

and General Fleury, and almost unobserved, through the narrow Water-street of West Cowes to the Club House of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in front of which were seated the Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Harvy, Mr. Delmé Radcliffe, Captain Franklin, R.N., and some other old members. As soon as the first surprise of the meeting was over the Earl of Westmoreland and Mr. Delmé Radcliffe shook hands with the Emperor, who smilingly remarked to them that he was very glad to see the old spot again where he had passed many pleasant days. The Emperor said he thought the place was looking more beautiful than ever, and expressed his regret at the unfavourable weather which had prevailed during the late regatta. His Imperial Majesty added that it was his wish to have given a prize to be sailed for this year, and as circumstances had prevented his doing so, he hoped the members of the club would allow him to carry out his intention next season. Mr. Delmé Radcliffe, as the senior member present, expressed the grateful thanks of the club for the honourable distinction conferred upon them by the Emperor, and obtained his Imperial Majesty's permission to enrol his name as a patron of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club.

On Saturday morning after luncheon the Emperor planted an oak, and the Empress a sycamore, in the Queen's private garden, at her Majesty's special desire. In the evening there was a grand dinner party, at which the Duke of Cambridge, Lords Palmerston and Clarendon were among the guests. This again was followed by a ball, which finished with Sir Roger de Coverly "a few minutes before twelve."

On Monday afternoon the Imperial visitors took their departure. They were accompanied by the Queen and Prince Consort to their vessel, the *Reine Hortense*. When the leave taking took place—

His Imperial Highness appeared at the gangway holding the Queen's hand, and renewed and affectionate adieux were exchanged between her Majesty and the Empress. The Emperor then led the Queen down the step-ladder, and, after saluting her, handed her into the Royal barge. The parting between the Empress and the Princess Royal was a really affecting one, her Imperial Majesty embracing her Royal Highness again and again.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Before going into committee of supply on Monday, General Peel called attention to the case of certain lieutenant colonels of the army who had been passed over and superseded under the provisions of a Royal Warrant of the 6th day of October, 1854, their commissions as lieutenant colonel being dated a few days before the warrant was issued. Sir J. Ramsden admitted the dissatisfaction created by the warrant, and its alteration was under consideration. "Later in the evening Colonel North said that Lieutenant-Colonel Dann, the senior on the list had, since the warrant was in operation, no less than eighty-four of his juniors promoted by it over his head.

Mr. Roebuck then called attention to the flat denial given in the *Times* to a statement made by Sir John Ramsden the other night—namely, that the troops which had just left for India had all been provided with cotton covers for their caps. Sir John Ramsden, replied that having seen the statement in the *Times*, he made inquiries on the subject, and found that all the troops which went to China and India before last week had the cotton covers, and all that would go hereafter would have them. Those that went at the end of last week, he admitted, went without them, but orders had been transmitted overland to have them ready for their arrival. Mr. Stafford feared they were about to have a repetition of the disasters before Sebastopol.

THE KING OF OUDE.

A petition from the mother, son, and brother of the King of Oude was presented to both houses of Parliament on Thursday. The petitioners expressed the deepest pain and regret at the defect of the Bengali army; and surprise at the supposition that the King of Oude was concerned in the mutiny. They denied that the King was an accomplice; maintained that the Royal Family of Oude had always been faithful to Great Britain; and prayed that the King might be informed of the charge against him, and that they might be permitted to correspond with him. In the upper house Lord Redesdale took an objection to the petition; the word "humbly" did not appear before the word "pray." The formal objection was fatal, and the petition was withdrawn. No notice was taken in the Commons.

ADMISSION OF JEWS.

In the House of Commons on Monday Lord John Russell brought up the report of "the select committee appointed to consider whether the act 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 63, is applicable to oaths appointed by law or to be taken by members of this house at the table previous to taking their seats." It was proposed—

That in the opinion of this committee the House of Commons is included within the following words of the 8th section of the 5th and 6th William IV., c. 62, that is to say—"All bodies now by law or statute or by any valid usage authorised to receive and adminis-

ter any oath." Upon deliberation the resolution was passed in the negative.

Lord John proceeded to state that he did not propose to go on with the Oaths Validity Bill, but he gave notice that early next session he would bring under the consideration of the house the oaths taken by members of Parliament.

Government has just completed the purchase of a tract of land compassing the town of Gosport, at a distance of about two miles, for the purpose of establishing upon it a new line of fortifications.

THE MOLDAVIAN QUESTION.

An event has happened at Constantinople which is nothing less than the resurrection of that old enemy of the peace of Europe the question *de l'Orient*. The bone of contention is the union of the Principalities, and the disagreement which has long existed on this subject between the seven Powers has at length broken out. Prince Vogorider, Cannaan of Moldavia, has lately held elections for the assembly which is about to meet to settle the constitution of the country. It is said that these elections were unfairly and oppressively conducted, and as it is notorious that Vogorider has for some time past strained every nerve, in obedience to instructions from Constantinople, to thwart or silence public opinion in his own Principality on this matter, the allegation is not an improbable one. M. Thouvenel, the French Ambassador, insists that they should be annulled, and, this being refused, has formally quarrelled with the Porte. Russia—willingly enough, we may be sure—follows the example of France; Prussia follows Russia, and Sardinia concurs—an unkind cut towards us, which, if it is not due to mere hostility towards Austria, may show either that Russian diplomacy has regained its influence, or that the Sardinian Government really thinks us wrong. Great Britain and Austria back up Turkey. At the same moment a packet of letters addressed to Vogorider by members of his family, including the Turkish Minister in London, which were lost or stolen a short time ago, are published in a well known Brussels paper; and their contents are a very pretty piece of diplomatic vandalism. In the familiar correspondence of a parcel of Fanariots, England, it may well be conceived, figures much as any respectable person might, who had got mixed up in underhand transactions and indifference company. Altogether it is a bad job. And what, you may say, is the union of the Principalities to us? Why it would tend to raise them out of subjection to the Porte; to that extent it threatens the "integrity of the Turkish Empire," and conflicts therefore with the policy which would sacrifice everything to keep that crazy concern together. We are tempted to question the soundness of that policy. These provinces are certain to be emancipated in the long run. Emancipate them, and Russia becomes at once their natural enemy and constant dread. As long as they are struggling for freedom, she is their patroness and friend, and her influence becomes rivetted upon them by being long exerted in their favor. But what nobody seems to consider is the interest of the people themselves. To desire the union is for them the most natural thing in the world, and they desire it accordingly. Meanwhile they share the fate of every small territory which gets in the way of more powerful interests, and are squabbled for and intrigued about for the general benefit of Europe.

It is said that the matter has been discussed at Osborne, and that the Emperor's quiet, friendly visit has not passed over without a conference and an important despatch. Are monarchs to be envied who cannot spend a day with a friend without carrying with them the Moldo-Wallachian question as the subject for conversation, and a "telegraph of a novel construction" amongst their luggage, to assist the cares from which they wish to escape in following them.—*Guardian*.

"It would be wasting your pages to chronicle all the nonsense put forth by foreign papers upon our Indian affairs. The *Univers* opines that we order 'all the midwives of the native princesses to substitute female in the place of male children, in order that the succession may revert to ourselves.' The *Gazette de France* thinks it possible that, although we lose India, we may still remain a great nation. But, it adds, 'whatever is lost by England ought to be gained by France,' as the representative of universal civilization. How proud these Frenchmen grow until the 'next revolution' bring them down a peg! The *Presse* thinks that 'France should save us, if asked to do so. But as 'humanity and civilization should always be the allies of France,' the Hindoo population ought to benefit by her intervention; which phrase, a little further on, is explained by the opinion that 'the rapacious treaties of 1815 should be modified, and France replaced in possession of the establishments founded by her in India.' The *Gazette de Vienne* goes ahead of all the rest, pronounces us hopelessly 'paralytic,' and condoles with us as 'never again to know what strong health is.'—*Cor. London Guardian*.

From Papers by the Steamer Atlantic at New York.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli called for, and Mr. Vernon Smith promised the production of the act passed by the Supreme Council in Calcutta, with other documents relating to the restrictions lately established upon the press in India. The latter gentleman explained that the restrictive act was passed only for a single year.

On Tuesday nothing of importance transpired in the Lords, and in the Commons the daily persevering opposition to the Divorce Bill was continued.

Lord Palmerston in reply to an inquiry, stated that there was to be a mutual conference of the different Powers of Europe for the purpose of placing the commerce of Turkey in a more favorable position.

The mail steamer for India to sail on the 19th August, would take out about a million pounds sterling in silver. General Windham, "the hero of the Redan," was amongst her passengers. He goes out to assume an important command in the army.

A rumor has been circulated that a merchant at Liverpool, lately deceased, has left liabilities estimated at £300,000, of which £100,000 are upon forged acceptances. The precise facts have not transpired, but the statement is believed to be true. The death of the defaulter is stated to have been by suicide, and his losses are supposed to have been increased by heavy speculations, both in cotton and shares.

A Berlin despatch says, that great anxiety was felt at the continuous fires that were taking place throughout Prussia, believed to be the result of an incendiary spirit, although it was thought they might have been caused by the heat of the sun's rays. In the town of Bojanuod, in the Province of Posen, 350 out of 420 houses were burnt down, rendering 2000 persons entirely houseless.

A Paris letter in the *Daily News* says: "It is generally asserted and believed in well informed quarters here, that in case the government succeed in procuring the conviction, during his absence, for contumacy of Ledru Rollin, a demand will at once be made to the British Cabinet under the extradition treaty for the apprehension and surrender of that individual. No one doubts that a conviction will be readily obtained, the intervention of a jury in such cases not being necessary. It is further stated that already communications on this subject of a private sort have passed between Count Walowski and Lord Cowley, and the latter has, it is believed, admitted that such a conviction would bring Ledru Rollin within the provisions of the extradition treaty. It is added that Ledru Rollin either has already left, or intends to leave England for the United States. The *Daily News* indignantly protests against such a sacrifice of a political exile.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the appointments undermentioned.—

To be Commissioner, to be joined with the like number of Commissioners, to be appointed by the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, to ascertain, survey, define, and run out, the divisional or boundary line between the said Province of New Brunswick, and this Province.—Alexander McFarlane, Esq. M.P.P., and Joshua Chandler, Esq., in place of the Commissioners originally appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia.

To be Justices of the Peace: In the County of Hants—Brunett Smith, Windsor, Wm. Dimock, do. Samuel Caldwell, do., Theodore S. Harding, do., Thomas Curran, do.; Godfrey P. Payzant, do.; Daniel Cochran, Newport; Israel Sanford, do.; Michael B. Salter, do.; Nicholas Moser, senr., do.; Isaiah Dimock, do.; Shubael B. Parker, son of Fraser, Newport; Thomas Sanford, son of Encombe, do.; David Rockwell, Newport, James M. Higgins, do., John M. Macomber, do.; Benjamin Maister, do., and Joseph Etter, Esqrs., Unioacke. In the County of Cumberland—Robert Ward, Apple River; Wm. Elderkin, do.; James Ward, Advocate Harbor; John Hanning, Parrsboro' Shore; James F. Hatfield, do.; Nathaniel P. Hughes, Diligent River; A. P. Bradley, Mill Village; David Fullerton, Half-way River; John Davison, do.; Michael K. Pugsley, River Herbert. In the County of Sydney—Edward Cann and Robert F. Hamilton, Esqrs.

To be additional Coroners in the County of Cumberland:—Dr. Joseph Clarke, Peggwash; Robt. Duncan, Esq., River Philip; John Salter, Esq., Diligent River; Allan Davison, Esq., Mill Village, Parrsboro'.

To be Collectors of Colonial Duties: For the district of the Joggins Mines, in Cumberland—George Seaman, Esq., in the place of R. B. Boggs, Esq., resigned. At Main a Den in the County of Cape Breton—George Rigby, Esq.

To be a Notary Public—Alonzo White, Esq., of Sydney, C. B.

To be an officer for the protection of the Revenue at Parrsborough, Cumberland—Edward Craze, Esq.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools in the Rural district of Halifax County—The Revd. Joseph Sutcliffe.

To be a Clerk in the Receiver General's Office—John R. Wallace, Esq.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council has also been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Joseph Dimock, to be a Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands in the East District of the County of Cumberland.