

The death of the Bishop of Graham's Town after a short illness, hastened by anxiety and toil, is a real and great loss to the Colonial Church. He was cut off amidst the plans and enterprises of a missionary Bishop in a newly-planted diocese, his college still unfinished, his grammar-school full and increasing, his candidates preparing for ordination; and what he leaves behind requires, we believe, assistance as well as superintendance.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer arrived on Monday morning in Paris on his route to the East, where he is commissioned to arrange the government of the Wallachian and Moldavia Provinces. He was attended by Captain Lyecester Vernon, M. P.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following telegraphic despatch from the French Consul at St. Sebastian to the Minister of Foreign Affairs—

St. Sebastian, July 28.

"There are no advices from Saragossa since my last despatch. The uncertainty of the news is to be attributed to the delay of five days granted by General Dulce to the Junta."

By the Trieste despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail for June, we learn that the disturbances in Kidomy are over. The Revolution in China is progressing. Sixty-five Chinese rebels had been beheaded in Canton in one day. Political reports from the interior continue unsatisfactory. In Kiangsi the Imperial troops are said to have been defeated by the rebels, and to have lost 3,000 men, among them seven mandarins. In the north the insurgents appear also to have met with much success, and the town of Ningkw-foo has been taken by them. This place lies about 100 miles westward of Hoochow, the centre of the silk district. Parties are said to have approached Pun-now Chiu; and caused much alarm at Soochow.

RUSSIA.—The Crimea is by this time deserted by English troops. Here is the picture on Wednesday night, July 2:—

"The scene of destruction is as complete as the desolation in the camp. Four huge piles of timber, shattered huts, furniture, stoves, benches, tables, stabling, and planks of all sorts, are blazing fiercely in the fourth Division ground, throwing columns of light into the air, which illuminate the deserted plateau far and wide. One of these by-the-by, consists of a somewhat more valuable material than the rest. It is formed of about 500,000 lbs. of charcoal, which was left on the ground near the central depot, and it is now a grand pyramid of orange colored flame, which must be a cost in one way or the other a very considerable sum of money."

The choice of the present President of Police at Berlin, Baron von Zedlitz Neukirch, which is believed to have been recommended by Herr von Hinckley himself in a letter written to the King, in view of the contingency of his own death, proves to have been admirably adapted to close the breach that had already broken out between the noble military and the police, himself possessed of noble birth.

The marriage of a deaf and dumb couple was celebrated a few days since at Ulm. The Government had at first refused permission, but it was eventually granted on the director of the deaf and dumb establishment at Gemund declaring that the state of the parents would have no influence on any child that might be born to them.

A correspondent of the New Prussian Gazette states that "large moustaches a la Victor Emanuel, have been prohibited in Milan."

A correspondent of *Le Nord* writes from Copenhagen on the 16th.—"Admiral Sir Charles Napier arrived the other day at Tonningen by an English steamer. Although travelling simply as a tourist, his arrival was saluted by ten volleys of cannon, and the commander of the fort went himself to pay all the honors reserved for travellers of distinction. The English Admiral then left for Flensburg by railway, and found a considerable crowd assembled to greet him. It is stated that he intends leaving for St. Petersburg by the first steamer."

### Editorial Miscellany.

#### HOME AFFAIRS.

The resignation of Judge Haliburton at this particular juncture, has wonderfully discomposed (if we may credit all that we hear,) the Provincial Cabinet. The Judge is a shrewd politician, and is liberal, an able and conscientious man. Before he became a Supreme Court Judge, he relinquished a considerable pension, which had been bestowed upon him when the Inferior Court was abolished; and when from age, or repugnance to the duties, or from public prejudice excited against his retaining the

Judgeship, it does not matter which, he claimed to retire, it was but natural he should suppose, after a long servitude in so important a capacity, that his former pension at least might have been restored to him. Public opinion however, is decidedly against a pension list, and acting upon the Government may have gone far to prevent a favorable consideration of the claim, altho' there are precedents that might have justified the Administration in allowing him a graceful retirement. Indeed the career of the learned gentleman,—his merit on the score of authorship—the celebrity which his works have given to Nova Scotia—the stake he has in the country, with a landed property teeming with its resources—the mineral wealth he has assisted to develop,—all called for some mark of popular regard, much more enduring than would be represented by the amount of the pension, independent of any opinion that might be entertained of his merit as a judge, or the justice of the claim itself. All these things however, seem to have no weight with the Government or with the influence which acts upon it—and determined to bring the question to a close, the Judge sends at length his resignation, unconditionally we understand, leaving us to infer the pension question an open one, to be settled hereafter, as a sense of propriety may dictate.

We have given Judge Haliburton credit for political shrewdness, joined with qualities which constitute the patriot. They do not always blend, as in his case we think they do, in one individual. The proof however is at our hand, in our estimation of this particular case. It shines in all his literary productions, the chief end of which is to make the Province known over the civilized world, and to direct attention every where to the value of its physical resources and its commanding position with reference to the rest of the American continent. In this way it will on all hands be acknowledged that he has done more for Nova Scotia than any man living. We must confess, however, that the explosion of the grenade he has thrown into the Cabinet, at this particular juncture, impressed us at first with an idea that as a mere politician he had seized a favorable opportunity to take his revenge for the neglect of his country, in the confusion and division that was sure to accompany the act amongst the interests to be acted upon. As a caricaturist we rather think he enjoys the fun. We are much amused ourselves at the dilemma of the administration, from which they appear to find it difficult to escape. But, believing him to be in reality guided by a higher and holier feeling, we shall endeavour to show the probable motives which may have influenced the patriot, undeterred by any selfish or retaliatory disposition. Judge Haliburton is able to be, ought to be, and we believe is above all mercenary, malicious and unworthy considerations.

The Province of Nova Scotia has for a long time been under the dominion of party spirit, a disparaging state of things to the many able men which are in it, and conducive to the elevation to political power of mediocrity of talent, and improper influences; while real ability and public virtue, languish in obscurity, and the best interests of the country are guided less by a desire for the public welfare, than by the strength of partisanship. When party bids against party for public favor, principle is soon lost sight of, and the measures and men that are the result, are about the last that would have been accepted for public purposes under a just discrimination. This too at a time when all the talent of a country is required to forward and mature measures of public improvement in which its vital interests and its general growth and happiness are concerned, and the evil can be palpably discerned. It has in fact been long perceived, and remarked upon, without the possibility of averting it. The very force however, of public improvement, has tended to compel a crisis, and it is not attributing to Judge Haliburton a very extraordinary degree of political sagacity, combined with patriotism, when we express our belief that he felt himself master of the situation, and that he has done his part to realize a conclusion, advantageous to Provincial interests—if after his act, persons who are as much interested in the prosperity of Nova Scotia, throwing aside party feelings, will unite to bring it to that desirable result. That a question should be entertained in the Executive of fitness for the vacant Judgeship, considering who are the parties who contend for it, is to say the least, most astonishing. That there should be any question at all, only prove the inveteracy of party; and confirms a reluctant impression, that our politics are made a handle to serve other than public purposes. We trust that the Administration will view this resignation as we doubt not Judge Haliburton has done, as all honest men must do,—as an effort to stay the operation of party action in the Government and in the country, and to unite all classes in an

eager desire to develop out great resources, and to make us fit for the position which we ought to occupy in the eyes of the world.

Since writing the foregoing we have learnt that the vacant Judgeship has been accepted by Mr. Wilkins—that Mr. Henry accepts the Provincial Secretaryship, and Mr. A. Archibald the office of Solicitor General. We supposed that the difficulty in the Council would have lasted until our next issue at least. We are glad, however, to learn, that the Administration have resolved it with an enlightened regard for the public welfare. The acceptance of the Judgeship will vacate the representation in the Assembly of the Township of Windsor. There can be no doubt, we believe, as to who will be returned in the room of Mr. Wilkins.

We copy the following sage opinion by Lord Clarendon from a late English paper—and we ask, what is it worth? The Russians are a wise people in their generation—the British rather a simple one, but exceedingly magnanimous withal. Lord Clarendon's opinion in the present instance is an easy one, and must be very consolatory. It is remarkably decisive too, from the utter impossibility that any action can ever be taken upon it, or that it can ever reflect upon the power that has prevented by their destruction the strong fortresses from being used against it as an obstacle to its future designs. We are forcibly reminded by these events of the destruction by the Russians of the Turkish fleet at Sinope—both being preventive measures. But the parallel ends here. The Sinope massacre might have been avenged, and yet, how chary were the British Administration of their "opinions" upon that atrocity. In dealing with a power like Russia, matter of fact should govern opinions. The matter of fact would have been in this case, the set off of the destruction of the fortresses of Kertch, Kinburn, Eupatoria, &c., which the allies had as much right to dismantle as those of Sebastopol. Russia will laugh from the borders of China to the Gulf of Finland, at the magnanimity of the allies, and the funny speech of Lord Clarendon:—

#### THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The *Earl of Malmesbury* complained on Monday, that the Russians had dismantled the fortresses of Ismail and Rani, in the Danubian Principalities; and had not yet sent an ambassador to England. Lord Clarendon had heard that the fortress in question had been dismantled, and he thought it a very unusual proceeding. No arrangements were made at the Congress about them, as it would have been thought an affront to require an explanation about which there was no difference of opinion:—

"I understand the Russian Government to say that they considered that they had a right, until the boundary of the frontier was marked out, and until the country had been given over to the allies, to demolish any fortresses on the Danube in the same manner as the allies had to demolish the fortresses at Sebastopol. But there is this very great distinction. Since the peace has been signed nothing has been demolished by the allies, nor any act of aggression committed; whereas the dismantling of these fortresses took place after the peace was signed. We being in possession of Eupatoria, of Kinburn, and, more especially, of Kertch, we might, in retaliation, have destroyed all the public works of those places, but we considered that, as soon as peace was signed, the place became Russian, it would have been dishonourable on our part to meddle with those works; and, on the same principle, we contend that Russia has no right to meddle with these Danubian fortresses. Such, my lords, is the opinion of her Majesty's Government on the subject." Kars had been partially dismantled before the news of peace having been signed had reached the fortress, but immediately it was known the work of destruction was ordered to be discontinued. Again, some Crown lands were being sold in Moldavia, but the arrangements were stopped by the Russian Government, who admitted that they were no longer theirs to deal with. "The Russian Government have stated in the strongest terms, that their object is to carry on everything connected with the peace in the most faithful manner, and I can only hope that for the future nothing will occur to destroy the good-will on which the peace is founded. With respect to the last inquiry of the noble earl as to the arrival of a Russian Ambassador to this country, I have to state that, in the last communication received through Baron Brunow, an official announcement was made that Count Krepovitch was appointed to this Court, and that no disrespect was intended to her Majesty by the delay. I have inquired not only into the reason of that delay, but when an ambassador may be expected, and I have been informed that he may be expected here about the end of this month, and that his non-arrival has been the result of unavoidable causes."

Lords Ellenborough and Derby complained of the neglect of Lord Clarendon in not having the fortresses of Ismail and Rani mentioned in the treaty, and their preservation provided for. "The noble earl admitted the latter, that in this case Russia has been guilty if not of a breach of faith, yet of a breach of understanding, which does not seem to augur very well for the continuance of the peace negotiated by him."