The brave defender of Kars, General Williams, arrived at Dover in the early part of the week, from the French metropolis, and the spirited municipality of that small but ancient borough lost no time in waiting upon and presenting to the gallant soldier an address of congratulation, extremely well expressed, which not merely embodied the feelings of the people there, but also expressed the general sentiments of the nation. General Williams made a of the nation. General Williams made a sensible and manly reply, in the course of which he did ample justice to the heroism and endurance of the Turks, and, what was still more handsome, spoke in the highest terms of the treatment he had met with from the Russian commander, General Moura-vieff. A brave soldier is always the first to recognize the virtues of a brother in arms er, and according to the statement of the hero of Kars, nothing could exceed the generosity which he met with from the head of the Czar's troops, after the place had been starved into submission. In his journey through Russia, too, he was every-everywhere received with honour—a proof of high-mindness on the part of the Russian people, for which we fear our countrymen would have hardly given them credit. We see it stated, that the Reform Club is about to give General Williams a grand banquet, at which the Lord Palmerston will preside. His lordship cannot be more worthily en-gaged, and the occasion will be appropriate for the Prime Minister of England to ex-press to this deserving man the admiration which his conduct has everywhere elicited.

Her Majesty gave a grand state ball at Buckingham Palace on the evening of Tues-day, at which there were upwards of 2000 of the leading nobility and gentry. But while the head of the State was thus pleawalle the head of the Najesty's opposition stole a march upon her Majesty's Ministers, and placed them in a minority of ten on a motion introduced by Mr. Walpole on a motion introduced by the respecting the national system of education in Ireland. The attack made thus covertly upon a system of education which has work upon a system of education which has worked wonders in the sister country during the
last quarter of a century, would have been
stoutly resisted by the Commons of England, had the body been intact; but while
two or three hundred were in Pinlico at
the time they were wanted in Palace-yard,
Mr. Walpole triumphed, and can afford to
enjoy his triumph, however short it may be.
When a march can thus easily be stolen on
the whimpersip, it might suggest to him, we the whipper-in, it might suggest to him, we should imagine, the impolicy of "making a house" when there are festivities in the Royal residence. But Lord Palmerston who feels the importance of the decision, is determined to reverse it, which he can do without trouble on Monday next, when the same subject appears in another form.

Her Majesty is fond of enjoymen Her Majesty is fond of enjoyment—delights to be abroad in the open air, in the midst of her people, and sever appears so happy as when she is surrounded by smiling faces, who are charmed with her presence. An instance of this occurred on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, when certain new fountains, which had never played before, were set in motion, to the extreme pleasure of some four or five thouplayed before, were set in motion, to the extreme pleasure of some four or five thousand persons who paid each half a guinea admission in order to see how high water could be thrown by means of the steam engine and the requisite number of conduit pipes. This affair at the Crystal Palace is sory elaborately described in all the morning papers of Thursday, and so artistically is the literary work done, that even the two ugly chimneys at the extreme points of the Sydenham Palace, which would be considered unsightly even in a Manchester cotton mill, are made to do the picturesque, as "water towers 250 feet in elevation."

House, and last night, Mr. Gladstone elicit-ed from Lord Palmerston, that the papers relative to the American dispute would be presented in the course of next week.

presented in the course of next week.

The Paris papers are filled to repletion with the details of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, which was made as imposing an affair as statecraft and religion could render it. Perhaps the most gratifying feature of all was the elemency which accompanied the festivities. Louis Napoleon deemed the occasion favourable for releasing 391 persons confined in the prisons of France; commuted the sentences on 489 others; and remitted the fines on 251 others,—thus extending freedom or hope to more than a and remitted the fines on 251 others,—thus extending freedom or hope to more than a thousand people. Several military offenders also experienced the Royal clemency. The Count of Paris has now arrived at an age, when he may be expected to give some uneasiness to the French Emperor. The young Pretender has protested, it is said, in a letter, against any notion of a fusion, and professes his readiness to stand on the terms of his father's will. A scheme is being introduced into the French Legislature, the object of which is to make the Empress Eugenie, in the event of her husband's Eugenie, in the event of her husband's death, Regent of the Empire during the minority of the Imperial Prince,—a mea-sure which will doubtless be carried.

The treaty between Denmark and the United States respecting the Sound Due expired on the 14th instant, and if Mr Marcy has not work enough on his hands between this time and the 4th of March next, when the new President comes into power, he can "complicate" the Sound Dues business, by way of a legacy to his successor, as effectually as he has done the controverted points between Great Britain and the United States. The Sarah Bryant, rom Cronstadt to New York, with a cargo of Russian produce, has paid the sound dues,—but paid them under protest, so that Mr. Murcy's course is clear.

We mentioned a few weeks back that the Belgian Government had commenced a prosecution against a Brussels paper called The company anticipate the receipt of a considerable revenue immediately on the Belgian throne. The result was a conviction, and a sentence on the offender of a year's imprisonment and a fine of a thousand francs. The libel was so outrageous that this punishment is not excessive; and perhaps it may induce more caution, as well as better taste, on the part of the Belgian press. Louis Napoleon will not be anxious to interfere with the part of his little neighbour to the part of the Belgian press. the Belgian Government had commen caution, as well as better taste, on the part of the Belgian press. Louis Napoleon will not be anxious to interfere with the press of his little neighbour, provided it be con-ducted towards him with ordinary decency.

The last advices from Maerid state, that the preparations for the naval expedition against Mexico continue. It is hardly possible to conceive folly greater, and which is so likely to work its own retribu-

The King of Naples is renewing the political trials, notwithstanding the remenstrances which are said to have been addressed to him by the other crowned heads of Europe. This infatuated simpleton is rushing on his ruin with all the impetuosity of a tyrant and a madman.

WRANCE. It is asserted that the bill abolishing prohibitions of imports, and replacehem by protective duties, will encou a serious opposition in the corps legisla-tif. All the members nominated to the

The Russian Government has appointed a consul-general at Paris, instead of a simple consul.

At the audience of the French prelates with the Emperor, they alluded to the necessity of restrictive measures to an

GEVERAL INTELLIGENCE

THE LEADON. NEWFOUNDLAND AND NEW YORK TELEGRAPH. COMPANY.—The steamship Proportia, with the submarine eletric telegrapt cable to cross the gulf of St. Lawrense, and connect Newfoundland with Cape Beston, Nova Scotia, sailed from London on the 2nd inst. Beside this, another similar sable will be extended from Prince Edwards Island to New Brunswick, and it is expected they will both be laid by the last of the present month. The English goversment have sent the war steamer Argus to be present when the wire is put down, gus to be present when the wire is put down, and render any needed assistance. A number of persons sailed from Boston, in the ber of persons salled from Bosson, in the Niagara, on Wednesday, to witness the execution of this interesting portion of the work, and will be met by other parties leaving England with the same object. The manufacturers of the wire, in London, assume all risk in connexion with this portion of the enterprise, it being agreed, that they shall receive a certain amount in paymen when the wire is laid down and guaranteed unt in payment The company have for some time past had 600 men constantly employed on the line across Newfoundland, where a parallel road is built, and houses are erected at road is built, and houses are erected at every ten miles, for the occupation of the operators and laborers. All this work is preliminary to the formidable enterprise of linking the old world to the new, by electric telegraph. Experiments are constantly making, with a view to ascertain the best description of cable adapted to this purpose, And it is confidently expected that the work will be completed during the next year. Capt. Berryman, who is shortly to sail on a surveying expedition in one of the U. S. Government steamers, and by whom the

Government steamers, and by whom the survey of the proposed route of the trans-At-lantic cable was made, ascertained that the ground was highly favourable for the execution of the project. One fact not a little remarkable is, that no rock was anywhere found in deep water, the entire bottom ex-

wich Islands, of the 19th April, have been wich Islands, of the 19th April, have been received. The Legislature had met and addressed the king, dilating on the financial condition of the country with joy, and promising to pass laws against the use of intoxicating liquors and narcotic stimulants. Agriculture would be promoted and sanitary rules extended. The Chinese Coolies were to be prevented from wandering about and corrupting the natives. Mr. Gregg, U. S. commissioner, had taken official offence at the action of the editor of the Hawaian newspaper—organ of the Government—for the action of the editor of the Hawsian newspaper—organ of the Government—for re-publishing an article hostile to the United States, taken from the London Times. Government explained the affair, after having had a statement from the editor. His Majesty appealed to the American rule of "free speech and free press." A member of the Legislature, who was once convicted of polygamy, had been unsented on that account. The married ladies of Honoluli had precented a petition, praying for the suppression of thentrus and circuses, on the ground that they kept their husbands out all night

MACHINERY IN THE HUMAN PRAME-Very few, even mechanics are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there hinges

Progressor Instant. In Thom's Irish Almonge, a work replete with useful information, there are many statistical facts indicative of the social revolution quietly proceeding in Ireland. The total value of the live stock was in 1841 only £19,399,843, but in 1854 the amount had risen to £33,508,371, and this rise seems to be steadily progressing. The number of boldings of land below five acres has undergone what must be considered a most beneficial decrease. In 1841 the number of such holdings was 310,375, but in 1854 had fallen to 80,976. Between five and fifteen acres, the number which in 849 was 79,338, was in 1854 137,648, and the holdings above thirty acres, the class most beneficial to a country, had risen from 48,623 in 1849, to 154,166 in 1854. The revenue of Ireland shows a satisfactory increase; it reached £5,802,317 for 1855, against a revenue of less than four millions and a half for the thirty years previous. The commerce of the Irish norts is improving. Toppage en-GRESSOF IRELAND. In Thom's Irish PRO thirty years previous. The commerce of the Irish ports is improving, Tonnage entered inwards was £1,944,285 in 1850, and was £2,691, 786 in 1854. The savings was £2,691, 786 in 1854. The savings banks' deposits, after great depression consequent on the years of famine, seem now steadily increasing. In 1849 they had sunk as low as £1,200,273; in 1852 they were £1,286,010 and are now probably much more. The rates, which in 1849 reached £1,674,793, had sunk in 1854 to £926,154. Railway receipts are increasing; pawnbroking is on the decline; and by every test which can determine the social state of a country, Ireland, after the terrible ordeal of the years of famine, is now steadily advancing years of famine, is now steadily advancing in industrial prosperity.

RAILWAY TO JERUSALEM .- At the annual meeting of the British Society on Friday, the Chairman, Sir. Culling E. Eardley, mentioned the fact, that a railroad is about to be established from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem, with the sanction of the Turkish and British Governments, and that it is likely that the material of the line from Balaklava to Sebastopol will be transferred for the purpose. Thus, materially as well as politically, the war has tended to open up the East to Western enterprise. Our readers will not fail to appreciate the the religious bearings of these facts.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Oporto state, that the pros-pects in the Douro wine districts are ex-tremely bad; and that the signs of the pro-gress of the oidium threaten a worse vintage an even that of last year.

The Emperor of Russia, in a speech to a Polish deputation, said:—" The time for idle dreams is at an end. No more of reveries! I wish Poland to be happy; and she can only be so by her union with Russia."

A SINGULAR CASE.—Mock Marriage and Descrition of the Villain.—About four months ago, a young gentleman engaged as clark in a wholesale warehouse in Pearl street, New-York, took it into his head to board in Brooklyn. After residing there sometime, he became acquainted with a lady of respectable connections, who is well known for her great beauty. On escorting her home from church one Sunday evening, she very politely invited him to call again. The young gentleman continued his visits quite often and finally offered his hand in marriage, which was accepted on the part of the girl. But the parents, hearing a statement defamatory to the young man's character, objected, and informed him that his company was not wanted any longer. The young man, a few days after, wrote a note to the young lady, offering a proposition to clope and get married. Last week, every thing being in readiness, they started at night, went to New York, and put up at a house in Mercer street; where it is said a The proceedings in Parliament are not of absorbing interest. When Lord Clarendon Monday, in reply to Lord Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States, every one felt that the Emperor's reply testified some disastisfaction at the interference of John Russell and the Premier went more into detail on the same subject in the other disastisfactions of the regulations of the present. Lord John Russell and the Premier went more into detail on the same subject in the other disastisfactions of the regulations of the present. The proceedings in Parliament are not force due observance of the Sabbath day, and of removing the difficulties in the veins, a forcing pump in the heart and other curiosities. One of the muscles of the eye forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be strongest for pillars and supporting colints in the hones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the man attired in the robes of a clergyman, was in waiting. The ceremony was permuscles of the eye forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be strongest for pillars and supporting colints in the hones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the was in waiting. The ceremony was permuscles of the eye forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be a strongest for pillars and supporting colints in the hones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the waiting. The ceremony valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the waiting. The ceremony valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the waiting in the veins, a forcing pump in the waiting in the veins, a forcing pump in the waiting in the veins, a forcing pump in the waiting in the veins, a forcing pump in the waiting in the veins, a forcing pump

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