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OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.--Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

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Provincial Parliament,

One Week later from Europe!

The Arabia, from Liverpool, on Saturday morning the 19th instant, arrived at Halifax, at 2 P. M., on Monday last, with 122 passengers for Boston, among whom are S. S. Lewis, Paran Stevens, of Revere House, and Miss Davenport the actress

Liverpool papers say they understand that the difficulties which have for some time surrounded our relations with the United States, are in a fair way of adjustment, and believe that great assistance has been rendered by William Brown, M. P., in the discussions between Mr. Dallas, and Lord Palmerston, which it is confidently hoped, will prevent a rupture between the two countries.

BRITAIN.

In parliament several matters of minor importance have been discussed. The Colonial Secretary, stated that Cape of Good Hope advices were to May 1st, and that the Home Government had sent out troops to prevent a Caffre rebellion.

On the 18th, the Queen reviewed 14,000 Crimean troops at Aldershot camp Her Majesty grants five years exclusive privileges to Messrs. Ord, Hindstone & Newsham of Liverpool, to collect guano on three islands off the south coast of Arabia, recently ceded by the Imaum of Muscat.

An explosion had occurred at the Cymmer coal mines, near Cardiff (Wales) by which 110 men were killed.

The trial of William Dove for poisoning by strychnine is going on at York, and excites attention second only to Palmer's trial.

John Frost, the chartist rioter, whose sentence of transportation for life was recently remitted by the Queen, has joined his family residing near Bristol.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England is in session at Chemsford, Essex.

Nova Scotians in Liverpool propose giving dinner to Sir W. Williams on his way to Halfax.

Professor Frazer has been elected to the chair of Logic in the University of Edinburg.

FRANCE.

No news. The Moniteur publishes a list of the British soldiers who have received the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

The Paris funds closed to-day as follows: Three per cents 71f. Four and a half per cents 92¼ to 92¾ f.

SPAIN.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Spain. The embroglio began by the opposition compelling Espartero and his ministry to resign. The new ministers appointed were, Gen. O'Donnell, Minister of War; Dease, Foreign Affairs; Cantero, Finance; Rosas, Interior; Lengrega, Justice; Collado, Public works.

Espartero is supposed to have left Madrid. The National guards assisted by the citizens erected barracades, and being attacked by the troops, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday the 15th at 4. p. m., a suspension of hostilities was agreed until 5 o'clock to allow the insurgents to submit, but the fighting seems to have been resumed, for the next account we have is a Government despatch dated Madrid, 4, p. m., stating that the insurrection is suppressed, excepting a few bands, one under command of Pacheta, celebrated bull fighter.

The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and the Government despatch says she was well received; but other statements say the insurgents proclaimed a Republic. General Infante, President of the Cortes, commands the insurgents. O'Donnell has appointed a new Municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of seige. He is acting with vigor. But Paris despatches say, that the French Government do not believe in his account of the situation of affairs.

O'Donnell by a manifesto dissolves the National Guard, and it is thought the majority of the Cortes opposed this, but O'Donnell caused them to be dispersed. Another account says that the Queen appeared on the Plaza in tears, and besought the combatants to cease; and that it was owing to her interposition that the armistice of one hour was agreed to.

General O'Donnell's despatch says that he hopes to suppress the insurrection, from which it is surmised that the revolt is yet unquelled.

Fears are entertained of an outbreak at Barcelona.

Latest.—Paris, Friday, 6 P. M.—There is no later intelligence from Madrid

La Patrie says that report of movement at Saragossa is confirmed. It is asserted that Gen. Falcon who commanded the place, and who was formerly aide-de-camp to Espartero, made his pronunciamento with concurrence of a part of the inhabitants, but according to private intelligence he was not followed by the troops, who on the contrary retired to the heights and castle which commanded Saragossa.

A later telegraphic message from Captain General of Catalonia, dated 17th. states that all was tranquil in that Principality.

Paris correspondent of Daily News, Thursday evening, says: "I learn from reliable sources that French Government has already given orders for formation of army of observation on Spanish frontier.

Madrid, July 16th.—At 8 o'clock this morning, insurrection was overcome on all points. Gen. Concha obtained possession of Toledo. Some of insurgents still held Reaca Sevaldo. Measures were taken to attack them as the various bodies of the lower orders were commanded by Racheta.

At 10 o'clock last night remainder of insurgents dispersed throughout the city—were annihilated

Racheta was killed, 12 pieces of artillery were in possession in Plaza Sevaldo.

Queen visited the wounded, happily the victims were not very numerous.

Government has been admirably supported. Disarming of the National Guards is actively carried on. The thoroughfare is established.

All is tranquil in Provinces except at Saragossa.

Madrid, July 17th.—Today order is completely reestablished at Madrid. The Queen accompanied by ———, and by Marshall O'Donnell, has removed to ———, where they were received with enthusiasm. Burial of soldiers who have died gloriously in defending throne and order, takes place tomorrow.

The pieces of cannon posted on Plaza Salvado, delivered to insurgents, were captured by the Royal troops, after some hours fighting.

Daily News has published the following despatch from Paris Correspondent, dated Madrid, Thursday: Insurrection here has been suppressed after a combat which lasted 30 hours, and was fiercely obstinate. The dead are very numerous. National Guard has been disarmed. Whereabouts of Espartero still unknown. It is asserted that insurrection has been victorious at Saragossa, and that garrison there goes along with the people. Barcelona is also in a state of insurrection.

Paris Correspondent of the Times, says—Telegraphic despatch announces that not only Saragossa but all Arrogan is in insurrection. By Arrogan is meant large towns that have followed in wake of Saragossa with their respective garrisons. We have only details, but the main facts, if correct, are most important.

HOLLAND.

King has appointed Commissioner to report on means of extending Dutch Eastern commerce to Isthmus of Suez Canal.

GERMANY.

Sylliverians have effected their object to establish a Custom House at Bremen, and will levy duties and establish bonded warehouses there.

DENMARK.—Some disturbances have occurred in Copenhagen, occasioned by Mormon preachers. The military had arrested the offenders.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has granted an extensive amnesty on the birth of his second daughter.

The English peninsular & Oriental steam Company have put on weekly steamers to Ibrail on the Danube, in opposition to the Austrian Lloyd's.

ITALY.—Letters from Naples say that signs of revolt are more frequent and even the army is discontented. Meantime the government increases its securities. Austria has sent another note of remonstrance; and a letter in the "Borsenhall" says that if it is not attended to a special ambassador will be sent to demand categorical answers. Austria is supposed to be acting by the instigation of France.

TURKEY.—The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia are definitely removed and replaced. Prince Ghika is appointed Lieutenant of Wallachia and the Boyard Theodore Balsi Lieutenant of Moldavia.

Marshal Pellissier had landed at Constantinople. The Sultan intended to give a banquet to Pellissier and Codrington.

The Crimea was entirely evacuated except allied ships were carrying away hewn stone and iron from Sebastopol. General Luders has issued orders to respect the graves of the allies in the Crimea.

The following diplomatic appointments are rumoured as certain: Kirileff to Paris;—Cheptowitch, to London; and Bonteneiffe, Constantinople.

The Emperor Nicholas is reported to have left memoirs of his reign, to be published five years hence.

GREECE.—The Russian Government has sent the disbanded soldiers of the Greek Legion back to Greece, but the Greek Government refuses to receive them, and calls on the British for assistance in this refusal.

RUSSIA.—The coronation is officially fixed for August 31st. The crops in Southern Russia look well from the abundant rain—English steamers keep up the communication between Constantinople and Odessa.—The Grand Duke Michael is betrothed to the youngest sister of the Regent of Baden.

EGYPT.—The government has reduced the charge for the transit of Australian gold via Egypt, to four per cent. on the value.

THE EAST.—Arabia and the Holy cities continue disturbed; the last Scheriff sent from Constantinople was rejected. There are many pilgrims this year to Mecca.

INDIA.—Bombay dates are to the 10th.—The monsoon commenced on the 28th.—Rain abundant. The Indian Government meditate a new 5 per cent. loan. Another insurrection of Santals from famine is apprehended. Oude is quiet and prostrate.—Insurrection in Northern Madras is suppressed. Cholera rages at Patna. Export of cotton active.

CHINA.—Hong Kong papers to May 22d report the Chinese insurrection over around Canton but broken out again in Homan and insurgents held the gates of Kiangsi. On the whole affairs are not improved. Freights, Hong Kong to U. S, $16 for Tea, $30 for Silk. On the 8th at Canton 14 asked for, but none offering; and California eleven.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne dates are to April 25 h. Political news unimportant; trade more active; gold declined to 76s 6d. Mails were landed in Melbourne in Ship Royal Charter in 56 days from Liverpool.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.

A correspondent of the New York Observer writes from Damascus as follows:—

You have heard of the eccentric English Countess who married an Arab Sheikh.—Rumor said she was dead. Rumor as usual was false. I was in her villa this morning, just out of the gates of Damascus. She is at Palmyra with her husband, who is a petty Arab, small in stature, and generally contemptible. Is it not a strange history?—She was Ianthe, Countess of Ellenborough—young, beautiful, worshipped. Her only daughter was the affianced bride of a Prince of Austria. How do I know that she was beautiful? I will tell you. I saw her boudoir this morning, and one of its ornaments was her portrait at twenty years old. She was royally beautiful. Time and care have changed her perhaps. Among her books I saw familiar volumes. One was "Daily Food," a well-worn copy, too. Another was entitled "Marriage from a Christian Point of View," a French work. Her boudoir was splendidly ornamented, and had portraits of her father, a fine looking old English gentleman, and her children, one living now, the other dead, I believe. Her history is but half known. Divorced from Lord Ellenborough for intrigues with a German Prince, she went to Greece, where she married a Greek Count. Tired of him, she went to Damascus, where, in a visit to Palmyra, she was protected from robbery by this fellow, whose name is Medjul. She determined to marry him. He objected and ran away.—She employed Arabs to bring him back.—The English Consul interfered. The Turkish Governor objected. She said she was worth £1,500 a year, and all Turkey could not prevent her doing as she wished. So she followed Medjul into the desert, and was married to him in Turkish or Arab style.—No one thinks it will be lasting. She keeps him supplied with money, has given him an elegant place near Damascus, and before long will travel away in search of new adventures. Her friends are desirous of keeping her as far away from England as possible, and it is a matter of surprise that they sent her elegant presents of money on hearing of this marriage, though they knew it to be both illegal and immoral. I assure you that I found it almost impossible to believe that I was in the villa of one who had ruled in the splendid circles of St. James, who had been a special favorite with the Iron Duke, who had rivalled royalty itself in England, and who was now in an Arab tent, the wife of a dog of an Anazee. He is not even a respectable Sheikh of the tribe—he is merely a common Arab.

Heavy Locomotive and Increased Railway Speed.—The Philadelphia Ledger cites the exhibition in France, of a locomotive weighing sixty tons, with ten feet driving wheels and stated to be capable of attaining a speed of 150 miles per hour. Its centre of gravity is placed so low as to render it safer than ordinary engines at the usual speed, so far as getting off the track is concerned. The Ledger doubts whether the speed named can be reached without much larger driving wheels, but cannot doubt the practicability of achieving it with larger ones, or that by elevating the track so as to allow of a very low centre of gravity, together with widening the space between the rails, and avoiding common roads by bridges and tunnels, while lining the road with high fences, railroad trains can move with ease and safety, 150 miles per hour.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Dr. Ayer's business Agents are a pleasant annual to us, coming about as surely as the year. We can say of them what we are serry we cannot of all such visitors—that they are uniformly *gentlemen*. They are known to us of the press, as able and reliable, accomplished business men of a character well worthy the benevolent calling in which they are engaged, of promulgating the best remedies for the sick, this age affords. Success to you gentlemen, and to your cause, for both deserve success. *Hartford Chronicle.*

MR. A. G. COOK, who has lately favored us with a call, does ample credit to our brothers views, and we commend him to the cordial reception of our fraternity—long may he wave.

THE HERBERT TRIAL.—*Washington*, July 25.—The Jury in this case after retiring for three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with manifestations of joy and delight, and Mr. Herbert was immediately surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to the Kirkwood house.

DIVERGING EMPIRES.

THE SWORDS OF PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRIUMPH.

Two men, alike perhaps in the normal nature of their genius, and each aiming at a certain universality of empire in the professions they respectfully selected—Napoleon and Holloway. The empire of the sword which the former created, and for so many years of fluctuating victory sustained and fostered, was, after all, an idle and a bloody dream. It faded in the frost of his first reverses, and when he died, a lonely exile on the sea-girt rock, there was no compensating benefit that he could point to for all the carnage, misery and ruin, his personal ambition cost the world.

Professor Holloway made a wiser choice, although the enemy he grappled with had more than mortal terrors at command. He levied war upon disease, and with the self-made weapons of his Universal Remedies, has fought and overcome his enemy in every land, on every sea, among all tribes and and nationalities of the earth. It was a stubborn fight and one in which success brought no triumphal cries to cheer the prowess of the conqueror. The silent gratitude of a rescued sufferer, the still small voice of an approving conscience, the assurance that his years had been devoted to a worthy object, and the growing respect and admiration of all whose good opinion deserves to be considered,—these were the only stimulants which prompted him to despise the calumnies of interested hate, and persist in the dissemination of that medicinal empire which he has at length established among all the nations and branches of the human family. And his is an empire that will last, and a reward that shall not pass away.

It would be an insult to the understanding of our readers—versed as we must suppose them to be in a matter of such vital interest—to enlarge upon the different steps of the investigation by which Professor Holloway succeeded in demonstrating that all maladies took their use in an organic impurity of blood. He *did* discover it; and by discovering in addition, one single combination of herbs capable of restoring the blood to purity, arrived at that Universal Remedy which, though dreamed of, and believed in, and hoped for by the wise men of all former ages, had never before been realized in the test of universal practice. Great indeed, is the reward of the learned and indefatigable physician; the prayers of the millions he has saved accompanying him through life—and the record of their gratitude will have gone before him when he is summoned from the scene which his genius and philanthropy have so largely contributed to improve. The reward of practical benevolence is an imperishable crown.—*Washington Democrat.*

NEW MODE OF COPPERING VESSELS.—English papers state, that M. Oudry, of France, has made preliminary experiments for applying electrotype on an enormous scale—no other than to the coppering of wood and iron ships of whatever tonnage.—The vessel should be coated with an adhesive species of varnish, then placed in a dock to which the copperay solution would be admitted; and then by a series of piles the requisite thickness of copper would be deposited in from eight to ten days. The advantages promised are diminution of cost and perfection of results; for, there being no joints in the copper, destructive animals could not penetrate, neither would there be such an accumulation of weeds on the bottom as now take place.—[State of Maine.

Burning of the Propellor Tinto on Lake Ontario. Seventeen Lives Lost.

On Thursday evening, 17th inst., the propellor Tinto, from Montreal, bound to Lake Erie, passed Kingston harbour about halfpast 8 o'clock, and when three miles above Nine Mile Point, fire was discovered in the fire hold, where a quantity of wood was in a blaze, and the flames, with great fury and rapidity, spread to the upper cabins in proximity to the hold, rendering their extinguishment utterly hopeless, and causing the utmost consternation among the crew and passengers.

The only small boat attached to the vessel was immediately manned, and four women, three children, some of the crew and passengers embarked; the boat was then lowered from the davits, and owing to the rapid motion of the vessel, on striking the water immediately capsized, and all the unfortunate inmates were engulphed in the lake, to the number of seventeen; none of whom have, up to this time, been heard of, and are doubtless all drowned.

PRIVATEERING.—Secretary Marcy's answer to the overture of the allies for the abolition of the practice of privateering in time of war, has not been communicated to Mr. Sartiges, as alleged. The rough draft is prepared, and the document will probably be sent to Congress before the adjournment. The administration will decline acceding to the proposition, except upon such terms as have heretofore regulated the policy of this government.

A SURE CURE FOR A FELON.—This we know will be gladly received by all our readers. When the soreness first commences, or even when far advanced, it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part afflicted in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a never-failing remedy. A felon is a troublesome thing, and we would advise all so troubled to test the remedy.

NEW FLOUR.—The first lot of new flour of the season was exhibited yesterday (24th) at the Corn Exchange. It was from new white Southern wheat by the Suffolk Co. flour mills and was generally admitted to be of very superior quality. The opening price is $9 50 per barrel. Further supplies are expected.—[Boston Atlas.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A young lad by the name of Grace, 14 years old of Cape Elizabeth, had his left foot and a portion of the ankle blown off by the accidental discharge of a gun this afternoon. The lad resides near the end of Vaughan's Bridge. Amputation of the leg was performed by Doctor Ludwig of Portland, assisted by Doctor Buzzell of Cape Elizabeth and the lad is doing very well.—[State of Maine.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—Nearly all the children together with the teacher in Warsaw, Mo., were poisoned last week. A man by the name of James Ray, having some difficulty with some of his neighbors, and failing to get revenge, concluded to take it by poisoning the inoffensive little children of those with whom he had the difficulty. He therefore most fiendishly poisoned the water of the spring, used by the children of the above school, those whom he wished to destroy being among the number. The teacher with ten or twelve of his pupils cannot survive.—Ray has been executed by Lynch Law.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will cure any disease of the Liver and stomach after all other remedies have failed.—There is no medicine in the world which enjoys such an extensive sale as these invaluable pills and none which deserve it, the myriads of individuals who have been restored to health after every other remedy has failed is the chief and deserved cause of their popularity, they have been introduced into every country of the world and been found signally efficacious in all disorders incidental to the human frame; liver and stomach complaints are quickly carried off by their use and their virtues in severe cases of dropsy, are the most extraordinary ever witnessed by man.

NOTICE.

A Special Sessions

will be called at the Court House in Saint Andrews, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on FRIDAY, the eighth day of AUGUST next, to take into consideration the granting of LICENSES, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors until next September Sessions.

All persons desirous of taking out Licenses, will apply on that day.—Dated 29th July, 1856.

By order of the Justices,
W. HATCH, Clerk.

Provincialist 1 ins.

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