

Highness at the landing place. The Duke hereupon, told the Mayor that His Royal Highness could not land at present, but that he would give the people until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to know whether their partizan display could be done away with. He also informed his Worship, that if the ~~Commissioner should feel disposed~~ to present their address on board, the Prince would receive it.—*Copied from one of our exchanges.*

BELLVILLE AND THE PRINCE.—The Bellville deputation have just presented their address to His Royal Highness. In answer, he regretted his inability to visit Kingston and Bellville owing to prior engagements.—*Leader of 11th Inst.*

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. She says that her relations with foreign powers are friendly, and satisfactory. She trusts there is no danger of the interruption of the general peace of England. She believes that if the Italians are left to settle their own difficulties the tranquillity of other States will remain undisturbed. She hopes that, in any negotiations which may take place on the Savoy question, the neutrality and independence of Switzerland will be maintained. She laments the atrocities committed upon the Christians in Syria, and cheerfully concurs with the other Powers of Europe in assisting the Sultan of Turkey to re-establish order. She regrets the failure of the negotiations with China, and says that her forces will support the demand for a full and faithful execution of the treaty of Tien-tsin. She thanks Parliament for the fortifications, and congratulates the country on the efficiency of the Rifle Volunteers. She concludes by expressing the heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction she has experienced at the warm and enthusiastic reception the Prince of Wales has met with in her North American provinces.

The steamship *Great Eastern* averaged nearly fourteen knots an hour on her passage home. She will, after being gridironed at Milford, leave that port for New York on October 17.

Sir Wm. Armstrong writes to the *London Times* of Thursday to state that he has not tendered his resignation, and says that although his engagement with the Government is for ten years, he has no intention of retaining either the office or the emoluments longer than his services may be required for perfecting the system of artillery which he has been the means of introducing. The Coventry strike is at an end, and the weavers after severe privations, accepted the terms of the employers. The weather is comparatively favorable. The English Funds to-day have been steadily maintained at previous quotations.

GERMANY.—*Le Nord* repeats its account of the arrangements at Toplitz, notwithstanding the official denial. The same journal asserts that suggestions made to Prussia for the re-organization of the army of the Confederation were strongly disapproved of by the secondary German States, who considered that the giving up of the command of the military forces to one or both of the Great Powers would be the first step towards their political extinction. The smaller States have refused to abdicate so much of their independent sovereign power.

FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress had gone to Savoy and Nice. They were at Chambéry and met with an enthusiastic reception there. The bourse was dull at 68½. It was said a French corps d'armes of 100,000 men with campaign materials was ordered to be ready to move at short notice.

RUSSIA.—Four Russian frigates under the command of the Grand Duke Constantine are about to proceed to Syria.

ITALY AUSTRIA AND SICILY.—The invasion of Calabria by Garibaldi is confirmed. The town of Reggio had been attacked and taken by Garibaldi. 4,000 Calabria insurgents had joined the Garibaldians. A general battle with the Neapolitans was imminent. The Duke of Modena is enrolling volunteers and purchasing horses. Garibaldi had been proclaimed Dictator at Palenza. Large numbers of Calabrians were joining him. The royalists have again been defeated at Calabria. It was reported at Paris on the 29th that the King of Naples had quitted there on the previous evening on board the frigate *Stromboli*, and that the Piedmontese occupied the forts. This requires confirmation. Disturbances at Naples were imminent. Appeals to the people to revolt were being publicly distributed. The Neapolitan Minister of War, and Gen. Basco, has left Naples for Calabria, with six battalions as reinforcements. A revolutionary movement at Salerno was imminent. The Pope, it was said, had expressed his readiness to agree to the Italian Confederation. The demand of the French government for satisfaction, on account of a recent outrage cannot be viewed otherwise than as a list given to Garibaldi and the revolution. The Genoese journals publish the following: The *Anthion*, which left Naples yesterday morning brings news that on Monday last the Neapolitan Generals assembled in Council, had, with the exception only of General Basco, unanimously resolved to advise the King to take his departure from the city at the moment of departure of the *Anthion*. A report was current at Naples that the officers of the army and navy had tendered their resignations en masse to the King. It is reported that Sig. Farini, who went to compliment the Emperor on the occasion of his first visit to the transferred Provinces, presented an autograph letter from the King of Sardinia, in which Victor Emmanuel declared that it was impossible for him any longer to resist the current of public feeling in Italy, and that he must lead it or be swept away by it. A bankers' dispatch dated late this afternoon reports a fall of 10 per cent. in the Neapolitan funds. The proposal to make the city of Naples neutral has not the slightest chance of success. We may hear any day that Garibaldi has entered and the King quitted it.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO.—The steamer "Lady Elgin," in the Lake Superior line, which left here last night, was run into by the schooner "Augusta" off Waukegan, at half-past two o'clock this morning, striking her abast the wheel. The steamer sunk in twenty minutes, in three hundred feet of water, and only seventeen persons are known to be saved, including the clerk, steward, and porter. From three hundred and fifty to four hundred persons are said

to have been on board, among whom were three military companies and several fire companies of Milwaukee, who were on a visit to this city. Col. Jameson, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and family were on board, and are supposed to be lost. At the time of the accident the schooner was sailing at the rate of eleven miles an hour. The son of the proprietor of the *London News* was on board and is supposed to have been lost. The books and papers are all lost.

COLONIAL.

NEW ZEALAND.—The following is an extract from a private letter of a gentleman at Nelson, New Zealand, dated Nelson, April 12, 1860.—The war must now be regarded as general. It possibly may break out anywhere where the native population is strong enough. Some, doubtless, will remain faithful, but very few can be trusted to bear arms in Victoria. It is the last struggle of a very noble race of men to establish a national unity and independence within the lines of property which still remains to them, leaving the British and the British sovereignty untouched within the limits of territory which has been sold to the Pakekas (Europeans). Such is the view of the leader of the Warkato tribe, as expounded to me by those of longer standing in the colony. No doubt that other views and inferior motives may actuate other tribes, and, grievous to say, there are vague and English always stirring up dissension amongst the Maoris, misconstruing English proceeding and cherishing mistrust of all our assurances of peace and concord. The enrolment of rifle corps on the alarm of French invasion has been represented to our brown brethren as a sham, covering the real intent of arming for an attack on them. The undisciplined lust for land in the North Island prepares them continually with evil surmises as to the means which may be taken to obtain it. There is also no doubt that the introduction of representative government has been a great weakening of their respect of the Queen's authority. They heat of the farmer and storekeeper of their own neighbourhood going to Auckland to make laws and control the Governor himself, and they cannot understand where the supreme authority lies, or to whom they can look as representing it. They cannot realize any other idea of power than personal embodiment in a chief. Viewing all these disturbing causes, it is not likely that, even if the Taranaki land question had not arisen, the country would have remained quiet, very long. The struggle must have come, and, whenever it might come, it must bring a hateful train of miseries with it; but, as far as I know the Maori race, if a decisive blow can be struck now, they will live far more contentedly under British power. They have great respect for prowess and boldness, and if they once find out that they are fairly overpowered by an opponent worthy their respect, they will, I hope, submit with a good grace. If only they can reconcile submission with their chivalry, their good sense will supply them with ample reason for offering it. They are conscious of their inability to unite in self-government. Old tribal jealousies are still ripe. The miseries of their former state are still in remembrance of half the natives. Wretched remnants of once dominant tribes can date their escape from the arrival of the Pakekas; and acknowledge that the wreck of their property is now more valuable than their whole ancient inheritances, by reason of the arts of peace which they have been taught, and the security of tenure which British law has conferred. The spiritual blessings, too, which have come to them, solely through the white man, and would quickly perish by his withdrawal, are not lightly valued—either for their own sakes, or by the tangible fruits which they have yielded. I am, therefore, not unhopful that this outbreak may be the prelude to a happier state of things. But you must not suppose my brief experience, confined as it is chiefly to this island, warrants my pronouncing very safely on any part of the Maori question. You may very likely get other views from Auckland and Wellington.

Our condition here is (thank God) one of singular safety. Unless a deploy be attempted from the North Island we have nothing to fear. The Maoris of this province nowhere muster 100, and are in almost every settlement outnumbered by their English neighbours. They have property they must stay at home to preserve. Many of them are far too right-minded ever to attempt any violence. A riot is quite hopeless. Our position is therefore to be a haven of refuge from the seat of war. At present we have 400 sojourning with us from Taranaki, and more expected. It will be thankworthy if this is the only fruit arising to us out of this unhappy outbreak. Before posting the letter, May 8, he adds—No decided news from Taranaki. More troops come from Sydney.

ASIA.

CHINA.—A great panic existed at Shanghai. The rebels were approaching, and business was suspended. Exchange ½ per cent. higher. The Canton tea market was dull and exchange unaltered. Freights at all the ports unchanged. The *Osprey* and *Drummond* have arrived from China with 10,631,000 pounds of tea. The French steam transport *Sers* has been lost in Amoy harbor, with a large quantity of powder and other material of war. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg reports the Chinese Ambassador, Hienfung, dead or dying. Should it be confirmed, it is possible that the Allies may receive propositions of peace from Peking. Important intelligence is received from China by way of Russia. The Celestial Empire is said to be in a very disorganized state, owing to internal disturbances. The insurgents are within fourteen miles of Peking. The British fleet had not left Hong Kong, owing to adverse winds. On the day the mail left a favourable change had occurred, and the fleet was to leave immediately.

SHANGHAI.—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros have arrived. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope have left Pecheli. The city is protected by the Allies. The rebels are making progress, and trade with the interior is stopped.

CANTON.—Matters are more unsettled. One hundred war vessels and transports were in Enchow Bay on the 24th of June. The Mandarins have been ordered to furnish no supplies to the allies.

Death.

At Carleton Place, on the 2nd Inst., the Rev. Thomas Leech, late missionary at Emily, Upper Canada.