their full scope and meaning, reparation for the complicity of Mr. Crampton with the enlistment question; as protecting the honour of the United States, and as calculated to restore and perpetuate amicable relations with Great Britain.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Wesleyan Intelligence.

ST. JOHN N.B., June 13, 1856.

Yesterday afternoon the foundation stone of the New Wesleyan Church in Exmouth-street, in this city, was laid by the Rev. Dr. Richey.—The weather was pleasant, and a large and respectable concourse assembled on the occasion. Several of the Ministers who had come to attend the preparatory Committees of the Conference were present, among whom we observed the Revs. F. Smallwood, T. H. Davies, J. B. Brownell, R. Morton, M. Pickles, J. McMurray, W. Allen, Jas. Taylor, and S. Avery.

At 3½ p.m. the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Superintendent of the Circuit, commenced the services by giving out the 541st hymn, "Lord of the worlds above," &c. The Rev. R. Knight, Chairman of the District, then offered an appropriate and comprehensive prayer—acknowledging the goodness of God in so establishing our cause in this city as to make it necessary that another house should be erected for public worship, and imploring a continuance of the same Divine and saving benefits. The Rev. T. Cardy then read 1 Chron. xxix, 1–14, and Rev. W. Smithson gave out the 620th hymn, "Behold the sure foundation stone," &c. At the conclusion of this hymn, Dr. Richey stepped forward and performed the ceremony in the usual way, laying "the foundation stone of this sanctuary, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." He then delivered an interesting and beautiful address, expressing his gratitude at being permitted to take part in the proceedings connected with the erection of a fifth Church for the Wesleyan Methodists of St. John. He remembered that thirty years ago, when first he landed in this city, that we had accommodation but for 600 persons, and the Church was small in proportion. Now we had sittings for 4,000 persons, but even this was not sufficient. The event which had brought us together marked the veneration which was still felt for the Gospel of Christ, and the interest which was taken in the welfare of all classes of the community. By increasing the means for preaching the Gospel, we insured the perpetuation of the Sabbath, and gave increased application to the only antidote for human misery. Whatever good was in the world, had been the result, directly or indirectly, of Scriptural religion. Even human laws were indebted to it, and could only act beneficially as they derived their virtue from it, and were supported by its influence.

We cheerfully conceded that the gospel was preached by others and in that we rejoiced, but we loved our own doctrines and usages best, and were glad not only to see them taking effect but to provide for their more extensive diffusion—In this Church the Gospel will be preached in its purity; we are sure of this for Wesleyanism is the same through the whole world, the doctrines preached in one place are invariably proclaimed in all others. He congratulated the Chairman and Ministers of the New Brunswick District upon the progress which Methodism had made in this Province through their instrumentality, and hoped that it would still continue to advance. In conclusion, he prayed that when the number of the Lord's people were made up that of thousands and tens of thousands, it might be said—they were born here.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, then gave out 707th Hymn, "Thou who hast in Zion laid," &c., and afterward offered prayer. Dr. Richey pronounced the benediction and the assembly dismissed.

Beneath the stone a bottle was deposited, containing a Programme of the service—the minutes of the Conference, a copy of the last years Missionary Report and a copy of the Provincial Wesleyan.

Altogether the occasion was one of deep and hallowed interest, and was no unsuitable prelude to the sitting of our Conference. We felt much obliged for the arrangements made by the builders Messrs. Mason & Sullivan, under the superintendence of our respected friend Aaron Eaton, and no less so, for the presence of Mr. Jno. R. Marshall with a portion of the choirs from Germain Street, and Centenary Churches. May the Lord greatly bless this undertaking.

C. S.

Annapolis District.

The District met pursuant to notice at Canning, Cornwallis, in the new Wesleyan Parsonage, on the 5th inst., at 9 A. M., and as soon as practicable proceeded to business.—The writer was chosen secretary, Bro. Wilson, Journal Secretary, and Bro. Smallwood filled the office of Financial Secretary by appointment at last Conference. The business ordinarily devolving on such meetings was transacted with great harmony, and in the fear of God; and through the orderly and serious management of our esteemed Chairman it was concluded on Monday at about 3 o'clock, P. M., when the meeting ended with appropriate and deeply affecting supplication, led by Bro. Smallwood and the Chairman.

The examination of the junior Brethren J. L. Sponagle, and T. Harris was both interesting and satisfactory, the brethren acquitting themselves very creditably.—The former having completed his four years probation, was cordially recommended for ordination at the present Conference, and the latter to be continued on his third year of probation.

In reviewing the spiritual state of the churches committed by the Head of the Church to our care, it was found that five of our Circuits have been blessed with revivals, and glorious accessions to the fold of Christ—no less than 214 being reported as received on trial during the last quarter.—This general and blessed visitation of the Spirit was a source of great comfort and encouragement, and a blessed proof that the Lord is with His servants, confirming the word by signs following in them that believe. Even on the Circuits not favoured with special visitations from on high there is peace, and steadiness, among our people.

The review of the Financial state of the District was also exceedingly gratifying; showing a considerable increase in the receipts of all the Circuits, with hardly an exception; and no falling off in any; which, considering the dearness of provisions, and scarcity of money, displays the attachment of our people to the cause of God, and to their ministers. No less than six new Churches, and a commodious and well-finished Parsonage have been completed during the past year, and five are reported as in progress, or to be commenced during the present year. Five circuits request an additional Preacher each, and truly they are needed, owing to open doors, and rapid expansion of our work. Never was there so great a number of anxious and willing hearers through this part of the Province; and if *boasting* of the progress of "*our principles*" were lawful we well might glory—but we rather "thank God and take courage."

I must not omit to say that the religious services held in the New Chapel at Canning were seasons of blessing; the brethren Barratt, Spongle, and Lockhart officiating on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and Bro. Wilson on Saturday evening; and on Sabbath, while Messrs. Lockart, Barratt, and Sponagle, supplied the Horton, Greenwich, Kentville, and Cornwallis West Chapels the Revs. M. Pickles, at half-past 10 A. M., and W. Wilson at half-past 2, preached to large and deeply interested congregations; and the writer occupied the pulpit in the evening at half-past six.

On Monday evening Bro. Wilson, by request of the Superintendent of the Horton and Cornwallis Circuit, delivered a lecture on Baptism, but as the writer was obliged to leave the same afternoon, he can only say, that judging from the numbers met by him flocking from Cornwallis to the meeting, there must have been an overflowing congregation; and from a specimen of the Lecturer's ability on the subject he had the pleasure of hearing in the Granville Church last winter, he confidently infers that "Bible truth" was vindicated and made plain.

It would be unkind neglect on my part to omit stating that never were ministers more kindly and comfortably entertained, and never was a District Meeting held in a finer part of the Province, taking every thing into account.

We all left, after the conclusion of our Meeting, thankful to God and His people for the kindness received, and for the manifestations of his presence during our stay with them; and full of hope that their "holy and beautiful" place of worship will be the scene of numerous conversions, and often filled with the presence of the Master of Assemblies

R. A. CHESLEY.

Newfoundland District.

The annual District Meeting for the Newfoundland District commenced its sittings in the city of St. John's on Wednesday 21st May. It was matter of thankfulness that all the brethren, even from the far west, attended in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, and determined to spend and be spent for Christ and His cause. The Reports presented were of a most encouraging nature, though upon the whole we had to report a decrease in the number of members.—This diminution was owing to the need of ministerial help on the western shores of the Island.

A few years ago the Lord abundantly poured out His Spirit on some scattered settlements on the western shores, and scores were reported to have found salvation. For some time they have received annual visits from the Missionary at Grand Bank, but during the past Summer this could not be, he having had to meet Dr. Richey, the Co Delegate, in St. John's; and consequently he did not feel at liberty to return many of them as members.

The services during the District Meeting were well attended, and the Divine promise was manifested in the midst of God's worshipping people. The pulpits of the Congregational and the Free St. Andrew's Churches were acceptably occupied by the Wesleyan Ministers on Sunday 25th.

The spirit of brotherly affection was strongly felt by the brethren as they sat around the District board; and in their prayers, their spirit, and their addresses they endeavoured to realize the Spirit of their Divine Head, and exemplify his prayer—"That they all may be one, as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

The anniversary services of our Missionary Society were held on Sunday the 25th, when appropriate sermons were preached by the Revs. W. E. Shenstone, Jas. Dove, and Elias Brettle; and on Thursday evening the Missionary Meeting was held. The Chair was filled by N Stabb Esq. The speakers were, the Revs G. Schofield, W. E. Shenstone, Dove, Brettle, Cowhen, Phinney, Angwin, and Sprague, with the Hon. J. J. Rogerson, H. Marsh, Esq., M. H. A., John Bulley, Esq., and John Bemister, Esq, M. H. A. The congregation was good, and the speaking excellent, and the meeting upon the whole one of the best, till an untoward event threw the congregation into complete confusion. One of our newly arrived brethren was speaking, and the audience was in rapt attention, when the fire bell began to ring out its alarming peals;—the congregation was in confusion in a moment—the Chairman left the chair, the speakers the platform, and there was a general rush for the doors, and nearly all had gone before it was discovered to be a *hoax*. Several came back, but after that the Meeting was a failure, and no doubt the collection suffered a loss of several pounds But notwithstanding all these unfavourable circumstances, the collections and donations at the Anniversary amounted to about *Sixty Pounds*—ten pounds in advance of last year. To God be all the praise.

The income of the Missionary Society in the District is a few pounds over last year, and the Circuit receipts have equalled, if not exceeded, any previous year. The brethren brought about £60 to the new Funds. But we need more missionaries for this District. There is a loud call for one or two for the Western Shore, one for Green Bay, one for Trinity Bay, and two for Labrador. O, when shall these scattered sheep be provided with pastors to lead them to the Shepherd and Bishop of souls? Newfoundland needs the help, and sympathy, and prayers of our brethren in the other parts of the new Conference. But some of her own sons pity her, and they will give their scores, if not hundreds of pounds, if true hearted and zealous Wesleyan Missionaries can be sent to their scattered sheep. "The fields are white unto the harvest," so that labourers may be sent forth.—Amen

European.

The French Pamphlet.

A pamphlet, which, in the political language of the day, may be called semi-official, has just been published at Paris It gives a sketch of what has been done in the late Conferences, points out the advantages gained by the arms and diplomacy of France, and indicates with sufficient clearness what is likely to be the future course of French statesmanship. We need not enlarge on the interest it posseses while our own Parliament is occupied in carefully balancing the results of the war.

The author reviews briefly the position of Russia after the fall of Sebastopol. Of that event the world did not immediately perceive all the importance. The allies had won a brilliant victory, but their enemy had made a not dishonourable retreat, and the two hosts were still face to face, with apparently still greater difficulties to be surmounted by those who should take the offensive. But the successes of the Sea of Azoff, of Sebastopol, and subsequently of Kinburn, were deadly blows. Russia had lost in men, resources, and even in self confidence, more than the most sanguine had thought. A power geographically nearer, and, as a neatral, better informed, more truly appeciated the situation. It was then that Austria entered more completely into the course laid down by the engagements of the 2nd of December. The cabinet of Vienna undertook to present terms to St. Petersburgh, strengthened by an ultimatum of its own. It was first necessary, however, to learn the conditions on which the Western Powess would treat. Now, argues the writer, the allies were willing to leave as little as possible to diplomacy. They had had experience of Viennese negotiations in 1853, which produced the famous note, and a Viennese conference in 1855, in which Prince Gortschakoff was able to alternate offers and retractions, as if making sport of Europe. France and England knew their power and would fix their conditions To those conditions Austria assented, agreed to present them, and promised that if they were not accepted within three weeks she would break off all relations with the Court of St. Petersburg, and place her armies in readiness for an approaching campaign Two merits are claimed for the French government in arranging the semi-neutral mediation. In the first place, it is urged that the objects of the war were gained, the safety of Turkey secured, the aggression of Russia repressed, for at least a generation. It was laudable to consent to peace But a still higher triumph of France is, that by her arms and policy she made Austria an ally, and separated two empires, bound together by similar institutions, mutual obligations, and common fears of political change. It is also suggested that credit is due to the representation by which the consent of England was obtained. England says the writer, was little desirous of peace, and less of peace procured by Austrian mediation. She had commenced the war without preparation; she had seen her armies severely tried, and her credit unworthily depreciated; she had since made gigantic efforts, which were likely to be rewarded with much success and fame. A vague feeling of disappointment, therefore, followed the news of the anticipated peace. Let it be added to this that little cordiality existed between London and Vienna. The expression of English opinion on the Hungarian war, and the doubts thrown on the sincerity of Austria in Eastern politics had caused a coldness between the two countries. It was then, creditable, to the skill of France that she obtained the consent of England to treat with a worsted enemy through the medium of a suspected ally, while England herself is worthy of all praise for her public spirit and good faith.

Then came the conferences of Paris. That they should bear this name is an honour for France. Europe had negociated abortively at Vienna during three successive years; it was reserved for the French capital to be the scene of new and honourable settlement, To England is the credit due of having suggested the chief city of her ally as the fit spot for negociations. Into the details of the treaty it is useless to enter. The French writer shows how this country and its allies have triumphed. France says the writer, with great truth, had been in the East too much of a religious partisan. While under her ancient kings she had been looked upon as a protectress of all Christians, she had ended by narrow endeavours to exalt the Catholics at the expense of the Eastern Churches. Russia had then seized the opportunity and extended her political sway by the action of Greek fanaticism. The lesson had not been in vain; and now, through Western influence, equal and sufficient rights have been obtained by Christians of every church. To conclude, the views of the French government respecting the Danubian provinces are announced The Cabinet of Napoleon is still in favour of a union and a hereditary monarchy. The opposition of the Porte has, we think, been applauded by the more sound-judging of our own countrymen, who, in spite of the French writer's arguments, are unwilling to see another Otho on the throneof Bucharest, and the most important territory in Eastern Europe under the sway of a camarilla and a priesthood.

Having vindicated the past, the writer attempts to divine the future. Naturally, the contrast between 1855 and 1815 is a fruitful theme for congratulation. The revolutions of France are declared to have been the strength of Russia. A good word is said for the Restoration, but the failures of the July Monarchy are dwelt upon, and it is declared to have been unable to conciliate the Continent, and even to preserve a good understanding with England. The revolution of 1848 is spoken of as might be expected. In fact, Parliamentary France is declared to have been merely a country which has lost "30 years in the barren discussions of party." This unhappy period having closed she is able once more to fulfil her mission.—She will preserve the alliance with England, which is founded on a just appreciation of the differing qualities of the two nations. Austria is of necessity linked to the Western Powers. The Russian Cabinet is profoundly irritated against its old ally. The Plenipotentiaries of the Czar at Paris made known their sentiments towards Austria by an attitude which escaped no one's notice. Austria must, then, perforce cling to the French alliance. France may then hope that Austrian necessity and Sardinian goodwill will give her a great part to play in Italy. In the North, Sweden is detached from Russia; in Central Europe Prussia has been obliged to remonstrate with the Czar, while Saxony and Bavaria have given their adhesion to the policy which the French Emperor has inaugurated. France has recovered all that she had lost by the misfortunes of the first Empire and the aberration of succeeding governments. The peace recently proclaimed has placed her in the first rank of the nations, and the press of all countries vies in expressions of gratitude to the Prince who has saved Europe by restoring his own country. Such are the arguments and congratulations of a warm friend of the existing rule in France.—*London Times.*

Paris.

The spring has opened very early in Paris, and has made the city prematurely gay and brilliant. The garden of the Tuilleries swarms with nurses and children basking in the sun, and the youngsters, who have arrived at the dignity of jacket and trowsers, are daily busied sailing their boats on the various ponds which abound there. The ladies, too, emulating the brilliancy of the birds and flowers, move about in all the splendor of their new spring costumes, and the *Rue Rivoli*, which is the northern boundary of the garden, is crowded with brilliant equipages, going to or returning from the *Bois de Boulogne*. So great is the number moving about, that one would think all Paris had turned out here for a holiday, had he not just left the Boulevards equally swarming with people. It only requires a walk through the city on a bright day, to convince a stranger of the truth of the saying, that "all Paris lives out of doors." And, indeed, there is everything to make them. Beautiful gardens, delightful drives, and superb buildings, are scattered with a lavish hand throughout the capital. Every day some new beauty is being added to the city. Though Paris has always been celebrated as the most beautiful city in Europe, it is becoming more and more regal every day. More has been done by Louis Napoleon to adorn the city, during the short period of his administration than any preceding ruler ever accomplished. He has completed the buildings which unite the Tuilleries and the Louvre in a style of unrivaled splendor. The noble Rue Rivoli, with its elegant arcades, has been opened and built up by him. It is related of him, that, a few months ago, he showed a plan of a city to one of his secretaries, and asked him if he knew what town that was. No, sire, I have never seen such a one, was the answer. This, said the emperor, is Paris as it will be ten years hence. And if the changes go on as rapidly for the next few years, as they have for the few years past, the oldest inhabitant will find himself a stranger in his native city. New squares and streets are being formed in all directions. It is not merely the outskirts and new parts of the city, which are receiving attention, but whole blocks of buildings are being torn down in the most populous and ancient quarters, to form new and broad avenues The expense of all this is enormous. Ninety millions of francs were expended on the opening of the Rue Rivoli alone. But there is a double motive urging the emperor to this work. His popularity depends in a great measure, on his amusing the Parisians, and giving work to the lower classes. In adorning he city, he kills both birds with one stone. Nothing delights all classes more than the praise of their capital, and even a Paris mob is peaceable, if they have a bit of bread thrust into their mouths. Of course, this mania for building, is a shortsighted policy, as it creates a supply of workmen, for whom, in a few years, there will be no demand; but for the present, it is a successful maneuvre; and keeps the lower orders busy and contented. If Louis Napoleon shows hereafter, as much ability in developing the resources of the country, as he has in providing for present emergencies, his reign will undoubtedly be permanent, and the baby, now swinging in its gilded cradle, may ascend unmolested, the throne of his father.

THE EXODUS OF THE TARTARS.—FRIDAY, May 23.—Of all the painful and pitiable sights which have been presented to me in the course of the war which is past, there was not one which was so affecting as that of the Tartar Exodus and their flight out of the Crimea. Whether they were animated, as they say, by the dread of their Russian taskmasters, or by their desire to ameliorate their condition, the motive must be powerful which can drive a whole race from their homes. They leave those peaceful and beautiful valleys for ever, and flock into Balaklava with all their goods in the hope of obtaining the means of escape from their cruel oppressors.

On Thursday the whole population in the valleys outside the Russian lines began their mournful procession. They left their homes silently. The old men, women and children were placed on the arabas, above the pile of cushions which seem to constitute all their household furniture. Many of them cried bitterly. Several of these poor pilgrims were so exhausted from illness or old age, that there was little chance of their ever seeing the land they seek to gain. Each araba was drawn by two small bullocks or oxen, led by the head of the family; the eldest children kept by his side or followed on foot.

The women, closely veiled, in spite of their grief, looked round with wonder at the marvels which Balaklava presented, and were for a time beguiled from thoughts of their abandoned dwellings in Blonk Miskomia, Varnutka, Baidar, Upu, Ozenbash, or Cholin; but as the sea opened upon them, and they found themselves among strangers, the sense of their position came back to them with redoubled force, and they seemed lost in despair. The procession which I saw was about a mile in length, and was formed of arabas in single file as close to each other as they could pack.

They are a docile, kind-hearted, gentle race, and are much superior in appearance to the Tartars I saw at Kertch and Eupatoria. They have all fine teeth and eyes. Many of the men are very well-looking, and the old men are exceedingly dignified in aspect, and possess great native ease and good breeding. The young women possess graceful forms, and are believed to be very pretty, but they are not often seen unveiled, and the old women do not display the least traces of beauty. I have never seen anywhere children more lively and handsome in the face than some who were among the emigrants yesterday.

As I was riding through the streets some Russian officers passed, and gave signs of dissatisfaction at the proceeding of the Tartars, which were very evident in their faces. The latter were very abject in their bows as their masters passed them. And this is the end of one of the conquering races of the world!—Whether the Tartars deserved their fate, or have been treated badly by fortune, one cannot but feel pity for them if they are punished for their ancestors. They came into the Crimea conquerors, and they leave it as exiles.

It is said that they are going to colonise the Dobrudscha, or to settle at Rustchuk and Kostendji. The first named place is but a pestiferous *marais*; it is a grave to those who visit, and I sincerely trust that these poor Tartars, in whom we ought to take great interest—for we have brought upon them this aggravation of the evils of their position—will not be doomed to such misery and certain death as they will find in the Drobudscha. The number of families ready to emigrate is stated to be 1500.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue of the past year derived from Impost and Excise Duties including the duties on Distillery Licenses amounts to £94,538 8s. 6d. sterling.

The revenue of the year 1854 from the same sources amounted to £104,142 15s. 1d.—shewing a difference in favor of the year 1854 of £9,604, 6s. 7d. sterling.

The Revenue from the same sources for 1853 amounted to £83,968 16s 3d, which shows a balance in favor of the year 1855 over 1853 of £10,568 12s 3d sterling.

The principal articles on which the decrease during the past year has taken place are the goods chargeable with 2½ and 6½ per cent *ad valorem* duties—the difference on these two items of the tariff amounts to £9,647 12s 5d, or a sum exceeding the whole decrease of the year by £42, 5s 10d. A further decrease of £2,170,-1s 2d arrises from the exceptions of the Reciprocity Treaty, but this is more than balanced by the additional duties arising from Distilleries, Molasses, Tea and Leather.

The Light Duties collected in 1855 amounts to £5,767 2s currency, equal to £4,613 13s 7d sterling. This branch of the Revenue therefore shews a decrease as compared with 1854 of £834 4s sterling.—*Journal.*

DIABOLICAL ACT.—The corner stone of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, which was laid with so much pomp and ceremony on the 9th of June last, was on the following Friday night or Saturday morning capsized out of its place and thrown into the ditch underneath the site. The scoundrels—there must have been more than one engaged in the disgraceful transaction—rifled the stone of the coins, etc., which had been deposited therein. It is earnestly to be hoped that the perpetrators of this rascally act will be discovered, when, if such should happily be the case, a whip ought to be placed in the hand of every man in the community to scourge the villians out of the country. So mote it be.—*Chronicle.*

New Brunswick.

THE ELECTIONS TAKE PLACE—In York County, on Friday, June 13th; Carleton County, on Saturday, June 14th; Sunbury County, on Tuesday, June 24th; St. John County, on Tuesday, June 24th; St. John City, Wednesday, June 25th; Victoria County, Saturday, June 28th; King's County, Friday, July 4th; Westmoreland, Tuesday, June 24th; Northumberland, Friday, June 27th; Gloucester, Friday, June 27th; Queen's Wednesday, July 2d; Charlotte, Thursday, July 3d.

The approaching elections are exciting a great deal of interest throughout the country. The following gentlemen were nominated as candidates for York on Monday:—J. C. Allen, C. Macpherson, C. Fisher, Hatheway, Macintosh, and Friel. The polling takes place on Friday next. A large number of candidates are already in the field for this City and County, viz.: For the City—S. L. Tilley, J. A. Harding, J. V. Lawrence, and S. R. Reed. For the County—R. D. Wilmot, J. H. Gray, C. Symonds, J. F. Godard, J. Hannebury, K. Jardine, R. Wright, T. Vaughan, and J. W. Cudlip; the four latter being nominees of the liberal party. The candidates for Northumberland are H. Mitchell, J. M. Johnston, J. A. Street, R. Sutton, R. Carman, and M. Cranner Gloucester—Messrs. End, M'Naughton, and Read.—*Ch. Witness.*

Canada.

BRITISH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of this Association, held yesterday, the Directors submitted a proposition from the Montreal Telegraph Company for the purchase of the line from Quebec to Woodstock in New Brunswick, and also of the line and its branches, from Quebec to Montreal. The meeting was well attended, and almost unanimously decied to accept the terms offered, so that henceforth the B. N. A line will be amalgamated with that of the Montreal Telegraph Company. The price agreed upon is £7,500.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

FEARFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION IN CANADA.—By a Telegraph despatch to the News Room, we learn that a dreadful steamboat explosion occurred near Montreal yesterday. The ferry steamer of the Grand Trunk Railway blew up at 11 o'clock, instantly killing the captain, engineer, and several passengers—number not given. The list of wounded is also large. The boat sank shortly after the catastrophe.—*News*

Latest from Europe.

PER R. M. STEAMER AMERICA.

The *European Times* has an article on the American Misunderstanding. Writing of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, it says:—

"The question is, will this act on the part of the American Government be followed by the retirement of Mr. Dallas? The *Times*, inspired from Downing-street, declares that it assuredly will. Speaking from authority, that journal says,—'Those who endeavour to persuade themselves that we shall learn the dismissal of Mr. Crampton without enforcing the retirement of Mr. Dallas, are calculating upon an amount of endurance totally inconsistent with the character of Englishmen.' It would seem, then, that the preliminary steps to a war between the two countries,—the actual dismissal of the British ambassador from Washington, followed by the subsequent withdrawal of the American Minister from London,—may be said to have occurred, and we can now look the future in the face with what philosophy we may.

"Notwithstanding these threatening appearances, our conviction is, that war is impossible, and we are satisfied that when the great mass of American citizens, whose individual interests and prosperity are bound up with the continuance of peace, learn that Mr. Crampton has left the United States, they will seriously open their eyes to the dangers with which they are threatened, and, not less for the welfare of mankind than their own, will rise in their might, and "push from their stools" the unprincipled politicians who for mere party purposes have brought things to this pass. The power of the commercial interest in a country like America is great, and as this class pays comparatively little attention to the doings of the professional politicians except when danger becomes imminent, we expect, before the end of the present month, to receive accounts from the Western shores of the Atlantic fully confirmatory of our views."

Two deplorable events in France have attracted much attention. The first refers to a financial defaulter, a director of the Credit Mobilier, named Place. This is a serious matter, for while his liabilities are £720,000, his assets only amount to a third of that enormous sum, showing a deficiency of nearly half a million sterling. The shock of public confidence in a country like France, involved in a defalcation like this, can hardly be over estimated; and it comes, too at a moment when the south of France has been the scene of inundations of the most terrific kind, caused by the overflowing of two rivers, the Rhone and the Saone. The deluge has swept away towns and villages, and the extent of human suffering is said to be indescribable. 500 houses were destroyed in the neighborhood of Lyons and 129 at Avignon. Louis Napoleon is a consummate actor. On hearing of the calamity he started immediately to the scene, and was cheered by the people in a way which showed their appreciation of his sympathy.

Rumours prevail that a Spanish fleet is to be despatched to the west to act against Mexico, and that war is on the point of being declared by the Queen and the Cortes against the Republic, arising out of the Spanish convention. A step like this will be extremely imprudent as far as Spain is concerned. She has not the resources to punish a distant country like Mexico, and in such a contest would probably receive more blows than she could inflict. Advantage would certainly be taken of the war to enlist privateers in the service of Mexico, and by this means Spain would be almost certain to lose Cuba. The days have disappeared for the last named power acting an aggressive part in the affairs of nations.

Private letters, relative to Italy, from the Belgian and French capitals, assert that a great insurrectionary movement may shortly be looked for; but these announcements appear to be incompatible with another statement, to the effect that Mazzini, disgusted with the ill success of all his efforts to regenerate his native land, is about to emigrate to America, and leave Europe forever. A telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated Wednesday last, declares that the notes presented by France and Austria to the Neapolitan government were nearly identical. These notes did not demand any specific reforms, but the tone was urgent and even menacing. France, in fact, intimates that any disturbances in Naples or Sicily would probably bring about an intervention very serious to Bomba.

The Divan of Moldavia has declared in favour of the union of the Danubian provinces under one and the same Government,—a step which it is believed will influence more or less both Russia and Austria, and may possibly induce the Western Powers to support the proposition. England was in favour of the separation, and France for the union.

The Emperor of Russia has granted an amnesty to the Polish exiles; but they must petition to be allowed to return, and then their errors will be forgiven. The Poles in London, through the agency of their secretaries, repudiate this concession on the part of the Czar, and denounce as traitors all who are base enough to accept it. We cannot help viewing it, however, as a great improvement on the policy of Nicholas towards the land which he held with such irom bondage.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND AMERICA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Post* writes—"I believe I am correct in stating that the French Government has used every effort to prevent those unhappy complications which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America The Government of the Emperor will, I understand, combine to exercise its good offices in the same spirit of conciliation, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon on the active alliance of France."

THE AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.—The continental journals contain the text of the despatch, dated May 18th, addressed from the Cabinet of Vienna to the representatives of Austria at Florence, Rome, Naples, and Modena—It is very bitter in its tone towards Sardinia. In noticing the recent debates in the Chambers at Turin, it charges Count Cavour with a desire to exercise a protectorate over Italy, and to keep the country in a state of revolutionary excitement so as to favour his designs The Austrian Government is ready to encourage useful reforms emanating from the free will of the Italian Governments, but is also firmly decided to employ all her power to repel any attack, and to co operate in causing to fail the efforts of the promoters of disturbances and of those who promote anarchy

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon, on his arrival at St Cloud yesterday, immediately summoned a Council of Ministers, and demanded ten million francs for the damages caused by the flood, in addition to two millions already voted This demand will be immediately referred to the Legislative Chamber

General Sir W. F. Williams, the hero of Kars, arrived in Paris on the 5th, *en route* to London

Letters & Monies Received.

[See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.]

Rev. I. Sutcliffe, (for J. Campbell, 10s. W. Johnson, 5s., R. Mulhall, 10s., J. Mulhall, 10s., O. Payzant, 10s., J. McIntosh, 10s., G. W. Boehner, 10s., G. McAdams, 10s., A. Allen, 10s., D. Richard, 5s., J. S. N. Marshall, 10s.—100s.); Rev. E. Botterell, (2 new subs.—The mode of remittance proposed perfectly satisfactory); Rev. G. O Huestis, 20s., (new sub); Rev. R. Smith, (200s.)

ADVERTISEMENT.—"*The Great Rheumatic Remedy.*"—Dyer's Healing Embrocation is a sure cure for all rheumatic pains. Among several recommendations we use the following from the Editor of the "Bristol Phœnix," Bristol, R.I.

BRISTOL, R.I., March 26, 1856.

MR. A. H. FIELD,—Dear Sir,—You may probably recollect that I informed you some time since, that Mrs. Bayley had for the past two years been severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and that she had used every article recommended by physicians and others, without experiencing any relief. Some two months since, a friend advised her to give Dyer's Healing Embrocation a trial; and I am pleased to be enabled to inform you, that in the use of that excellent article she has experienced great relief. The swelling in her limbs has nearly disappeared, and the pain has been very much ameliorated. Respectfully yours,

W. H. S. BAYLEY.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Liver Complaint.*—Mr. James Alderton, of Three Rivers, was for 18 years afflicted with a disordered liver, nausea, and a foul stomach, in addition to these distressing complaints, he was visited by frequent billious attacks, rendering him entirely unfit for business; he was told nothing in the world would thoroughly cure him, although he had spent a complete fortune in medicine and advice. At last, he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, which he commenced using,—gradually the worse symptoms of his disorder disappeared, and after eight weeks steady adherence to the directions of Professor Holloway, he was entirely cured, and admits that he never before throughout his life enjoyed such good health as he does at present.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 18th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	22s 6d a 23s 9d
" Pilot, per bbl.	20s a 22s 6d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " N. S.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada,	1s a 1s 1d
" N. S. per lb.	1s 1½d a 1s 3d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½ a 9d
" Jamaica, "	9s
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	37s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	37s 6d
" State, "	35s a 36s 3d
" Rye "	27s 6d
Cornmeal "	17s a 17s 6d
Indian Corn, per bush.	3s 6d a 3s 9d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 1d a 2s 2d
" Clayed, "	1s 10d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	47s 6d a 50s
" Cuba	45s a 47s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s a 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb,	3½d a 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d
Codfish, large	none
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 a 20½
" 2,	19 a 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 a 12
" 3,	6½ a 6¾
" " med.	4½ a 5
Herrings, No 1	none
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d a 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s
Firewood, per cord,	15s

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, June 18th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s a 50s
Veal, per lb.	3d a 5d
Bacon, "	7½d a 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d a 7½d
Lamb, "	5d a 6½d
Mutton, "	6d a 6½d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s
Eggs, per dozen	9d a 10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

At Guysborough, 5th inst., at Christ's Church, by the Rev. G. Y. Jarvis, Mr. Alexander M. CUNNINGHAM, merchant, to MARIA E., third daughter of Aaron D. Harrington, Esq., both of Antigonish.

At Liverpool, on the 5th inst., at the Wesleyan Mission House, by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. David FARQUHAR, to Miss Margaret FRALIC, both of Hunt's Point.

At Truro Parsonage, on the 20th of May, by Rev. G. O. Huestis, Mr. George A. HIGGINS, to Miss Elizabeth McELMON, both of Londonderry.

By the same, on the 7th of June, at Five Islands, Mr Isaish PEPPARD, of Londonderry, to Miss Margaret THOMPSON, of the first named place.

Deaths.

At the Poor's Asylum, June 11th, Thomas KENNY, aged 58 years, a native of Ireland.

Lost overboard at Matanzas, on the 21st ult., Captain James TINSON, of brigt Muta, aged 29 years. The deceased was a native of Barnstable, Devon, England, and deservedly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, leaving a wife to mourn his loss.

On the 4th inst., WALTER CURRY, fifth son of Edw and Mary Jane Morton.

At the Poor's Asylum, George LORAYS, aged 25 years, a native of Quebec.

On Monday, John R. SELDEN, aged 10 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, June 12

Barque Indian Queen, Conrod, Matanzas.
Schrs Achiever, Banks, Boston.
Majestic, Harris, Newfoundland.

SATURDAY, June 14.

Barques, Halifax, Layzold, Boston.
Queen, Chaplin, Lisbon.
Wapella, Liverpool.
Brigt Tigress, Fortune Bay.
Schrs Chieftange, Morris, Cienfuegos.
Mary, Read, Placentia Bay.
Splendid, Ormand, Newfoundland.
Victoria, Pero, Gaspe.

SUNDAY, June 15.

Brigts Roseway Belle, Matanzas.
Halifax, Turner, Mayaguez.
Schr Trial, LeBlanc, P E Island.

MONDAY, June

R M steamer Osprey, Corbin, St John's, Nfld.
Am steamer S F Cushing, Philadelphia—bound to the Canadian Lakes.
Brigt Boston, Roche, Boston.
Government schr Darling, Darby, Sable Island.
Schrs Wave, Cameron, St Georges Bay
Rising Sun, LaFolie.
Emma, Muggah, Sydney.

TUESDAY, June 17

Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
Brig Florida, Arrestrup, Cienfuegos.
Brigts Africa, Meagher, Boston.
Velocipede, McDonald, Cienfuegos.
Charles, Eaton, New York.
Schrs Margaret, O'Dell, Fortune Bay
Sophia, Deorey, Boston.

CLEARED

June 11.—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston; brigts Louisa, Ellinger, Porto Rico; Banger, Payzler, Bermuda; Martha Sophia, Boudrot, Montreal; schrs Isabella Maria, Smith, Porto Rico; Crimea, Hall, Bathurst; Vulinger, Watt, Miramichi; Charlotte, LeBlanc, Newfourdland; Challenge, Rennah, Charlottetown, Abedie, Arbour, Magdalen Isles; Cordelia, Romkey, Labrador; Princess Louisa, Romkey, do; Sea Serpent, Gaets, do; Bonita, Smith, do.

June 12.—Barque Ann Redden, McNeil, Miramichi; brig Madridena (Spanish) Havana; schrs Jasper, Nicker