ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TURKEY.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.—The invasion of the principalities by Russia is now accomplished, and no doubt Turkey will proclaim it act of robbery—war. Russia, indeed, advancing under a hollow and absurd pretence of peace, has sent M. d'Ozeroff to Constantinople, in order, no doubt, to inform the Sultan of the fact, that the Czar has seized on "the material guarantees," as he threatened, and to know whether the Porte will now yield to armed violence what she refused to the diplomatic remonstrances of Prince Menschikoff. Doubtless, the answer of the Porte will be prompt and firm; and, upon her declaration that the deed of the Czar is an act of war, she will, there is every reason to expect, summon to her aid, the fleets of England and France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 23.—A mediation, though generally considered impossible, is nevertheless still talked of. Russia, however, is considered to have gone too far, and she cannot, it is thought, retreat without disgrace and a violation of all the precedents known in such cases. The armaments are carried on with great zeal. The excitement of the populace has risen to such a height that the Government scarcely venture to make the usual "inspections." Admiral Mustapha Pasha has left Constantinople for the Bay of Besika to settle with the British and French Admirals as the most convenient anchorage for the anchoring of the fleets in the Dardanelles. Selim Pasha has been made Seraskier of the Army of Anatolia. According to another statement Selim Pasha has been appointed on a reconnoitre to Batoun, on the north eastern frontier of Turkey. Some French officers have arrived at Constantinople. They will at once proceed to the Danube.

EXPECTED INVASION OF SERVIA AND BOSNIA BY THE AUSTRIANS.—It appears that an unexpected and new complication has suddenly arisen. We are informed that Austria is about to march a *corps d'armee* into Servia and Bosnia—portions of the Turkish Territory—Servia being governed by an hereditary Prince, vassal of the Porte, and Bosnia being almost a Turkish province. The object of Austria in making this demonstration is not to aid Russia in any way, and certainly not to succour Turkey. Her intention, clearly, can only be to take possession of certain valuable territories, so that, at the expected partition of Turkey, she may be in a position to claim a good share, to which she thinks she will have a right, if she enters the field, it, at least *de facto*. These unprincipled measures are not to be endured. Are we to see, in the nineteenth century, two despotic Powers making aggression, without pretext, upon the territory of a neighbour—in fact, perpetrating robbery by means of brute force? Turkey will indeed be destroyed if Bosnia, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Thessaly, will be torn from her liberal and progressive government, to be subject to the most illiberal and obstructive in Europe.

For the last few days rumours have been current in London and Paris, to the effect, that the views of France and England are not identical, with respect to the course to be pursued in the East—that neither party is willing to act in the light in which the Russian occupation of the Danubian Principalities is to be regarded—that England, especially, displays symptoms of vacillation—that she hesitates about the passage of the Dardanelles by her fleet, and that she wishes Turkey may discover some pacific method of making the best compromise she can with Russia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Amidst the contending and contradictory reports of the mighty foreign events which it has been our lot to chronicle during many years past, we scarcely have arrived at a juncture at which we have been so perplexed to ascertain the truth as at this moment. Our last week's publication was scarcely before the world when the news reached us by telegraph from Vienna, that "the Russians had entered Jassy with 12,000 men." No particulars, no dates, being given, we refused credit to the report, and on Saturday the *Times*, (whose Viennese correspondent had sent the news,) admitted in their leading articles that the announcement was premature, and yet every day the report has been repeated in some unsatisfactory shape. The Viennese correspondent struging to keep up his character for veracity, writes however on the 24 of July, twenty-four hours after he had sent the above news, "It is now rumoured that no foreign troops are in Moldavia." In point of fact there was no authentic intelligence of the act of invasion up to that date, as the story published by the *Lloyd* was nothing but the same rumour reproduced. Whilst this uncertainty prevailed, we were further perplexed by receiving the fragments of a manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia, dated Peterhoff, June 20th. Whence it came, by what means it was garbled and mutilated, no one knew, and at any other time we should at once have pronounced it to be a forgery. The document, we presume, came from the St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Times*, but, however obtained, and whether genuine or not, certainly the structure of the above news, and the omission of most essential parts of the document would, under ordinary circumstances, throw a doubt upon its authenticity.

We certainly should have inclined to believe that the Emperor of Russia could have been so insane as to cross the Pruth, and to issue such an appeal to the bigotry of his subjectsas that, but that the *Moniteur* declares that the French Government has received a despatch from Bucharest, dated the 2d instant, stating that the Russian *corps d'armee*, which is to occupy Wallachia, will pass the Pruth by Leova on that day, and on the 3d the *corps* destined for Moldavia will cross the river near Skuliani. To this is added, "M. Oserof is on his way to Constantinople to open fresh negotiations." These are the most authentic statements current, and our readers, as well as ourselves, will be puzzled to discover what the Czar really aims at. The manifesto issued from Peterhoff, the Czar says "that the defence of our faith has always been the sacred duty of our ancestors, and our efforts have ever been directed towards upholding the rights of our church. There is still a mysterious blank in the document, as it goes on to say "all our efforts to prevent the Porte from continuing *in this course*" (what course?) "proved fruitless, and even the oath taken in solemn form by our ancestors to us was soon perfidiously broken. Having exhausted all means of conviction, we have deemed it indispensable to remove our troops into the provinces of the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what her stubbornness may lead."

This insolent document thus concludes—"We do not seek for conquest; Russia does not require them. We seek the justification of those rights which have been so openly violated. We are still ready to stop the movements of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte will bind herself to observe solemnly the inviolability of the Orthodox Church. But if, through stubbornness and blindness, it desires the contrary, then, calling God to our aid, we shall leave Him to decide between us, and, with a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the orthodox faith."

This arrogant paper puts an end to all hopes of a reconciliation unless the Czar, like other despots, suddenly takes fright at his own misdeeds. The Turkish Ambassador left Paris, without nothing but war was breathed. The French and English fleets were ready to enter the Dardanelles, and no thought was given of submission. A Pasha of high rank had been dispatched to Batoumi, no doubt, to stir up the Circassians. We have always said that the entrance of the Russians into the Principalities would shut the door to all negotiations, and that any term in politics would dream of such a course so long as they held the Danubian provinces. Russian intrigue is actively on foot to now discord between the Porte and Austria. Intrigue is more in modern times than ever we see English dupes falling into the snare, and announcing that Austrian mediation would commence after the mischief was fully perpetrated. We have heard the French Emperor could give of his good faith has been the dismissal of Admiral La Susse, who has been deprived of his command in consequence of his failure to succeed in reaching Besika Bay. Admiral Hamelin has superseded him, and has sailed from Toulon to assume the command, but will act under the English Admiral if any occasion should arise. The Russian Ambassador at Paris seems ill at ease. He has protested against the cession of 40,000 or 60,000 muskets to the Turks, but M. Drouyn de Lhuys assures him that he has done no ill, as he pleased, and that it could not be construed into an act of hostility to Russia, as no declaration of war had taken place. The American Commodore Breman and his officers have been admitted to an audience with the Sultan, when the commodore said that the exertions made to further the progress of the Turkish empire excited the sympathies of the Government of the new and old world. It is difficult to conceive in what way an European war can be now avoided, but such an event seems so incredible that no one can believe it possible. It is equally impossible to conceive in what way the Czar can be induced to change his now declared aggressive policy, carried out under the plea of religion. The affair has now assumed a most grave character.

FRANCE.

There has been no political news from France during the week, except in connection with the Eastern question. The Republicans and the socialist parties do not relish the existing good understanding between the French and English Cabinets. On Tuesday night the Emperor and Empress went to the Opera Comique. A crowd at the door cried vehemently *Vive l'Empereur*. Suspicion arose, and the police seized sixteen persons, armed with daggers and pioguards, whose cries, if any, should, was to overwhelm the Emperor and Empress. The police are engaged in inquiring into the affair.

We have the wildest reports from Prussia and Austria of the probability of non-intervention of these powers; but if Russia goes to war, it will be impossible for either Prussia or Austria to stand aloof. Neither France nor Russia will permit it. The feeling of Germans in Berlin and Vienna know it well enough.

AUSTRALIA.

We have advices from Australia, the latest dates being, Sydney, April 3d; Melbourne, 6th April; and Adelaide, 10th April. The accounts continue to be of the most favorable. We were previously aware that the exports from Melbourne would reach 15 millions; we have now the official confirmation of this extraordinary rise of the prosperity of Victoria. During the first quarter of 1853 no less than £2,500,000 of gold has been exported from Melbourne, without taking into account the quantities which have found their way to the other South Australian. At various spots new discoveries were being made, and at Junlberry creek two men averaged £50 a day for twelve weeks successively. The immense sum which Victoria seems to be absorbed into the population, without any sensible effect upon the labour market, and the cry is still, "Send working men, and not persons unaccustomed to the labour of Australia, capable of being usefully employed in building, and similar employments are very much needed. The mail was usually heavy, and the remittances and emigration from the west coast gave a fresh impulse to emigration. Seamen were a little more plentiful at Sydney. Money is now very abundant, and one of the banks has taken up a large sum at 5 per cent, but the current rate seems to be about six per cent for business purposes. Gold ranges from 76s. 9d. to 78s. per ounce for Victoria dust. Articles of food keep up the price. Flour, per 100 lbs. fine, £34 10s. per ton. American, 50s. to 52s. per barrel. The price of all building materials is excessive, and the markets seem to be perfectly clear of goods.

ENGLAND.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—The official return of the public revenue and expenditure of the country for the past quarter, ending, the 5th instant, presents a result that has appeared for some years. It shows that, notwithstanding the depressing influence necessarily exercised by the state of affairs in the East, over nearly all the lines of our trade, there has been an increase in the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst. of no less than £1,146,636, which improvement, it must be remarked, is very considerably in excess of the results of the preceding quarters of the year. The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th June, have also, been published, and again present most remarkable results.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

A splendid field-day took place on Saturday, in the presence of the Commander-in-chief, Viscount Hardinge, and Lord Seaton. Near the gallant commanders, and seated on a splendid bay charger, was also posted a distinguished individual, known in a rich field in all the saw, and attended by a brilliant staff of French officers, all likewise in full uniform. This was his Royal Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who arrived on the ground in the greatest state, in a select party of English officers. His highness, attended by the officers of his party, followed the movements of the troops on horseback, and seemed to take great interest in all he saw. Once or twice during the evolutions he expressed his astonishment and admiration at the wonderful rapidity with which the Horse Artillery moved, and the great, and fatal havoc poured forth their fire. The review lasted from ten to half-past two o'clock.

Fifteen rounds of ammunition had been served out to each man, and he carried with him also his cartouch pouch and his dinner cooked. The plan of operations which, thus provided, the troops had to go through is easily described. On the north side of Virginia-water an enemy was supposed to have entrenched itself in force. The water is crossed at its west end by Blackmestbridge, and to that point Sir De Lacy Evans's brigade was directed. What more natural than that the enemy, trembling at the approach of so renowned a general, should rush to the defence of the bridge, and concentrate all its force and attention therein? Accordingly actual hostilities commenced in that direction. The different regiments of the brigade threw out skirmishers, and the Horse Artillery commenced a tremendous cannonade, the smoke of which rising through the thick foliage of the park had a very fine effect. What deeds of daring were performed in this attack upon Blackmestbridge, it is impossible for us to tell, for Virginia-water is so enclosed by trees that to see military operations there except by occasional glimpses, is quite out of the question. We understand, however, that the struggle must have been a fierce one, and we question very much whether the park game were not fully possessed with belief in a grand defeat of the enemy, to the astonishment of the foreign visitors at the castle. While the contest at the bridge was in progress, and shortly after eleven o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their illustrious guests, embarked in a gally decorated barge upon the lake, and drew near to witness the mimic strife. The roar of the guns, an incessant file firing, and occasional volleys, however, all that the general spectators could gather of what was going on upon the left wing of the division. They had chiefly congregated on the side of the lake, and were looking towards the cascades, and as they listened and wondered why the dread echoes of war had been awakened so far from the position assigned to them, *ennui* began to creep in for an explanation. The Guards were suddenly seen standing like a long line of statues under the shade of the trees close at hand. A strong force of Sappers, with their pontoons, proceeded to launch pontoons, and it was evident that while Sir De Lacy Evans was occupying the attention of the enemy on the left, and concentrating the defence upon Blackmestbridge, the Sappers was preparing to carry over his men in another and easier direction, which had been left un guarded. The occupants of the royal barge, in the meantime, had soon glided down the lake to witness the pontooning. While the Sappers, like so many ants, were launching the pontoons, four companies of the Rifles, passing through the ranks of the Guards, were rapidly pushing across the lake on India-rubber rafts of a new construction, and took shelter in the woods close to the edge of the water. The cannonade on the left, which, at first, seemed, now became feebler and feebler, until about noon it died away altogether, and the enemy, having discovered Lord Seaton's real intention, advanced to dispute his passage at a time moment was now to be lost. The pontoons were completed, and the remaining companies of the Rifle corps were thrown across, and, forming line, opened a heavy fire. The battery thunders from the south side of the water, and under cover of this fierce cannonade, which shrouded in smoke for some minutes the whole woodland, the stately brigade of Guards marched across the bridge. They had scarcely disappeared, when the Sappers, leaving the pontoons for a moment returned with bundles of fern which they strewed along the planking, to deaden the passage being thus rendered tolerably secure, on came the three batteries. To these safely ferried over, succeeded the Carbineers and the 42nd. The rest of the cavalry brigade across another made for the high ground on the north side of the lake by the Iron-gate, while Sir De Lacy Evans's brigade proceeded in the same direction, the enemy falling back before the Guards, the stoutly-contested Blackmest-bridge. The whole division thus met, about two o'clock, on a fine piece of table land admirably adapted for reviewing troops, andcalled Smith's-lawn.

BREVET U, YANKEE SHIPS.—The British ship Australia has just reached Liverpool, after accomplishing an unprecedented voyage. In May, 1852, she was despatched by Mr. Walthew, the well-known emigrant agent, with passengers from Liverpool to Melbourne, Australia. Thence she sailed for China, and took a number of coolies from Amoy to Trinidad, which she reached on the fourth of March last. From Trinidad she sailed for Liverpool, with cotton, and arrived in the Mersey on Monday last, with as much of the "staple" as could possibly be crammed in her hold, cabin, and on deck. So the Australia performed the long voyage, or rather series of voyage, in the short space of thirteen months. A proof of her fast sailing qualities was also afforded by her coming to so and passing the celebrated American clippers Flying Cloud, White Squall, and Atalanta, on the voyage from China to Trinadid. When lying in New Orleans, the Australia and her commander, Capt. Noble were quite celebrated, and the ship was thronged with nautical visitors.

The Australian was built by Messrs. McLanchlan and Gemmell, of St. John N. B.—Report that is becoming celebrated for flying craft.—*Liverpool Journal.*

A COSTLY GOVERNMENT.—The Faulkland Island contain a population of only *twenty-seven* men, women and children; and the British Parliament lately passed the following salary appropriations to the officers of the colony: Governor, £8000; per annum; Magistrate, £400; Chaplain, £400; Surgeon, £400; Surveyor-general, £300; first Clerk, £150; Clerk to Stipendinary Magistrate, £96; Schoolmaster, £32; Magistrate's Department, £192. Total, £2,836, or about 1,000 dollars per head. It is understood that all the salaries are pocketed by three or four persons. [The inhabitants should sue for a stoppage of supplies, until they obtained responsible Governors, or perhaps some of our *Hon.* Members might find it to their advantage to go there and stir them up.

UNITED STATES.

HURRICANE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—NEW YORK, July 10.—A tremendous hurricane, accompanied by lightning and rain passed over the city and vicinity last evening, about 6 o'clock, with great damage; many trees and buildings were injured.

At Brooklyn, a very large building, intended for a store and dwelling, in the course of erection at the corner of Hicks and Montague streets, was completely demolished. The workmen had left but a few moments before, and it is believed no one was killed.

Tarrytown was the scene of a terrible catastrophe. A large building, occupied by several families, and containing at the time over fifty persons, mostly Irish emigrants, just arrived from the storm, was blown down, and the inmates buried in the ruins. It was not known at last accounts that more than six persons had escaped. Seven dead bodies had been taken out, and the citizens were busy in clearing away the ruins.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at an early hour this morning, with California dates of June 16th.

A TRAIN SMASHED—MANY PERSONS INJURED.—As the passenger train of the Southern Michigan Railroad was within four miles of Toledo on the morning of the 4th, an axletree on the baggage car snapped in two. The car flew about three rods to the left of the track, a perfect wreck. The collision threw the first passenger car 40 feet from the track with great violence, smashing the forward end, reducing it to an unsightly pile of broken wood, iron and glass. How a single person escaped wound or death is astonishing. One man was mortally wounded. A hugh splinter struck him below the breast, tearing out his entrails in a horrible manner. He died at Toledo the next day. Another man had his leg broken, a third a face smashed, and a fourth received a wound on the head, which will probably reduce him to a condition of permanent idiocy. Several others were injured and bruised. All were shocked and bruised. The rear passenger car was thrown across the track and broken in the middle, and came near throwing all its inmates upon the track. A boy had his arm broken. A lady had her head badly bruised and cut. A man received a severe wound in the side from some broken glass.

The *Scientific American* states, on reliable authority, that "if at two feet above the throat of your chimney you might be operating on double the size, for a space of two feet, then carry up the rest as at first, your chimney will never smoke.

The Nova Scotia giant, one Mr. O'Gaskill, a little fellow of seven feet eight inches in height, and three hundred and twenty pounds weight, passed through Philadelphia, on his way to New York, where he intends to offer himself as banner bearer for the grand opening solemnities at the Crystal Palace.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The weather was very warm in California, the thermometer varying in the shade from 90 to 107 degrees.

The mining intelligence from all quarters was of the most cheering character.

Major Harvey, of the Texas Dist, distinguished citizens, were found murdered on the 4th June, near the San Joaquin river.

The Emma Parker, from Tahiti, fell in with a Japanese disabled junk, on her voyage, with but one person on board, naked and nearly starved. It was supposed from appearances that the junk had been drifting about for many days.

The farmers throughout the interior speak in glowing terms of the prospects of an abundant harvest. The wheat crop especially promises largely. The miners are also prosperous. Several new and rich diggings have been discovered.

The leading bankers of San Francisco have advanced the rate of exchange to four per cent. on freight of treasure.

The Golden Gate took down to Panama two millions and a quarter of dollars.

FROM CHINA.

The Pathfinder had arrived with dates from Hong Kong to the 27th April, and Shanghae to the 15th.—The capture of Nankin by the rebels and their subsequent flight is fully confirmed.

The Hong Kong papers give the details of various cruelties practised by the insurgents. They were making an indiscriminate slaughter of the Imperialists, and of the Tartar Manchous. At Nankin they enticed 700 Manchou women into one building and set fire to it, reducing the whole to ashes. They also pressed every Chinese man, from 15 to 50, into the army, killing the children as useless, and making cooks and scullions of the women.

At Nankin the leader of the rebels was crowned Emperor.

Fears were entertained at Canton that the rabble of the city would rise on learning the success to the rebels, and the *Register* advises foreigners to be prepared for an emergency.

The exportation of rice had been prohibited in some districts.

A letter from Hong Kong of the 24th April, states that a Chinese junk was about to proceed at once to Japan, with the Mississippi and Saratoga. This has caused some uneasiness among the foreigners, as it would leave them comparatively unprotected.

CANADA.

GAVAZZI RIOTS.—The Coroner's inquest, over the bodies of the men who were killed on the night of the Gavazzi lecture, in Montreal, is becoming more and more interesting. As the Boston *Atlas* remarks, the testimony of a bugler, who waited upon the officers commanding the troops, fastens the responsibility of having given the order to the Cameronians to fire "quite conclusively upon the Mayor." Putting that aside there is another matter to be investigated to wit—who were the parties that fired from the windows? and were they justified in firing? That investigation has commenced, and the result has been that—two policemen—Jean Baptiste Simard and Louis Lacroix—the first a man who could neither read nor write, the other only being able to read a word in English here and there,—have sworn that some killing was done by two merchants of Montreal, Messrs Mensely and Fraser. The testimony of Simard and Lacroix is exceedingly contradictory, however, and strongly biassed. Messrs. Heward and Esdaile deny that they were even present at the melancholy occasion, when the killing of Walsh. That the firing from the church was necessary appears by the evidence of Simard, who states that the police "ran away" and that "the firing from the church prevented the mob from entering and the police from being beaten."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of 4th inst., a young man, William Young, ship-carpenter, formerly of Prince Edward Island, was unfortunately drowned at the landing, near Watson's Wharf—the deceased, was a stranger in St. Stephens, and the night being very dark, it is supposed that the darkness, combined with his ignorance of the dangerous place, resulted in his premature death.—*St. Stephen's Patriot.*

JAPANESE MARRIAGES.—A very singular custom at the coming of age of the female, is that the teeth of the bride are made black by some corrosive liquid. The teeth remain black ever after, and serve to show that the woman is married or a widow. The marriages are made at the birth of every child, to plant a tree in the garden or court-yard, which attains its full growth in as many years as a man requires to be mature for the duties of marriage, when he marries the tree is cut down, and the wood is made into chests and boxes to contain the clothes and other things which are made for the use of married people. The marriages may marry as often as they please; marriages with sisters are prohibited; but they can marry any other relative.

WASHING CLOTHES WITH STEAM.

We lately visited the wash-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of witnessing the operation of cleansing dirty linnen by steam, without rubbing it to rags or wearing out the hands of the washer-woman. The operation is simple, and the result perfect. The clothes are washed and dried ready for the ironer in less than thirty minutes. This saves the labor of men do all the washing for this hotel, amounting to from 3,000 to 5,000 pieces a day, and their labor is not half as severe as that of a woman who rubs the dirt out of two or three dozen pieces upon her hands or the wash boards.

To enable our female friends to understand how this wonderful labour-saving is effected, we will describe the machine and its operations so far as we have the ability.

A strong wooden cylinder, four feet diameter, and four and a half feet long, is mounted on a frame, so as to be driven by a hand on one end of the shaft. This shaft is hollow, with pipes so connected with it that hot or cold water, or steam may be introduced at the option of the person in charge. Under the cylinder half full of water, a door at one end is opened, and 300 to 500 pieces of clothing are thrown in, with a suitable quantity of soap, and an alkaline fluid which assists in dissolving the dirt and loosening the fabric, so that clothes after being washed in this manner increase in whiteness without having the texture injured.

When the cylinder is changed it is put in motion by a small steam engine, and made to revolve slowly, first one way a few revolutions and then the other, by which the clothes are thrown from side to side, in and out and through the water. During this operation the steam is let in through a double-mouth piece—somewhat of the shape X—which has one mouth in and one mouth out of it; the steam entering the water through the immersed end and escaping through the other, by which means it is made to pass through the clothes, completely and thoroughly in fifteen or twenty minutes. The steam is now cut off, and the hot water drawn through the waste pipe, and then cold water is introduced, which rinses the articles in a few more minutes. The clothes are now sufficiently cleansed, and the operator is ready to take them out, when they are put into the drying machine, which runs like a mill-stone, and its operation may be understood by supposing that mill-stone to be a shallow tub, with wire net-work sides, against which the clothes in being placed, is put in rapid motion, the air passing in a strong current through the sides and bottom of the tub, and out of the sides carries all the moisture with it into the outside case, from whence it runs away. The length of time requisite to dry the clothes, depends upon the rapidity of the revolving tub. If it should run 3000 revolutions a minute, five to seven minutes would be quite sufficient. When there is not sufficient steam to turn the drying wheel at that speed, it requires double that. In washing or drying there is nothing to injure the fabric. Articles cannot be torn or cut by the rapidity of the motion, and the other part being occupied by the mangle, and ironing, and folding tables. Adjoining are the airing frames, which are hung with lines, and then shoved into a room, steam-pipe heated, when they are completely dried in a few minutes.

Small Family Machines.—Almost the first thought, after witnessing the operation of this machine, was, can washing be done upon the same principle in small families? To our inquiries upon this point, we have received the following satisfactory information:

For common family use, hand machines are made to cost from $40 to $50, with a woman can wash fifty pieces at a time and complete 500 in an hour, by the same process as above. For the purpose of washing, without driving the machinery by steam, a very small boiler will be sufficient. It is not necessary to have a wheel of revolving tub, but can be found in the cylinder, which can be turned by horses or any other convenient power. The plan of cleansing clothes by steam is not a new one, but it is conceded by the parties who have adopted it, an improvement upon all heretofore applied to that purpose.—*New York Tribune.*

"BELLS.—Few persons have an idea of the extent to which the manufacture of bells is carried on in the United States. We were under the impression, that the amount of trade done therein consist of something very limited; but in this we were mistaken; as we have lately been credibly informed that in the foundry of A. Meneely's Town, West Troy, N. Y., there have, within the last year been cast and sold 500 bells; and the demand therefore is so much on the increase, as to compel them to considerably enlarge their works. Messrs. Meneely cast on an entirely new principle; but we are not prepared to enter into the mysteries of their *craft*, we will not attempt to describe where the difference lies. The extensive patronage they receive begets the favorable opinion entertained for those of their manufacture. In almost every part of the civilized world may the chimes of Meneely's bells be heard. Within a short period they have filled churches in Troy, St. Helens, Cuba, Jamaica, California and Oregon, besides several to Canada, and almost every State in the Union. They are now making to order a peal of ten bells for a new Episcopal Church in Savannah, Ga., and one of six bells for the Church of the Holy Cross at Troy. By reference to our advertising columns, we perceive that the bell manufactory, church furniture, steamboat and locomotive bells are also engaged in the manufacture of every description of mathematical instruments, as well as brass & composition castings of all sizes and patterns to order."

THE CHINAMEN IN CALIFORNIA.—California is overrun with Chinamen.—There are at least twenty-five thousand of them in that State, and the capital invested in them is reckoned at from one to over a million of dollars. The Chinese actors, who lately exhibited at Niblo's, are said to be in a sad condition, owing to their utter failure here, and have petitioned to the proper authorities to be sent home again.

A Chinese eating saloon has just been opened in San Francisco. The following is an extract from their bill of fare:

Grimalkin steaks	25
Bow-wow Soup	12
Roasted Bow-wow	18
Bow-wow Pie	6
Stews Ratifie	12

The latter dish rather bothers us. What is meant by stews *rat-ified*? Can it be another name for rat pie? Give us light, but no pie.