

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It has been stated on very good authority, that there is a great Inland Sea in Africa, about twice as large as the Black Sea. Mr. Schumann, a missionary at Monbasa, is the discoverer. This sea is called "Ukerewe." It is situated between the Equator and the tenth degree of south latitude; and between twenty-three, and thirty degrees east longitude. Our young readers may easily make a map of the old maps for themselves.

A MONSTER CUCUMBER.—There is now growing, says the Lowell Massachusetts Journal, in the garden of Mr. Pindar, in this city, a cucumber measuring 48 inches in length, and over 12 inches in circumference at the largest part.

On the Ospray coming up the Harbour on Wednesday evening last, the officers tried to fire the gun as usual; but being damp, she would not go off. The boat was then sent to the wharf, and it was not until an hour and a half after she reached the wharf, that one of the stewards, named Sullivan, attempted to draw the charge when strange to say, the charge ignited and shattered his arm so severely, that no other alternative for relieving him of the pain than cutting off the limb was available. This operation was accordingly performed on the ensuing morning by Drs. Jennings and Slayter, with remarkable skill and success.—*Recorder.*

In the London Times of the 11th inst., it is stated that there is a prospect of a steam route being very shortly opened between London and New York in the North Atlantic and other places in the southern hemisphere, by way of Panama. The project is set on foot by a British Capitalist, largely connected with American trade, and it is proposed to run large Steamers from New York to Panama, and to enter into arrangements with the London and Panama Mail Companies to carry the passengers from England to that point. From Panama large Steamers are to proceed to Tahiti, in the Pacific, a voyage of 18 days, where the chief coal depot is to be kept, and where the voyage to the end Steamers from Sydney and Melbourne, a voyage of 13 days, are to meet them at Tahiti, when the Passengers will tranship from the Panama Steamers and proceed to Australia. This plan, if carried into effect, will bring New York 45 and London within 60 days of Australia. It is calculated that more than one thousand persons per month will take passage in the English and New York Steamers.

Mr. T. Tobias, Annapolis, has this year raised a bunch of squabs from a single seed, weighing in all four hundred and eighty-five pounds! One of the six weighed 112 pounds.

THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—Her Majesty's ship Powerful, 84, Captain W. L. Massie; the Cornwallis, 69, Captain W. H. D'Almeida; the Westons, 67, Captain Seymour; and the Rosamond, 6, paddle-steamer, Commander Crofton, are all ordered immediately to leave Spithead, to reinforce the West India squadron under Rear-Admiral Fanshawe. The first-named goes several bridges, and the vessels, it is reported, are to be intercepted, as the American government refuses to discontinue their construction.—*London Paper, Oct. 13.*

A heavy frost was experienced on the Kennebec River on Sunday last, which carried away several bridges, and a clothing mill, two saw-mills besides two factories. The river was higher than for several years past.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Strange Jocelyn, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, has been appointed to the command of the 24th Rifle Corps of the British German Legion. Colonel Jocelyn, who has served in the Crimea, and is engaged in the Rifles in Canada, and in Lord Lytton's staff in India, and in the Crimean campaign from the landing in Kalakata Bay to the assault on the Redoubt, is the senior member of the company of Guards at the Alma and at Inkermann, and was distinguished not only by his gallantry and coolness, but also by his good conduct. He is thought to be a most worthy officer without so much as a scratch, and he is one of the few officers who, through the Crimean War, has seen an appointment to a higher rank. Colonel Jocelyn is to be the command of the 24th Rifle Corps, Lord Lytton has, for once at least, put the right man into the right place. Colonel Jocelyn, though only just 30, has seen more of real war than most of our old generals; and he is one of the men to whom we look forward as likely to be among the young generals that are to revive the fame of British strategy.

GENERAL SIMPSON.—The Press says:—As the result of the late operations, it is probable that General Simpson will no longer think himself compelled to retain his command. He has suffered severely in health, and may not be able to perform the duties of a general. Serious doubts, before new operations are undertaken. It is reported that General Codrington will return home. The task of finding a successor to General Simpson will be difficult. The names of General Markham and General Eyer are both mentioned; each has a reputation, and either appointment would be popular.

PRINCE MENTCHIKOFF A MONK.—The Paris states that a private letter received by a Russian family in Paris, dated the 20th ult., says that the kof has become a Monk. He has enrolled himself, it is said, in a monastery near Moscow.

PROGRESS OF DUMFRIESDYING. Nipper, the co-laborer of Daguerre, has, after years of study and experience, succeeded in most perfectly the art which has, as yet, been considered a dream. He has succeeded, he says, "by reproducing in the camera obscura, colored engravings, thin artificial and natural flowers, and every delicate nature, and also in studies of different colors, and always tinted with gold and silver lac." He has obtained all the colors, and what is more extraordinary and curious, the gold and silver are deposited with their metallic lustre, and rock crystal, porcelain and alabaster are depicted with the lustre natural to them.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ST. PETERSBURG. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Press, writing on the 26th ult., says:—Since the whole of the Court quitted the city, and the principal minister, accompanied by the Emperor's Moscow, there has been received here no news respecting events in the Crimea. Complete ignorance has reigned here, and the people at St. Petersburg especially, that the boyards more manifest their discontent. Reviews and parades cherished their warlike ardour. These have been discontinued, and the Emperor, the Sultan, and military, who have followed the Emperor, leaves the nobles at leisure to consider the difficulty in which Russia has been placed by the war of the East. Hence their discouragement, which manifests itself openly in their words. Moreover, adding to their discontent, certain pamphlets and serious, the gold and silver are deposited with their metallic lustre, and rock crystal, porcelain and alabaster are depicted with the lustre natural to them.

Letters from the Finnish coast mention, that several persons, most of them Mayors, have been arrested in Finland, by order of the military commanders in the various districts. The causes of arrests—30 in number—are stated to be political.

ADVICES FROM TRIPOLI, IN BARBARY. Since the late success of the British, which had arrived here has defeated the insurgents.

HORRIBLE SACRIFICE OF LIFE ON THE WESTERN WATERS.—From Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory, we learn that since the application of Steam on the Western waters, there have been thirty-nine persons and sixty-seven millions of property lost by steamboat disasters, three hundred and eighty boats and cargoes lost, and seventy boats severely injured, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of six hundred and eighty millions. It is to be hoped, that this forthcoming work will have the effect of arresting the attention of the U. S. Government, to the great losses and lives concerned in the navigation of great rivers and lakes as concerned.—*Montreal Gazette, Oct. 12.*

THE ROEBUCK TESTIMONIAL.—The following letter has been received by Mr. F. T. Mappin, the Master Cutler, from Sir E. Bulwer Lytton:—
"Kaeberworth Park, Stevenage, Herts, September 26th, 1854. I have the honor to acknowledge a check for £10 in aid of the Roebuck Testimonial. Permit me to add, that in my slight contribution to this well merited tribute, I have endeavored to express my admiration of Roebuck's special politics. I do not even desire by it to mark my approval of the part he took in the appointment and promotion of Lord Lytton as a member of the British Parliament, to convey my sense of the dignity conferred upon the national assembly by any man who, whatever the party he espouses, brings into its deliberations unimpaired intellect and unimpeded integrity. England, it is true, has many men thus nobly characterized, but none in whom I have so much admiration for the representative regard for her material interests is accompanied by anxiety for her honour and pride in her national name. I do not desire to be wrong or wrongly to abstain from the wrong or more firmly maintain the right, according to the lights of his own mind, than the consideration of the occasion. Tributes such as the one now proposed are monuments to living worth more wisely designed than those which we devote to the dead. I have the honor to thank you for the delay our tokens of respect to those who deserve them, until the heart that our sympathy should have given to the consideration of the same. I can read the epigrams inscribed upon the marble that covers them, so the tombs that we erect to virtue often only prove our repugnance to the good we have not the courage to reject that in this case, its due appreciation comes before the sense of its loss. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, Edward Bulwer Lytton, Lytton, Esq., Master Cutler."—*London Express.*

ELECTRIC CANNON.—Mr. D. C. Mitchell, of the Dumfries Rifle Works, has invented an electric cannon. It is fired without a touch-hole, by means of electricity. The conducting and non-conducting wires are introduced into the cannon during its manufacture, and cut off close to the surface; so that in the event of the gun falling in the hands of the enemy, they would be unable to fire it, as the touch-hole of the cannon was discharged. Having no touch-hole it cannot, of course, be spiked, and it is said that it will last for a time longer than the Russian Cannon.

ALDERMAN SIMONSON, A Jew, has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the following year. This is a very strange step.—The Lord Mayor, though not a Christian, will be under the necessity of attending the Established Church.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the very excellent British Ambassador to Constantinople, is to be recalled, owing to some differences of opinion between the Sultan and the Prime Minister. Thus will the Christians of all denominations in Turkey lose an active, conscientious, and pious friend. The Christian population of Turkey is still far from being in a safe and happy condition, and it is to be feared that the Sultan, as of his subordinates, Lord Elgin is spoken of as Sir Stratford's successor.

Spain has entered into the Western Alliance and is to send 30,000 men to the assistance of the King of Rome. The country that unfortunate country seems to be acquiring unwonted stability; and the property of the clergy is selling well—the pope's allocation notwithstanding.

A startling manifesto has been put forth, signed by the Emperor of Russia, Louis XVIII, Kellin, recommending a simultaneous revolutionary rising all over the continent of Europe. The Hungarian, the Italian, and the Frenchman, unite to denounce all reigning dynasties and despotisms; and a gigantic insurrection of the democrats of all these countries is proclaimed. The movement faintly shadowed out. Italy is to give the signal of revolt. This is the foolish and premature attempt of etete fanatics. It will lead to no useful result, but rather the contrary, inasmuch as it will induce despotism to be still more stringent in their measures.

The Press of the United States is urging upon the Central Government the imperative necessity of encouraging the building of Ocean Steamers, and of increasing the number of ports and for transports in time of war; in short, of a class of Steamers, such as those of the Cunard and other packets, without which England cannot stand in the event of our own troops, and those of her allies, to the Black Sea, or supported them while there.

The reader will recollect our having recently reprinted from the *Stech, Paris Journal*, an article generally supposed to have been at least dictated, if not written, by Louis Napoleon, in which, after having said that the capture of Sebastopol of the French troops in carrying the Malakof, and thereby hastening the capture of Sebastopol, would have secured the ultimate triumph of England, the allied armies could have accomplished nothing in the Crimea. Which in plain English, means that, "if the French had not been so weak against either France or England they would have," but the combined military resources of the former in Men, and of the latter in Maritime supremacy, assured ultimate victory to the latter. It is to be feared that the Arguing from these facts, the New York Courier & Enquirer concludes that "it is the duty of American Statesmen to secure the United States Steamers equal to that of England, and in order therefore, that that Government must come to the aid of commerce, abandoning to competition those lines where such extraneous aid is not needed, in consequence of competing line not being sustained by other Governments."

The object of the article from which we have quoted the above, is to induce the Government at Washington for an application about to be made to Congress, early in its next session, for another line of Steamships between the ports of New York and San Francisco, to be completed in six weeks with the Collins line. The *Courier & Enquirer* insists that there "is absolutely necessary for the Government to secure the time to organize it." The Cunard line having been suspended for nearly a year, "it is well to substitute an American line, says the *Courier*, for the British line, which will be so far better will be abundantly sustained. We look to its success through Congress, from the fact that those who ask for it will do nothing to build up any new feeling between them and the project, but the great merits of which they concede, and seek not to take from it any of its richly earned compensation."—*Hullfax Sun.*

THE BEST FRIEND IN THE COUNTRY.—At a recent inspection of the Crimean veterans, an article of conversation was introduced by the British inquired minutely into his case, and expressed a hope that he would get a good pension. "I have no one my friends to look after," he graciously asked the Queen. "Sure, you need please your majesty," said Davis, with that rich gallantry peculiar to his countrymen, "I will be glad to do so, if you will let me know I have yourself!" The Queen smiled, and passed on; but she immediately ordered the pension to be paid to him, as he had been lost in the Crimea, and he had a pension of 25 a day conferred upon him, though only two years' service to reckon on.

NICHOLOEFF.—The interest which formerly attached to Sebastopol is now being transferred to Nicholasoff, the former Bay of Denmark, the point, now the chief naval arsenal of Russia in the Black Sea. Here the Russians have their naval stores, and all that remains of their Black Sea fleet. It is reported that the Emperor is supposed, that the object of his visit is to concert measures with the Admiralty for making the place an anchorage for the fleet. By some authorities it is said, that the Emperor will allow of large vessels coming up to the town, except during the spring floods; by others the channel is said to be four to six fathoms deep. This is a very important question to the allies; for if there should be any signs of Sebastopol rising from its ashes and reappearing on the coast of the Crimea, the allies in the Crimea, should repair to the country lying between the Dnieper and Dniester, as is prophesied, the allied fleet would doubtless be ambitious to capture Nicholasoff, even as they did until Swaborg.

THE SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.—Since the disastrous circumstances of the recent attempt to lay the sub-marine telegraph wire between Cape Breton and the coast of Newfoundland, (made in the latter part of August), the impression of the British Government has been abandoned. So far from this, the gentleman engaged in the enterprise are sanguine of success, and only await the necessary winter season to recommence their endeavors, as the months of June and July are the only ones when the wire can be laid with safety. In the meantime, the British Government has ordered London insurance companies respecting the loss wire, which will either be restored, or its loss be compensated for. As to the ultimate recovery of the telegraph, it is to be feared, as one end remains fast to the Newfoundland shore, and with the aid of suitable mechanical apparatus it may be drawn in. The land portion of the line, extending from Cape Ray to St. John's, a distance of 400 miles, is very near completion, so that the next step to be taken is to lay the wire with intelligence that it is done. The telegraphic company expect to incur no absolute loss from their recent misfortune, except in point of interest, and the telegraph is to be considered as an important one, financially, on account of the value of European intelligence, and the large revenue it might have afforded.