

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

London papers of the 20th of May, and Liverpool papers of the 21st, have been received by the arrival of the packet ship Cambridge, Captain Bursley. There is no political news of interest or importance.

Public meetings have been held in the chief places of the kingdom for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to the Queen on her escape from the domination of a Tory Ministry. The public journals are discussing at great length the probability of the continuance of the whig ministry during the next session of parliament.

The meetings of the Chartist associations continue to attract a large share of attention. Lord J Russell has addressed a letter to several of the authorities of counties, offering to provide arms for persons desirous of forming voluntary associations for the protection of life and property in districts where disturbances are apprehended. The Yeomanry cavalry of Lancashire have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to be called out at a moment's warning. The Ordnance Department of the Tower of London have been particularly busy in forwarding military stores to all parts of England and Wales. Bedding and stores of every description for about two thousand men have been sent to Bristol in waggons. The troops in the neighbourhood of the manufacturing districts are so numerous that there is not sufficient barrack room for them, and camps are to be formed. Thirty thousand muskets for the home service have been ordered, and the gunsmiths in the tower are actively employed in getting them ready.

The subjoined is one of the resolutions passed at the sitting of the Convention:

"That if the arrests should become general over the country and be much further preserved in, we shall view those arrests as intended by Government to destroy the present movement, and shall at once proceed to carry out without further delay our ulterior measures." Mr. Neeson, in moving this resolution, which was carried unanimously, observed that he thought that if one man was arrested, that ought to be the signal for a revolt.

It was reported in London that the French Government have agreed to withdraw the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and to submit the differences with that State to the decision of Great Britain, and that orders to that effect have been sent out to Buenos Ayres.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 18th of May have been received in London, but they contain no news of importance later than that received in this country by the Great Western. The Police of Paris were still busily engaged in arresting persons supposed to be implicated in the revolt which took place on the 13th of May. A report that Napoleon Louis Bonaparte was at the bottom of the insurrection was prevalent, which has induced that person to address a note to the editor of the London Times, denying the correctness of the report. He says:

"I see with pain in your Paris correspondence that it is wished to cast upon me the responsibility of the late insurrection. I rely upon your kindness to refute in the most distinct manner this insinuation. The intelligence of the bloody scenes which took place has caused me as much surprise as grief. If I were the soul of a plot, I would also be the chief actor in the day of danger, nor would I deny it after a defeat."

He also says in the English report.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

SPAIN.

A vessel from Madrid to Bay

announces another change of

Ministry. It was rumoured on the evening of that day, that the Ministry would be definitively constituted as follows:—M. Perez de Castro, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Alaix, Minister of War; General Vigodet of Maine; M. Diego Entreno, of the Interior; M. Arrazola, of Justice; and M. Ismenec, of Finance.

A good harvest was expected, which anticipation had reduced the price of corn.

GREECE.

Private letters from Athens, dated the 29th ult. received in Paris, state that "the English" were once more becoming highly popular and influential. Great dissatisfaction pervaded the country. An attempt at insurrection took place at a place called Cassany a few days previously, but it was suppressed. Several of the insurgents were made prisoners, and would be tried by courts martial. The King was, notwithstanding this failure of the disaffected, seriously alarmed for his throne and life.

EGYPT AND ARABIA.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 27th April, denies a report, circulated on the authority of the learned M. Jomard, that Mehemet Ali intended abolishing slavery in his dominions. The Pasha has restored to liberty a number of prisoners taken by his troops during the late expedition to Fazoglou, but merely to conciliate the natives of the country. Slavery would appear to be too productive a branch of revenue to the Pasha to be soon suppressed, "and in fact at no former period were the bazars of Alexandria and Cairo so encumbered with slaves as at the present moment." The same letter states that the English troops in possession of Aden were decimated by the want of water and fresh provisions and the excessive heat. The Arabs kept the garrison constantly on the qui vive, and the Europeans who had the misfortune to wander any distance from the ramparts were mercilessly murdered.

UNITED STATES.

"He erolitic Conventions."—The piebald party, to propagate, partisan and pragmatical panders to prop their policy of plexiform plot for panic and privilege of practical whiggery, with pitiful puzzling, proceed to prove the putative, most problematical, that their purified party of pious pretensions possess a portion—at least a particle; of puritan principles purely political.—*Delroit Free Press.*

A Prairie on Fire.—The Galveston Gazette of May 31st, contains a description of that grand sight, a prairie on fire. It says, "We had a pretty, not to say a sublime spectacle from this city on the evening before last. Across the bay to the west, and some fifteen miles off, the prairie had been on fire, and was sending up huge columns of smoke all day. The sun went down, large red, and rayless, and the huge masses, obscuring the light of the fire; but after dark, the whole line of the horizon, for many miles was illuminated in the most brilliant manner, the light from the flames being reflected on the waters of the bay, and presenting to the eye what Napoleon described in the burning of Moscow to be, an ocean of flame."

An Astonishing Feat.—The Philadelphia Herald says, "A man at the Hudding Park Course on Monday afternoon undertook to run twenty miles in two hours and thirty minutes, which feat he performed in two hours and twenty-seven minutes, without intermission, thereby winning the wager of one thousand dollars in three minutes less than the specified time."

The corner stone of a new theatre, to be called the "Don Theatre," was laid in Norfolk on Tuesday last, with appropriate ceremonies, and in the presence of a great number of the citizens.

Portry.

PARAPHRASE.

Time and Eternity alike,  
Then God himself is like;  
The praises of thine Israel,  
Thou ever hast possessed.

Thy goings forth have been of old,  
E'er yet the world had space,  
E'er time had being, thou, O God,  
Didst love the human race.

Before the mountains were brought forth,  
Or waters did abound,  
Yea, even then within thy mind  
We all our places found.

Thine own light thou hast given us,  
And intellectual joy;  
And thou hast fitted us for Heav'n,  
And for our Lord's employ.

In Him who hath redeem'd our souls,  
Thou hast taught us to rejoice,  
And still the name of Je-u Christ  
Adore, with heart and voice,  
Saint Andrews, June 1859.

Dr. Abernethy.—The late Dr. Abernethy would never permit his patient to talk much. He could not succeed in silencing a loquacious lady, but by the following experiment:—

"Put out your tongue, madam." The lady complied. "Now keep it there until I have done speaking."

Conundrum.—Why is a basket of oysters like an unpaid bill?

Because a fellow must shell out before he can fork over.—*Hartford Review.*

The Memory of the Dead.—It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the memory of the dead comes over it most powerfully and irresistibly. It would almost seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those whom we dearly loved in life. Alas! how often and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom uttered, and so soon forgotten—*Nicholas Nickleby.*

Interesting Facts.—The first decked vessel ever built within the limits of the old United States, was constructed on the banks of the Hudson, by Adrian Block, in the summer of 1614. She was called a yacht, and her first voyage was made thro' Hell Gate into the Sound, and as far east as Cape Cod, by the Vineyard passage. It was in this voyage that Block Island was first discovered. Within the first 46 years after the settlement of Massachusetts, there were built in Boston and its vicinity 730 vessels, varying from six to 280 tons in burthen. One of these, the Blessing of the Bay, a bark of 50 tons, was built in 1631.

The effects of Steam.—It is said that a person can now go from New York to Jerusalem in thirty-three days! From the former city to Bristol, Eng. in thirteen days, from thence to Paris in two, to Syria in thirteen; from there to Jaffa in four, and in one more to the sacred city.

Quicksilver Mines.—The Pottsville Miner's Journal says:—We learn that several gentlemen of this borough have discovered a mine of quicksilver on the north side of the Blue Mountain. We have seen some of the quicksilver which was obtained from a spring running from a rock, which is produced by judges to be of an excellent quality.

Mexico.—Advices from Vera Cruz of the 3d inst. and from the city of Mexico to the 20th ultimo have been received at New Orleans. Colonel Lee, the Texan minister, left Vera Cruz the 29th ult. for Havana. Padre Muldon, the Bishop of Texas, who accompanied Colonel Bee, was seized on his arrival at Vera Cruz, and cast into prison. The cause of his apprehension is not declared. The Federalists at Tampico still hold

out in the defence of that place against the attacks of the Centralist forces.

Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald of the 6th of June says:

We have lately traversed the country 300 miles from the Chattahoochee, to the St. Johns, and witnessed along the whole route, plantation after plantation abandoned, and house after house desolate or in ashes; while a tale of horror was connected with each and mournful by the way side marked the silent resting places of the murdered inhabitants. In the midst of the most populous district, we have gone from one family, dead and dying, weltering in the hearts fresh blood, to witness where a similar massacre had become the fate another; and in the cabin of the remote settler, have we listened to a narration of the nightly assassinations, which destroyed his neighbors, had left him alone in the wilderness. The conflagration of property, or murder of whole families, ceases to appal, from its very frequency! but we doubt whether, in the weakest period of our nations history, there was ever beheld such a spectacle of melancholy desolation, as Florida now presents in this proud day of the nation's glory. Were but the tythe truly portrayed abroad, a sympathy would be aroused, though now the whole appears unknown or unfeared. Hundreds of northern newspapers are filled with "sufferings of the army," while slight commiseration is expressed for the annihilation of family after family, though the history of the United States never recorded such frequent and horrible examples.

Canada.—It is stated in the Montreal Gazette that the Buffalo convict ship which has been engaged in England to convey the insurgents from Canada to one of the penal Colonies, is daily expected at Quebec. A merchantile house in that city has received instructions to make the necessary preparations for equipping the convicts for their voyage. It is also stated that the convict vessel will have an escort of the 51st regiment on board, and that her destination is New South Wales.

The Governor General of Lower Canada has issued proclamations extending the operation of the police ordinance to the counties of Montreal, Vaudreuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, Lachenaie, L'Assomption, Berthier, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe Rouvire, Vercheres, Chambly, Laprairie, Acadie, Beauharnois. And in the District of Three Rivers, the counties of St. Maurice, Champlain, Yamaska, Nicolet, and Drummond, are placed in the same position.

A private letter from the best authority, has just been received from London, stating that each Regiment in India is to be immediately augmented to the war establishment of 1000 men, with officers in proportion.

We perceive it stated in some of the English papers that the Regiments in Canada are to be increased in the like proportion.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Yesterday the foundation stone of the Roman Catholic College to be erected in this town, was laid by the Hon and Right Rev. Bishop McDonnell, with the imposing ceremonies of that church, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Bishop McDonnell was dressed in full pontificals, with cope, mitre and crozier, accompanied by his coadjutor, Bishop Gaulin, arrayed as a Bishop, several priests in their surplices, &c.—The Band of the 63d Regiment attended. The officers of the Garrison, and several civil functionaries appeared in the procession. Dr. Kolph delivered an appropriate address on the occasion.—*Ibid.*

June 12.

Canada.—The barns and houses belonging to the estate of Colonel M'Gallum, of the volunteers, who resides on the Canadian shore, just opposite Rouse's Point were burned to the ground on the 15th of June, by some persons from the American side of the line.

On Thursday a novel spectacle was exhibited in the vicinity of this place, the launching a vessel of about 600 tons at the ship yard of Messrs. Barbers at Kingsclere, about five miles above this place. A large number of spectators were assembled on shore, and the Frederickston was crowded with passengers. She went off in handsome style, and having taken the ground on the opposite side of the river, was towed off by the steamer, *Sentinel*.

A meeting has been held at St. John, and it has been decided upon that a REGATTA shall take place in that harbour on the 1st August.

THE SEASON.

The weather still continues wet, cold, and very unfavourable for all kinds of agricultural labour. Notwithstanding the month of June is nearly to a close, if we except three or four days, fires have been necessary in our dwellings; and scarcely forty-eight hours in continuation have passed since the beginning of May, without it rain.—*Gleaner.*

Shipwreck.—Sixteen lives lost!—The ship Aid-de-Camp, Captain Innis, of and for this port, from Londonderry, with 303 passengers and a quantity of pork, &c. went ashore on Tuesday night the 18th inst. on L'Isle d'Anticosti, at the entrance of Keppel Harbour, (about 85 miles to the eastward of Halifax,) and became a total wreck. Sixteen of the passengers, we regret to learn, were drowned. The greater part of those who were saved, reached Halifax on Saturday last, in a very destitute condition. They were, however lodged in the Sugar House at that place, where their wants had, as far as possible, been supplied by a committee of gentlemen, who had undertaken the humane task.—*Observer.*

The ship Sally, from Saint Andrews, was at Little Machias Bay on Monday last, the crew having mutinied. They had confined the captain and mate below, and taken the boat and proceeded to Eastport. The master was there in pursuit of the mutineers, on Tuesday, and every disposition was shewn by the inhabitants to assist him in securing them.

Miramichi.—The total number of square-rigged vessels arrived at Miramichi, this season, up to the 29th inst. was 122.

The Head Quarters of the 69th Regiment arrived here on Saturday morning last, from the Frontier, under the command of Major Brookes. The Light Company arrived on the Thursday previous.

These Troops proceeded in advance in light order, with baggage, immediately on landing here in March last, and have since remained on duty in the County of Carleton. Their withdrawal warrants the belief that the Border disputes are, for the present, amicably arranged.—*Courier.*

Regimental Jubilee!—A writer in the last *Fredericton Royal Gazette*, states that he has heard it whispered that Colonel Maxwell, of the 36th Regiment, is determined on having a complete Jubilee on the 22d of July,—the anniversary of the glorious and hard fought battle of Salamanca, at which the Corps so particularly signalized itself. The precise nature of the sports does not appear to have transpired, but "lots of fun for the boys," are confidently anticipated.—*Ibid.*

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Henry John Harvey, Esquire, to be Private Secretary to His Excellency

Signs from St. G.

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THEM 31P

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