general system of railways has been determined on, and in a few years this vast territory will be intersected by great trunk lines equalling in length and surpassing in construction those of the New World. A line from Calcutta to Agra, Delhi, and Lahore, will bring the capital within a few days' journey of the North Western frontier. A line will traverse the brea th of India from Bombay to Madras. Others will unite Bombay with the Great Calcutta and North-Western line, and join Madras to the Malabar coast. These are no empty speculations, but great works, undertaken under the sanction of Government, and in part already completed.

With the railway another accompaniment of modern civilization has been introduced. The system of cheap and uniform postage, so successful in England, is now applied on a far vaster scale to the whole of India. It is sufficient to say that a letter is now conveyed between the most distant points of our Indian territories, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from Scinde to the borders of the Burmah empire, for the sum of ¾d. It is impossible to calculate the effect of this wonderful change on the habits of the community. In England nothing has tended more to the spread of education than the penny postage. In other times a poor man thought it of little use to learn to write when a letter cost him a day's wages. We may well imagine that in India the peasant and the small trader will feel the good impulse, and we learn without surprise that already a large increase has taken place in the number of communications.

The electric telegraph is the most beautiful and surprising invention of the age, and nothing is more interesting than to learn its rapid progress and wonperful results. The telegraphs of America are suppassed in length, solidity of construction, and cheapness of working by those which within the last few years, while we at home have been debating and fighting on the Eastern question, have been carried over the length and breadth of India. From Calcutta to the Indus, to Bombay, to Madras, the messages of Government are speeded in a few hours at a cost comparatively trifling. Ceylon is to be united to the mainland, and the time is already looked upon as near when the telegraph will cross the Mediterranean, run along the Red Sea and the coast of the Indian Ocean, and unite London and Calcutta in hourly communication. We cannot doubt that this work will soon be achieved, and that no very long period will elapse before the wires extend to Canton and Shanghai, and perhaps, running from island to island, will stretch on to Sydney and Melbourne, and the great settlements of the antipodes.

On many other subjects the Governor General enlarges, but it would be useless to enumerate them all. The improvement of agriculture, the development of mineral resources, surveys, public roads, chief among which is the great Ganges canal, 525 miles long, the work of Sir Probyn Cautley, river communication, roads, the suppression of widow burning, infanticide, and Thuggee, and the improvements in the military and civil services, are the chief points mentioned. Seldom has an administration been able to point out so many and such various titles to national gratitude. The conquest of India completed, the people satisfied and prosperous, education made the care of the State in a land where the State is everything, public works of every kind conceived with a boldness and carried out with an anergy beyond example,—such are the triumphs of the last few years. English domination is about to do its work in India Recent changes have given every family in the land a closer interest in Indian concerns, and we doubt not that the general attention of the community will urge on the improvements which have been so happily begun.

# General Intelligence.

## New Brunswick.

LEGISLATURE.—Subjoined is the House of Assembly's Address in answer to the Opening Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor :—

The following Address in answer to the Speech, was moved by Mr. Boyd seconded by Mr. Desbrisay.

We, the faithful Commons of New Brunswick offer our thanks to your Excellency for your Speech at the present Session.

We acknowledge with satisfaction the propriety of your Excellency's having recurred to the sense of the people, and believe that so judicious an exercise of the power entrusted to your Excellency by the Constitution will not fail to be attended with the most beneficial effects.

The law which prohibits the importation, manufacture of, and traffic in, Intoxicating Liquors, affecting as it does the social and financial interests of this Province, is a subject for earnest deliberation, and any measure bearing thereupon, which may be submitted to us, will receive that grave consideration which its importance demands.

We cordially agree with your Excellency that the maintenance of liberty and order can only be secured by a uniform adherence to the principles of the Constitution, and by preserving in their just balance the rights of each branch of the Legislature.

We feel assured that your Excellency has no wish but to consult the general welfare and preserve unimpaired the Constitution, and we regard the promptitude with which your Excellency has called the Legislature together, as affording an additional proof of your watchful care for the public interests.

We shall proceed to our labours with the hope, that under the guidance of Providence, they may conduce to the peace and prosperity of the Province.

No amendment was moved. On the 22nd, the four paragraphs of the Address passed *seriatim*. There was a division upon the second paragraph only, and it was carried 22 to 16, Coward and Mitchell absent. Mr. Gilbert voted with the minority on this division. He spoke strongly in approbation of the course pursued by the Governor, but declared that he must vote against that paragraph in the Address which especially approves of that course.

On Saturday the 19th, the Address of the Legislative Council in answer to the Governor's Speech was carried 11 to 5.

The Attorney General declared in the House, on the 29th, that the vacancies in the Executive Council would be immediately filled up

A Bill for repealing the Prohibitory Liquor Law was introduced on Monday by Mr. Sutton.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—During the past week, an unusual number of accidental deaths have taken place in this City. One man is supposed to have been murdered on the Marsh road near to the city on Monday night—but every effort to discover with any degree of certainty the perpetrators of this foul deed, has been unavailing.—*Observer.*

## Prince Edward Island.

It is rumoured that Lieut. Governor *Daly* is o receive the honor of Knighthood.

A Correspondent of Hazzards Gazette giving account of the hail storm that recently visited the Island says:—More than forty farms have suffered severely, many have had all their growing crops cut off, not a vestige left. Some probably lost half, some ⅓, some ¼ and others probably may save one tenth, and of my own crop I hope to save of wheat one eighth, of oats considerably more. Potatoes although much injured, if the season be favorable and no early frost, will probably be more than half the usual quantity.

The storm was terrific, the ordinary size of the hail was that of a musket ball, 1½ inch square, some of oblong shape of solid ice, weighing 1½ ounce, the hail was accompanied with one continuous sheet of rain such as I never witnessed before for about six minutes, in about twelve minutes it fell on part of my farm as near as I can calculate, nothing less than four or five inches of ice and water.

## Bermuda.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—We understand that the order of the Wesleyan Missionary Meetings, advertised in this paper to be held at the latter end of May, has been considerably deranged by the very unsettled state of the weather, but that so far as the meetings have advanced the results are said to be satisfactory.—The interest of the community in Christian Missions to the heathen appears to increase from year to year, and the local Committee are encouraged to hope that nothwithstanding the pressure of the times the friends of the cause will not suffer the income of the present year to fall short of that of previous years.—*Gazette.*

## United States.

A most heart-rending calamity occurred recently at Philadelphia, by which some thirty lives were lost. Over a hundred persons, men, women, and children, had, at an early hour in the evening, gathered together upon one of the wharves to enjoy the cool and refreshing breezes from the Delaware, and while thus congregated the piers sustaining the bridge fell with a tremendous crash, which was distinctly heard at the distance of several squares. In an instant not less than a hundred persons were precipitated into the water; others were seriously injured.—It is thought that about thirty persons were drowned.

BEAUTIFUL MIRAGE.—That grand phenomena occasionally witnessed on the Lakes—mirage—was seen from the steamer Bay State, on a recent trip from Niagara to Genesee, with more than ordinary splendor. The Lockport Journal says it occurred just as the sun was setting, at which time some twelve vessels were seen reflected on the horizon in an inverted position, with a distinctness and vividness truly surprising. The atmosphere was overcast by a thick haze, such as precedes a storm, and of a color favorable to represent upon the darkened back ground, vividly, the full outlines of the rigging, sails, &c., as perfect as if the ships themselves were actually transferred to the aerial canvass. The unusual phenomena lasted until darkness put an end to the scene

## Dreadful Railway Accident.

A terrific collission occurred recently on the North Pennsylvania Road, of which the particulars are thus given:—The excursion train was approaching the curve at Dewey's Lane at a rapid rate, while the down train was coming at an ordinary rate of speed—and neither conductor was anticipating any trouble—when there was a sudden shriek of the steam whistle and a turning down of breaks—all too late. The iron horse of the excursion train thundered around the curve and plunged into the opposing train with an awful crash. A scene ensued that appals all attempts at description.

The three foremost cars of the excursion train with their precious burden of human life, were crushed to pieces upon the locomotive and tender, and while a large number of the occupants were instantly killed, and mangled in a horrible manner, the shrieks of the wounded—and of those who, though unhurt, cried out in agony of dread—sent a thrill of terror to the hearts of all who heard them that can never be forgotten. To add to the horrors of the scene, the broken engine set fire to cars of the excursion train, and a number of the passengers who were unable to get out were actually ROASTED ALIVE!

The number of dead is estimated at 50 and of wounded at 100.

## Volcano in the Sandwich Islands.

The Editor of the Yarmouth Herald has been permitted to copy the following interesting extract from a letter from Mr. William Kinney, Junr., (at present residing in the Sandwich Islands,) to his brother residing in the former place. The letter is dated Honolulu, March 10, 1856:

"The great wonder of these Islands at the present time is the terrible volcano near Hilo in Hawaii. It can be seen at a distance of many miles—near one hundred and fifty. A red hot stream of lava more than a mile wide is pouring over the rim, and making its way through woods, across rivers, over deep ravines and high hills, towards the sea. If the fountain does not soon give out, the whole country will perish. The volcano is the grandest in the world. Etna, Stromboli, and Vesuvius united, would be merely an atom in comparison. The crater is ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is of so great an extent that the whole city of New York would not fill it. This space is a sea of boiling lava. If you have seen molten iron, and can imagine how an immense sea, farther across than your eye can reach, of just such looking matter would appear, you have the volcano before you. There are several other volcanoes on the same Island, but this casts them into the shade. Visitors are coming even from California, 3000 miles away, to see the sight."

ADVERTISEMENT.—*Rheumatism.*—Mr. Chas Sidney, of Charlottetown, P. E. I. was a very severe sufferer from this complaint, and he was frequently confined to his bed for months together, so severe were the attacks; he resorted to numerous remedies, but his disorder only increased, and he was compelled for a time to suspend his valuable public services. Knowing several parties who had derived signal benefit from the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, he resolved to give them a fair trial; after he had used these remedies a few weeks, he felt himself considerably better, and in two months he had entirely recovered, although he had despaired of ever having any permanent relief to his sufferings

## It is Conceded by All

ADVERTISEMENT.—That the assortment of *Family Medicines* prepared by Messrs. Coomstock & Brother, of New York, are without exception the best ever sold. The immense sale of these Remedies are a sure proof of their *intrinsic value*, extending as it does not only throughout the United States, but over the world nearly. They are the *first* who prepared "so called" Patent Medicines on the plain, easily understood plan, of, "*a different remedies for different diseases*," and do not try to humbug the public with any "cure alls." or nostrums.—Among their articles are Cherry and Lungwort for colds, Turkish Balm, Victoria Hair Gloss, Family Pills, Pain Killer, ect., and they will be found on trial really useful and efficacious Medicines. They are also Proprietors of "*Youatt's & Carleton's Horse and Cattle Medicines*, which being prepared from the private recipes of Youatt, the great English Farrier, they with confidence recommend them to the public as really scientific and valuable Medicines.—Among them are *Condition Powders, Gargling Oil, Heave Powders*, etc. *Try them and be convinced.*

## Latest from England.

The R. M. Steamship Arabia arrived here on Monday afternoon with dates to the 19th.

The most striking foreign news of the week (says Willmer) comes from Spain. For some time past it has been evident that affairs in that country were approaching a crisis; and that some trifling event would result in an explosion. The explosion has come in the shape of a *coup d'etat* at Madrid, where there has been some desperate fighting—continuous fighting, it is said for thirty hours,—between the people, supported by the National Guard, and the troops of the line. According to the telegraphic despatches from the Spanish capital on Thursday, the fighting is over, the deaths are numerous, the National Guard has been disarmed. But the blaze has extended to the provinces. At Saragossa the people, joined by the garrison, have been victorious; and, according to the intelligence from Barcelona, Catalonia is in a state of insurrection. The accounts which come from Paris declare that Espartero, instead of having resigned, had been ignominiously dismissed by the Queen, and that O'Donnell had consented to become the minister of a *coup d'etat.* We are also cautioned against trusting too implicitly to the telegraphic accounts which are unduly favourable to the reigning dynasty. One version of the origin of the affair is,—that Christiana had been intriguing against Espartero, and that a formidable bill of indictment had been presented against him by the French Minister at Madrid, the Marquis de Turgot. Espartero was summoned to the Royal presence, the Queen received him haugtily, surrounded by armed soldiers, and, after hearing his explanation, commanded him to leave Madrid within twenty-four hours. His whereabouts is unknown, but he is believed to be at Saragossa or Logrono. It is said that the Queen had sent for Narvaez,—a proof that her confidence in O'Donnell's capacity to quell the storm was failing. All Spain is declared to be under martial law.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA gave birth to a daughter on the 12th inst. Numerous amnesties are announced, and many political offenders pardoned.

## Terrible Colliery Explosion.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in collieries, at Cymmer, about 14 miles above Cardiff, which has produced consequences hitherto unparalleled in the melancholy history of colliery accidents in South Wales.

Of the 200 colliers who worked in the Cymmer Colliery more that one-half were at a moments notice swept into eternity. 116 human beings went down into the pit of death that morning, and of that host only six returned alive.

The screams of the wives and mothers at the mouth of the pit—those women congregated there to await and recognize the dead—as during the long intervals that ensued between the period when the first intelligence of the explosion spread on Tuesday morning till the last body was brought out on Wednesday, were frightful and distressing. All day long the brave fellows who ventured down, almost in the face of death, to bring up the dead, sent up the bodies of the unfortunate men and boys who had perished, and when these were brought to the surface the recognition of a beloved husband or darling child awoke harrowing cries.—On Wednesday morning the 110th body was brought out, and is was left to conjecture whether any still lay in the pit of death. It was supposed, however, that all who had perished were now brought up.

Many years have elapsed since any accident of a very serious nature had occurred in this valley, which is celebrated for its coaking coal, and from which the Great Western Railway derives the supply for its locomotive power. The last explosion of a sweeping character was one in 1853, at the Middle Dyffryn Colliery, near Aberdare, when sixty-four men were killed.

## Capital Punishment.

The committee appointed by the Lords to take into consideration the present mode of carrying into effect capital punishments has presented its report, which contains the following recommendations:—1. That executions should in future be carried into effect within the precincts of the prison, or in some place securing similar comparative privacy.—2. That a certain number of official witnesses be present at the execution, and sign a deposition to having witnessed it.—3. That such other spectators as the local authorities see fit to admit be also allowed to be present.—4. That the exact time of the execution be made known to those without, as, for instance, by the tolling of a bell, which shall cease at the moment of execution, and the hoisting at the same time of a black flag.

## Viscount Palmerston and the Garter.

It is now upwards of 46 years ago since a member of the lower house has obtained the blue riband of the most noble order of the Garter—the last instance being that of Lord Castlereagh, who obtained it in 1816, five years before his succession to the Marquisate of Londonderry. Previous to that time we find the Garter bestowed on no other member of Parliament since the accession of King George III., with the single exception of Lord North, who was Premier from 1770 to 1781, and eventually became Earl of Guildford. Indeed, since the commencement of the reign of George III., or, in other words, for nearly a century, the blue riband has never fallen to the lot of an individual who is possessed of only an Irish peerage; and further, if we except the case of Viscount Weymouth, who was soon afterwards raised to the Marquisate of Bath, the noble order of the Garter has been strictly confined to such noblemen as have held the rank of an earl or some superior title in the English peerage.

A GRAND REVIEW of Troops took place at Aldershott, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. All the troops on the ground, numbering 15000, had been in the Crimean war, and gave evidence of the fact by their faded costume, their sunburnt appearance, and a certain aged look about even the youngest men which showed how the wear and tear of actual conflict had told upon their constitutions.

LORD HARDINGE has resigned and the Queen's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge has been appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL WILLIAMS has obtained six months leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Nova Scotia.

GEN. WILLIAMS—At the Reform Club dinner, on the 12th, to General Sir. W. F. Williams, of Kars, the gallant general said: "I go into Parliament solely that I may on fitting occasions offer to the country an opinion on military matters—on matters which, perhaps, I understand, and also on the affairs of Turkey. You may have read my address, and those are the two points upon which I take my stand, and upon no other. It is quite impossible for a man who has served his country in the army for thirty two years, twenty-seven of which have been passed abroad, to have anything to do with the party politics of this country. I say it is quite impossible. I told my constituents that I was untinged by personal views or ambition; and, believe me, you will find that to be the case. I think that I have now—I will not say a certain influence, but I will say that I think I am a man who is looked on by the people of this country with a certain, I may presume to say, affection; and by the offer of my opinions on these questions I may do a certain amount of good; but I am equally sure that if I dabble in things which I do not understand—if I go out of my depth—the very moment I take such a course I shall lose the influence which I now possess. As your admirable chairman has told you, we are now at the end of a war, and, I think, a glorious war. If you had been in Russia, and had heard the statements of the Russians, you would also come to the conclusion that for us it has been a glorious war and a glorious peace. As I said on another occasion, we began without a system—we began without proper establishments—we began with half a sword, and instead of being able to rush into the fight immediately after the declaration of war, we had to forge our weapons. I bring this matter before you in the hope that our present efficiency may not be allowed to die away."

## Latest Telegraphic Despatches.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains a formal intimation of the appointment of Count Kisseleff as Russian ambassador at Paris.

The *Moniteur* is silent on the subject of the Spanish *coup d'etat.* Lord Lyndhurst's speech, on Italian affairs, is given at great length.

There is a report that Marshal Pelissier has been directed to come home by way of Athens and Naples. It is supposed that his visit to these capitals has a political object.

NAPLES.—The Neapolitan Government is said to have sent a diplomatic agent to Paris with the mission of appeasing or trying to appease the indignation excited in France and England against the conduct of the King of the Two Sicilies. The ministers of France and England have presented an identic note to the Government containing strong reproaches on the state of the country, on the causes of its present condition, and on the necessity of putting an end to the present state of things.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople of the 10th instant announce that an electric telegraph will shortly be laid between Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The Russian consuls sent into Turkey have left for their several destinations. The governor of Trebizonde has sent two battalions to repress the inhabitants of the neighbouring province, who were in revolt after the departure of the Turkish troops. The last despatches from Athens, dated the 11th inst., mention that Marshal Pelissier was expected at the Piræus. The Russian government was forwarding into Greece the disbanded soldiers of the Greek Legion which had been employed in the Russian service. The government at Athens refused to receive these men, and demanded that they should return to Odessa. The government of King Otho requested at the same time the support of the English admiral, in order to enforce its protest. The Hospodar Ghika, appointed Kaimakan of Wallachia, is to take immediately the reins of government at Jassy.—The Boyard Theodore Balsh has been named Kaimakan of Moldavia.

THE PROROGATION.—The *Globe* states that the session will most probably close on the 26th.

A notice from the Foreign office states that the Queen has appointed the Earl of Westmoreland to bear her Majesty's congratulations to the King of the Belgians on the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Jules Fleury's appointment as French Consul at Liverpool is gazetted.

The Queen has erected the district of Natal into a separate colony, to be called the Colony of Natal, John Scott, Esq., is appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

## The Affairs of Italy.

Lord Lyndhurst pursuant to notice, called attention (in the House of Lords on Monday June 14) to the affairs of Italy, and in doing so expressed his conviction that every man of feeling must have the deepest sympathy for the condition of that interesting but unfortunate country. When Lord Clarendon signed the protocol of the 8th of April, it was hoped and expected that great advantages would be conferred upon Italy; but those expectations and hopes had been completely disappointed; and to raise expectations and hopes in the minds of persons living under foreign military tyranny, only to disappoint them, would, in all probability, end in some disastrous calamity. Of all military tyrannies, that of Austria was the most odious; and he felt that he was justified in saying, that, even in the Danubian Principalities, the people regretted to change Russian invasion for Austrian protection. He then showed that Austria had extended the limits of her power in Italy far beyond the intention of the treaty of Vienna; and he asked when the present state of things was to cease? On a former occasion he had been informed by Lord Clarendon that the Government were ready to withdraw their troops when they could do so with safety to the country.—The Austrians now themselves produced the dissatisfaction and disturbances which had agitated the country. On this view the occupation would never end. He himself preferred the plan suggested by Lord Clarendon and by Sardinia,—the establishment of a government that would satisfy the people, and the creation of a small national force that would keep the peace. But would Austria consent to this? No! He doubted too, whether they would yield to the moral pressure of England and France; and under all these circumstances, though he did not despair of the future of Italy, he felt great anxiety and distrust respecting it. He then drew attention to the state of Naples, of which he gave a most deplorable account. The cruelties and oppressions practiced there ought to cease. He eulogised the Government of Sardinia, and said that Austria had sent immense armies into Italy to intimidate that country.—He hoped the British Government would give the strongest moral, and, in case of necessity, the strongest material support against Austria.—The best friends of Italy, however, would recommend the people of that country to abandon all insurrectionary movements, and also the plan of an united Italy, which was impracticable. After some additional observations on this subject, and some further references to the general question, the noble and learned lord concluded amidst much cheering.

The Earl of Clarendon said it had been his disagreeable duty, during the last three years, to meet with official reserve the masterly statements of Lord Lyndhurst on the condition of Italy; and he regretted that, on the present occasion, he was unable to produce the correspondence with respect to the reforms her Majesty's Government thought should be introduced into Italy. If that correspondence were produced, the Italian governments would cease to hold friendly intercourse, as at present, upon the subject. Italy could not be improved by force. The Italians were too sagacious to take part in revolutionary movements, which they knew could only render their condition worse than it was; and it would be cruel to excite hopes, if we were not prepared to realise them If this course held out hopes, it would be his bounden duty to furnish assistance to support them.—As a general rule, interference in the international affairs of other States could only be justified on the clearest grounds of necessity, and as a last resource. Now, he had been assured by Count Cavour that the Austrian government was not less opposed to revolutionary movements than the government of Sardinia. As to Naples, her Majesty's government had stated to the King of Naples in a friendly spirit that his throne would be endangered unless the administration of his kingdom were improved. The answer of the Neapolitan government could not be produced until some further correspondence had taken place between the British and French governments on the subject; but he might venture to state that that answer was less satisfactory than could have been desired. As to the Pontifical State he hoped the reforms promised to the Roman people on the accession of the present Pope would be granted; and he rejoiced to say that both France and Austria were preparing to withdraw their troops from the Papal States without any danger to the peace of Tuscany. In conclusion, the noble earl promised, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to further to the uttermost, in a legitimate way, the views and wishes of the Italian people.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said it might be the duty of the British Government, to declare that the people of this country would attempt by force to put an end to the occupation of Italy; and he regretted that the noble earl had stated that in no event could her Majesty's Government attempt to use force to effect this object.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that was not his noble friend's statement. His statement was, that in the present state of Italy, and of the negotiations with regard to it, it was not desirable to resort to force. It was not only the right but the duty of the nation to interfere in the affairs of another when humanity was outraged by arbitrary power, but he believed that the interposition of parliament at the present moment, would lead to no beneficial effect.

The subject then dropped.

Lord John Russel in the House of Commons, on the same day made his motion for an address for copies of extracts of any recent communications which have taken place between her Majesty's government and the governments of Austria, Rome and the kingdom of the Sicilies, relating to the affairs of Italy. The object of his motion was to ascertain what was to be the course taken by her Majesty's Government in relation to the affairs of Italy, for it seemed to him that no fruits had resulted from the representations made upon the subject by the representatives of France and England at the Paris Congress; and also, if nothing further was to be done in the matter, it would be better for the people of Italy if her Majesty's ministers had, from the first, taken no step in their favour. (Hear, hear.) The occupation of states by foreign troops, to the restoration of order, was a modern innovation; and, under no circumstances ought such an occupation to be continued after the attainment of this original object, and this object seemed to have been attained in Rome. He would not argue whether the government of Rome was good or bad; but if good, why was foreign occupation necessary; and, if bad, what hope of amendment could there be from a government which had not amended itself in seven years.—(Hear, hear.) Nor did he think any prolonged occupation was ever necessary; for other governments, besides Rome, had been shaken by the revolution of 1848 and 1849, but had speedily recovered their authority over the people by a course of wise and conciliatory treatment.—Then there was Piedmont, where alone there was constitutional liberty in Italy, if England and France appeared to desert her, overawed by the military strength of Austria, would be compelled to change her system of government (hear, hear); and it seemed to him not to be consistent with the dignity of France and England that, after all their representations, they should be treated by Austria with cool contempt, by Rome with indifference, and by the King of the Two Sicilies with taunts and defiance (hear, hear). With regard to the Two Sicilies he did not know what might be the intention of her Majesty's Government, nor whether there was the same ground for intervention as in the case of Rome; but he could not forget how many good men were pining away in dungeons in Naples, nor how this country was bound to protect the people of Sicily by the terms of the treaty of 1812; and at all events he must express his opinion that, not only were we bound to support the King of Sardinia by our representations, but to support him by every means in our power, if he were assailed by other powers (cheers). He had heard it whispered that the Emperor Napoleon was not prepared to follow up his representation at present; but he could not believe that a sovereign who was so faithful to his engagements would have created a hope only to disappoint it; and he trusted that the object held in view by Lord Clarendon, in his declaration at the Paris Congress, would be attained during the autumn; and that the Government would, before the separation of Parliament, avow their intention of protecting the independence of the Italian States.

Lord Palmerston admitted the importance of the matters dealt with by the noble lord, and the impossibility of avoiding the declarations made upon the affairs of Italy at the Paris Congress; but, at the same time, he thought the House would acknowledge the difficulties of the question, and the impolicy of a declaration of what her Majesty's Government intended to do.—(Hear, hear.) Upon general principles he perfectly agreed with the noble lord; but it was no easy matter to get Austria to regard the question with the same eyes as ourselves, and he could say the cessation of the occupation of Rome and other Italian States by foreign troops, and the prevention of any future occupation, was an object of great importance to England and France to accomplish. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) With regard to Naples, there was a full justification for the representations upon the part of England and France; for, if the misgovernment of that Government continued, outbreaks might take place which would lead the Government of Naples to call in Austria to her aid, and then there would follow an extension of that foreign occupation which other foreign countries would not quietly witness. He did not, however, dispair of an improved state of things resulting from the joint and earnest representations of England and France. With regard to Sardinia, he was fully satisfied that no power would attack that country, although she might be threatened, because all must know that England and France were bound by the closest ties of honour to aid Sardinia in any dangers not brought upon her by her own imprudence; and such dangers the King of Sardinia was too well advised, to willingly incur. In conclusion, he must decline to accede to the motion of the noble lord for the production of the papers, which, in the present state of affairs, would be inconvenient to the public service; and he hoped that the noble lord, satisfied with an expression of his views, would not press his motion.

Mr. Disraeli said he could not find that her Majesty's Government had done, or intended to do, anything to justify the protocols signed, and the position taken up at Paris by Lord Clarendon; and he thought the House ought hardly to rest satisfied with the vague declarations made by Lord Palmerston, although his language argued a foregone conclusion as to the policy that was to be adopted towards Naples; as for himself, he hoped this country would not forget the golden rule of non-interference with the internal administration of any other state, without the most urgent necessity. With regard to the occupation of the Roman States, no practical suggestion had been made to put an end to it.—There was nothing practical about the motion itself; and without a practical aim the House ought not to enter upon the discussion of questions of foreign policy. Her Majesty's Government might emancipate itself by plunging into a long and bloody war; but, if they intended that, they ought to allow parliament to discuss the propriety of the step, or they might, by diplomatic missions, stir up the patriotism of the Italian people, and overthrow everything by means of the secret societies. In that case, however, the action of the secret societies would extend to France, and the Emperor there would not, with all his sagacity, and the utmost aid, of his victorious army be able to maintain his seat upon the throne.

After some remarks from Mr. M. Malins, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, and Sir John Walsh, Lord J. Russell replied, maintaining the justice of his views, and the motion was then negatived.

☞ We commend to the perusal of old and young the Life of Captain VICARS, who fell in the late war in the Crimea, at the early age of 26. He was a true soldier and a devoted Christian. His biography is one of most rare interest, and calculated to be eminently profitable to all who read it. Captain Vicars was for some time stationed in this garrison, and we record with peculiar pleasure the fact, that it was here, and under the ministry of the pious Chaplain of the Forces in this city, the Rev. Dr. Twining, that he experienced the change of heart to which in one of his letters he thus beautifully alludes:—

"You will perhaps be surprised, as you read this letter, at the change which has come over me. Yes, I believe and feel that I am a changed man; that I have taken the important step of declaring on whose side I will be. O, that I could persuade you to enroll yourself with me on the side of Jesus Christ!

"As Newton says, 'I know what the world can do, and what it can not do.' It can not give or take away that peace of God which passeth all understanding. It can not soothe the wounded conscience, nor enable us to meet death with comfort. I have tried both services. For twenty-four years have I lived under the thraldom of sin, led by the devil. None need despair of being welcomed by the Saviour, when he has pardoned and brought to repentance such a sinner as I have been. The retrospect of my past life is now miserable to me; yet before I was taught by the Spirit of God, I thought and called it a life of *pleasure!* The very name when applied to sin, now makes my heart sicken. Even then I never could enjoy recalling the occupations of each day; and think you my conscience was quiet? No; then againland again I stifled it, as too many do. Bitter experience has taught me that 'there is no peace to the wicked.'

"Blessed be God, I know now that I am pardoned and reconciled to God through the death of His Son. How happy is the Christian's life when he has this assurance!"

☞ We are requested to state that a short delay in the printing of the MINUTES OF CONFERENCE will be occasioned by the non-arrival of type which should have been received the week before last. It is fully expected this week, and the Minutes will be printed with all proper expedition.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of the Sackville Academy which appears in another column. The resolutions of the Conference respecting the Institution have so recently been published by us that we need not more than refer to the acknowledged superiority of its Educational Advantages.

## Letters & Monies Received.

(See that your remittances are duly acknowledged.)

Rev. T. H. Davies, (80s.—which, with amt. paid in Halifax, 269s. 11d., and 5s. advance for Geo. Forrest, makes 304s.); T. S. Tuzo Esq., (10s); Rev. E. Botterell, (125s); Mr. Gilbert Fowler, (5s., new sub); Rev. W. Temple, (131s. 6d.); Rev. J. G. Hennigar, (138s. 3d.)

# Commercial.

## Halifax Markets.

*Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 30th.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bread, Navy, per cwt. | 23s 9d *a* 26s 3d |
| " Pilot, per bbl. | 22s 6d *a* 23s 9d |
| Beef, Prime Ca. | 50s |
| " " Am. | 62s 6d |
| Butter, Canada, " | 1s |
| " N. S. per lb. | 1s *a* 1s 1d |
| Coffee, Laguyra, " | 9d *a* 9½ |
| " Jamaica, " | 9½ |
| Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl. | 38s 9d *a* 40s |
| " Can. sfi. " | 40s |
| " State, " | 35s *a* 37s 6d |
| " Rye " | 22s 6d *a* 25s |
| Cornmeal " | 18s *a* 19s |
| Indian Corn, per bush. | 3s 6d *a* 3s 9d |
| Molasses, Mus. per gal. | 2s 2d *a* 2s 3d |
| " Clayed, " | 2s |
| Pork, prime, per bbl. | $18 |
| " mess " | 23 |
| Sugar, Bright P. R. | 52s 6d *a* 55s |
| " Cuba | 50s *a* 52s 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 | 17s 6d |
| " 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[1] | none |
| Alewives, | 20s |
| Haddock, | 10s 6d *a* 11s |
| Coal, Sydney, per chal. | 35s |
| Firewood, per cord, | 22s 6d |

*Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, July 30th.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Oatmeal, per cwt. | 15s |
| Fresh Beef, per cwt. | 40s *a* 50s |
| Veal, per lb. | 4d *a* 5d |
| Bacon, " | 7½d *a* 8½d |
| Cheese, " | 6½d *a* 7½d |
| Lamb, " | 6d *a* 7½d |
| Mutton, " | 5d *a* 6d |
| Calf-skins, " | 6d |
| Yarn, " | 2s 6d |
| Butter, fresh " | 1s |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 3s 6d |
| Eggs, per dozen | 10d *a* 11d |
| Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard, | 2s 6d |
| Do. (cotton and wool) " | 1s 9d |

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
*Clerk of Market.*

ADVERTISEMENT.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known, that Dyer's Healing Embrocation is a sure, safe and certain remedy for rheumatism, cuts, wounds, bruises, lumbago, sore throat, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, piles, ague, and an infallible Flea Destroyer. Reader, bear this in mind, and fail not to procure and keep constantly on hand, a supply of Dyer's Healing Embrocation.

☞ For Sale in Halifax only by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

# Marriages.

At Gaspereaux, N. B., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. C. Churchill, Chairman of the District, the Rev. Rev. William Lawson, Wesleyan Missionary, to Douglas D., second daughter of Joshua Calkins, Esq.

At St. John, N. B., on the 8th inst., by Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., George Smith, of Woodstock, to Miss Hannah Logan, of Carleton.

On the 9th inst., at the Wesleyan Chapel, Richmond, by Rev. R. A. Temple, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Charles Bolterstock, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hayes, of Halifax, N. S.

At Halifax, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Henry Pope, Mr. Edward P. Brown, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Stephen Leslie.

On Tuesday evening, 22 inst., at the Wesleyan Church, Brunswick Street, by Rev. James England, Robert Morton, Jun., Esq., to Rachel, second daughter of the late James Freeman, Esq., of Newfoundland.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday evening, 23 inst., by Rev. Dr. Stewart, Mr. Edward Tatlock, to Mary H., daughter of Wm. Foster, Esq.

# Deaths.

On Thursday, 24th inst., at Dartmouth, Mary J., third daughter of Joseph W. White, aged 19 years.

On the 16th inst., after a short illness, Ann, wife of James McGinnis, in the 40th year of her age.

At the Poor's Asylum, July 21st, Mary Ann Jones, aged 48 years, a native of Halifax.

At Truro, on the 22nd inst., after a protracted illness, Isaac S. Eaton, aged 43 years.

On Wednesday, 23rd inst., William Prince, aged 83 years.

At Ship Harbour, on Friday 11th inst., Capt. Henry O'Bryan, Junr., aged 30 years.

At Demerara, on the 4th inst., after a short illness, in the 22nd year of his age, CHARLES, fourth son of Charles Twining, Esq., of this city.

On the 20th inst., after a severe illness, ELIZABETH, daughter of Amos and Wells Rundle, aged 3 years.

On Sunday, 27th inst., after a long illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Allison, Esq., in the 41st year of her age.

# Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Ship Europe, Fraser, Cardiff, 36 days.
Brig Adah, Swinson, St John, N B.
Schrs Emerald, Beatty, St Lucie.
Catherine, Hall, Sydney.

THURSDAY, July 24.

Govt steamer Tamar, Capt Langdale, England via Quebec.
Schr Melville, Parney, Shelburne.

SATURDAY, July 26.

Brig Standard, Allen, Sydney.

SUNDAY, July 27.

Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston.
R M steamer Osprey, Corbin, St Johns, N F
Brig Themis, Foot, Glasgow, 34 days.
Schrs Inkerman, King, Sydney.
Susannah, Muggah, Sydney.

MONDAY, July 28.

R M steamer Arabia, Stone, Liverpool.

TUESDAY, July 29.

Brigts Ariel, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur.
George, LeBlanc, Fortune Bay.
Schrs Three Brothers, Nearing, Sydney
Catherine, Sydney; Mary & Clarence, do.
Margaret, Barrington; Messenger, do.

CLEARED

July 23.—Brigts Electric, Newell, Malaga; Mary, Dobie, Porto Rico, schrs Swallower, Paule, Snippegan; John, Ozong, Bay St George; Rising Sun, LaPierre.

July 25—Brigt Sunbeam, Wilson, F W Indies; schrs Two Brothers, Savage, Quebec; Mayflower, Purdy, Newfoundland.

July 26—Brigts Lady Ogle, McCulloch, B W Indies; Rob Roy, Rendle, B W Indies; Advalorem, Harding, do; Africa, Meagher, Boston; schrs Delegate, Levy, W Indies; Flying Cloud, Bennet, Boston; Wave, Cameron, Labrador; Milo, Burin; Emily, Moriel, Magdalen Isles.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Ann, hence, at Mayaguez.

Liverpool, G B, July 7—Ard ship Alliance, Card, Miramichi.

Richmond, Va, July 16th—Ard schr Uncle Tom, Halifax.

Richmond, July 28—Ard schr Lord Raglan, O'Brien, Halifax.

Dubl