present system. Still, he must say, when he looked at what that colony was, and what it was likely to be for some years to come, that, in his opinion, he would be a bold man who ventured to recommend a responsible government for Jamaica, without any check or control."

Temperance Lecture and Demonstration.

This was the third Annual Festival of the *Murray Harbor Total Abstinence, and Benevolent Society*, which was celebrated at the White Sands, on the 20th inst.

We are free to confess that we are totally incapable of doing justice to this interesting Meeting. There are some scenes, assemblages, and influences, that we may behold, or mix with, or participate in, which convey a distinct and powerful impression, consisting of various pleasant sensations, and joyous feelings. But try to embody these in words; make an effort to convey what was seen and felt, and the result, from the nature of the case, will be a failure. Suffice it to say, that the day was fine; the sun shone; the ladies smiled; the men looked happy, and the boys and girls laughed and played in cheerful and innocent gaiety. After Tea and all being in readiness the Vice President James Richards, Esquire, was called to the Chair. Mr. Richards said he had great pleasure in introducing Mr. John Arbuckle, Temperance Lecturer, to the Meeting. Mr. Arbuckle then arose and delivered a most animating and interesting lecture on the Maine Liquor Law, which was listened to with deep, and respectful attention. Resolutions were introduced, on which speeches were founded, developing the following ideas. "That in this country previous to the organization of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, cure and not prevention, reformation and not preservation from the evils of intemperance, was the principal subject of public Addresses. But the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is the prominent topic to which the public mind is now adverting with much interest. Among the cheering signs of the times it is truly gratifying to the friends of humanity to notice, the disposition of the Christian Ministry to unite their efforts in the conflict, and that a sense of their responsibility for the interests committed to their trust—the demands of duty will not permit them to leave the reformation of the inebriate, and the suppression of the liquor traffic, to the struggles of philantrophy."

In the cause of human benevolence, we are to look for good results only from corresponding agencies, and as the Church of Christ is the best agency of good to man, it seems evident that whatever essential good is done to man, it must be done directly, or indirectly by the Members of the Church.

It is well remembered that when the Ministers and Members of our Churches, were zealous and active in the cause of Temperance, it was highly prosperous; but when they withheld their active aid, and in a measure ceased co-operation, Temperance in most of its essentially practical purposes, was at a stand, most gladly therefore we record the following Resolutions moved and seconded by Ministers and Members of the Church, and unanimously adopted by the Meeting.

1st. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Bethune, seconded by Mr. Bartholemew LeLacheur.—That efforts of the wise and good in all lands for the promotion of temperance we hail with gladness and great joy: and we will unite with them in all judicious measures for hastening the time when there shall not be a drunkard, or a drunkard-maker in this lovely Island Prince Edward.

2d. Moved by Mr. John Brooks, seconded by Mr. David Enman.—That when the traffic in intoxicating liquors is done away all wise means for the promotion of the intellectual elevation, the moral purity, the social happiness, and the highest good of men, might be expected to produce greatly increased, and much more beneficial results.

3d. Moved by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, seconded by Mr. Henry Sensabaugh.—That the friends of Temperance in all their efforts be entreated to cultivate a sacred regard to God, and good will to men, that they habitually seek wisdom from him, and to him as the author and finisher of all good ever give the glory of their success.

4th. Moved by Mr. Robert Wilson, seconded by Mr. William Hawkins.—That means be immediately adopted, to act in unison with the Charlottetown Institution for the procuing and circulating of Temperance Tracts periodicals &c. &c. &c., so that we may know what is doing in the world of temperance, and as far as practicable be united with that Temperance League, and with them go forward in the good cause.

After voting thanks to the Chairman, Lecturer, &c. the meeting was dismissed by singing the Doxology.—*Com.*

An Inquest was held on Monday last, before the Coroner of this county, at Wood Islands, on the body of a man unknown, found on the sea shore, the day previous. The only clothing he had on was a pair of cotton drawers, and a flannel jacket, with sleeves of rather finer texture than that worn by labouring men. A piece of the cord, called marline, was passed three times round the body and tied firmly in front, the ends neatly tucked in below the cord. From the appearance the body presented, it could not have been more than six or seven days in the water. The deceased was about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, and 28 or 30 years of age, The beard, which was jet black, covered his face and his hair was of the same color, and worn long. There was a small gold ring in his left ear, the right ear had been destroyed by putrifaction. No marks of violence could be discovered on the body, and no person having been missing from the settlement, the presumption is, that he was a sea-faring man and met his death from being thrown over-board by some accident. Verdict, *found drowned*.

The *Fairy Queen* brought a New Brunswick and American Mail this morning from Shediac,—News by which will be found in our columns.

Blackwood's Magazine for July, contains in addition to other interesting articles, a review of "Weeps's History of the French Protestant Refugees," well worthy the attention of the reader. There is, perhaps, no event in the history of Europe, more important in its consequences, and more pregnant with instruction, than the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The American steamship *Arctic* arrived at N. York on Saturday evening last with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant, and 149 passengers, among whom was Mrs. T. F. Meagher. The *Asia* arrived out on the 10th.

The London papers have the following rumor:—That Mr. Bruck, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory Mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Linigen's mission.

The latest news is contained in the following from the *London Times* of the 12th:

The French Minister of War is asserted to have addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes, on the Turkish question in the following strain:

"We are not bent on making war, but if the Emperor, to whom the honor of his government is dearer than all, should think that national honor exacts war, he will certainly not recoil from necessity."

Troubles at Smyrna.—In a riot at Smyrna, resulting from the arrest of Costa Kossuth's emissary, the captain of the United States frigate St. Louis behaved gallantly. In consequence of the row, Austria demanded and received from Turkey satisfaction for the insult, and the Governor of Smyrna was discharged. The American commander's conduct excited admiration. U. S. frigate Cumberland was still at Piræus. No further accounts of the King difficulty.

Advices from Smyrna, June 29, state that the captain of the American frigate has laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig in which the Hungarian Col. Costa is imprisoned. The American captain declared he would oppose the removal of the prisoner to Trieste. The United States minister claims Costa on the plea that he is an American citizen.

Parliament—The Eastern Question.—Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, said that the new circular, purporting to be Count Nesselrode's, was an authentic document, but the Russian government could not substantiate the assertion it made, that the entry of the Rusian troops into Danube provinces was caused by the appearance of the Fnglish fleet in Turkish waters.—Next evening. Lord Lyndhurst asked the Earl of Clarendon if he concurred in these views? The Earl replied that he considered there was a wide difference between the situation of the