out, we heard nothing from him that night; and the following morning, notwithstanding the certainty we felt that something dreadful was about to occur, he went on shore, as usual, without speaking to us, or, so far as we knew, to any one concerning us, contenting himself with bestowing a fearful scowl upon us, as we stood by the gangway, when he passed over to the boat.

"The sudden transition from fear and apprehension to a feeling of safety, put us in the highest possible spirits, and we laughed at ourselves and joked each other hugely upon our late fears, wondering how we could be so stupid as not to consider that the commodore could not inflict any very serious punishment upon us without exposing himself, which he would naturally be rather loth to do. In view of this fact, we felt assured of safety so long as we maintained a wise silence touching his flirtation. Accordingly throwing dull care to the winds, and immediately donning our newest and best uniforms, we proceeded to request the officer of the deck for permission to go on shore, as usual. The first luff—who had the deck—regarded us with a grim smile as we approached to make known our wishes.

"'So you want to go on shore, do you, young gentlemen?' he remarked, with a malicious grin, as Tommy meekly preferred his request for a day's liberty. 'Well it gives me sincere pleasure to inform you, that all four of you have put your feet for the last time on the soil of France, during this cruise, at least.'

"'May I ask, sir, of what have we been guilty, to have our liberty stopped?' persisted Tommy, respectfully touching his hat, as the first luff turned to continue his walk across the deck.

"'You are the best judges of that, yourselves,' he returned, with evident gratification at our chop-fallen appearance, 'I only know that it is the old man's wish for you to remain on board while the ship lays at Marseilles.'

"'And how long is she likely to lay here?' we inquired, with no little interest.

"'Two months, perhaps three, possibly longer, for the commodore is in no hurry to leave, at present, I believe; and I will tell you, young gentlemen, as a friend, you had better not get in the old man's way, at present, for I can assure you, he could find it in his heart cheerfully to string you all up to the yard arm; and, in my opinion, he could render the country no greater service, not particularly for this last prank of yours, whatever it may be, but for your disgusting and villanous behaviour generally, I think every one would justify him in inflicting such a punishment. For my own part, I think I never beheld four persons, in whose countenances crime and villany of the deepest dye were more strongly depicted than in yours. That will do, young gentlemen; you can now go to your duty.'

"So saying, he continued his walk, glancing at us, occasionally, over his shoulder with a look so full of gratified malice, that I could have cheerfully decapitated him, had it been in my power to do so. There was no contradicting his remarks concerning our personal appearance, even if the rules of the service allowed us to enter into an argument with *or superior officer*; so, with hearts full of all uncharitableness, we proceeded below and divested ourselves of our now useless go-ashore garments. You may be sure, the time hung heavily enough upon our hands. Had the ship been at sea, we could have borne the confinement, and thought it no hardship, whatever; but to be laying where we were, within sight of the city, to see our fellow mids—who, not having been connected with our unfortunate frolic, were not deprived of their liberty—going and coming from the city, at their own sweet will, and bringing us news of all sorts of adventures, was perfectly unbearable. And more than all, our innocent little flirtations were being interfered with by our mischievous shipmates, who set themselves at work to 'cut us out,' as they were pleased to term the—to us—decidedly unpleasant operation, adding pangs of jealousy to our already sufficient disquietude, and a very sulky set of midshipmen we were, indeed, for the succeeding three or four weeks.

'Innumerable were the plans formed to compass our liberty, and almost as quickly rejected as impracticable. Indeed, it was hardly to be expected the commodore would be disposed to forgive our insolence, even if he did not fear we might play another and still more provoking trick upon him. All but Tommy give up the hope of regaining our liberty, while at Marseilles, but he was not the person to despair of anything. He was determined, he said, to have his shore leave again, or that the ship should leave Marseilles, and that speedily. Either object seemed so unattainable to us, that we gave little heed to his repeated asseverations that he would accomplish no less. Accordingly, it was no little surprise and wonder that we listend, one evening, to his declaration that he was going on shore that very night.

"'How?' What do you intend to do?' we asked, with no small earnestness.—'Not desert, surely.'

"'No, not so bad as that,' he replied; "but I think it's nothing more than right to put an end to our imprisonment, or attempt it, at all events.'

"We assented to this with great unanimity.

"And I think it is equally proper that the young woman, whom the the commodore is hoaxing at such an unmerciful rate, should be relieved from his addresses."

"'And so you intend to inform her that he is a married man, do you? A nice little miss you are preparing for yourself. Her very first act would be to inform the commodore of officiousness.'

"'O, no,' returned Tommy, 'you don't understand it, at all. I'm only going to make the old man a little jealous, that's all, and that will do our business for us, as well as him, I'm thinking. I have made up my mind to go ashore to night, and as there is but one boat—the commodore's—going, I must go in her.'

"'Impossible!' We all cried in the same breath. 'There is no possible chance to stow away out of sight. You would be discovered in an instant.'

'I do not intend to stow away,' he replied. 'Getting on shore will be the simplest part of it. Indeed, that is already arranged. I've made friends with the boat's crew, and am to go in disguise, as one of their number, and pull the bow oar. The night will be dark, and the chances are all altogether in my favor.'

'The experiment was a dangerous one, but Tommy was not to be deterred. Accordingly, at the accustomed hour, which was considerably after dark, the commodore's gig was piped away, and Tommy, with a sailor's white duck frock and trousers over his uniform, slipped into the boat along with the boat's crew. A moment after, the commodore passed over the gangway, and the boat started for the shore. So far, all was well.—Tommy had said truly, getting on shore was the easiest part of the affair; but he was equal to almost any emergency that required only perseverance and impudence, or rather 'brass,' to use a very expressive term. Upon reaching the stairs, the commodore, with the order to be ready to pull at any moment, proceeded up the pier, while Tommy, divesting himself of his outside garments, leaping him in his very pretty uniform, quickly followed.

'The commodore was a spacious and heavy man, whose steps had lost some of the elasticity & speed of youth, so that Tommy quickly overtook and passed him. He knew, by the unusual care the old gentleman had bestowed upon his toilet, that his destination was the residence of his fair one; so hastening onward, with all possible speed, to the distant quarter of the town in which she resided, he arrived as he could judge, about ten minutes before the commodore could possible traverse that distance.

"Marching boldly up to the door, he rang the bell and was admitted. His inquiry for Mademoiselle was answered by his being shown into a parlor, in the rear of which, and opening out of it was a large conservatory, in which was the young lady herself busied in arranging a bouquet.

"The situation in which he stood was so favorable to his plan that he at once proceeded to the part of the room where she was, as rapidly as possible, to prevent her approaching nearer the door than she was at the moment. She recognized his uniform as belonging to our tremendously gallant navy, and with a sweet smile, answered his salutation, doubtless thinking he bore a message from the commodore.

"To discover whether she understood English, he accosted her in that mellifluous tongue; but her look of surprise convinced him that he was all right on that head. So far, all had gone better than he could have hoped. His main object, now, was to pass the time in some manner until the arrival of the commodore. With this object in view, he commenced a long rigmarole speech, in his frightfully imperfect French, taking care to get into such a position that the lady would be back towards the door, while he partially faced it.

"She seemed surprised at the total want of sense and reason in the speech that he was with no little difficulty composing, the ludicrous accent which he contrived to affect kept her in good nature the few minutes that elapsed before the commodore's arrival.

"The rooms were large, and the Turkey carpet soft and thick, so that any one, coming in by the door at which he had entered, would scarcely be heard by a person in the conservatory whose attention was engaged, as hers was, with the tale which Tommy was delivering as slowly as possible, and which he intended her to understand as a prelude to a message of some sort. He began to get quite alarmed, minute after minute elapsed and the commodore did not come. He felt that his story must be brought to a close some time, and how to get out of the scrape, in case he did not come at all, was rather more than even he could imagine; but his ingenuity was not called in requisition for that purpose. As he kept his eye upon the door, it gently opened, and the commodore stepped into the room, but stopped short upon seeing a gentleman in conversation with the lady. Fortunately, the very slight noise occasioned by his entrance did not attract her attention. Tommy resuming his native English, and raising his voice sufficiently to be heard by the commodore, threw himself into an interesting stage attitude, and, notwithstanding the amazed look of the young lady, went on as follows:

"'Say once again you love me, dearest Marie. O, how kind of you, to remove my jealous frenzy; Repeat those words again and never, never will I doubt you more. Repeat that you abhor and detest the commodore, for, dearest Marie, I have been jealous even of him, although you do call him a silly conceited old booby, whom you only encourage for the sake of the presents he makes you. But how is it possible, dearest Marie, that you have been able to make him believe, all this time, that you did not understand English? I should think the old goose would—'

'But the commodore who had been turning all sorts of colors during this pretty little speech, stopped to hear no more, but jerking open the door, rushed out, closing it after him with a furious bang.

'Tommy's object was accomplished; and leaving the lady the picture of bewilderment, he, too, fled, and rushed with all speed for the boat. Nor was he a minute to soon, for scarcely had he arrayed himself in his frock and trousers, and taken his seat at the bow oar, when the commodore, puffing and panting, made his appearance, and throwing himself into the stern sheets, ordered the boat back to the ship, in a voice like the roaring of a winter's gale. With the silence and rapidity always observed in the naval service, the boat was propelled through the water, the ship's side reached, and the commodore, rushing up the gang ladder, bellowed for the officer of the deck. The first luff, who had the deck, was on the spot in an instant.

'How dare you sir,' he fiercely growled, as that functionary made his appearance, 'how dare you allow any one to leave the ship against my express orders?'

'To what do you allude, sir?' inquired the first luff, in astonishment. 'I was not aware that any one had disobeyed your orders.'

'But they have, sir—they have, and you know it. What boat has left the ship, since dark?'

'None besides your own, sir.'

'Then, how, let me ask, does it happen that one, or perhaps all, of those confounded midshipmen, are prowling about the city? By Jupiter, they shall be expelled from the service. Every one of them that has been on shore to night—'

'I think you must be mistaken, sir; the midshipmen, are all on board—'

'I tell you they are not. Don't dispute *me*, sir—don't do it,' he yelled, in a complete rage. 'Turn up the midshipmen, and we'll see who is missing.'

'The word was passed for the mids, and in no time we were on the quarter deck, Tommy, who had ample time to divest himself of his externals, among us, looking at the very least, ten per cent. meeker than Moses.

'You perceive they are all on board, sir. It is utterly impossible that any one of them could have been on shore to night,' said the first luff, triumphantly.

'As we all filed before the astonished commodore, he gazed piercingly at Tommy, but his look of perfect innocence dispelled whatever suspicion there might have been in his mind.

'Is it possible I could have been so mistaken?' muttered the commodore, with a bewildered air; 'probably some chap belonging to that English frigate.' Then turning away with something very like an oath, he ordered the first luff to have everything in readiness to heave anchor at daybreak.

'Next day, the ship left Marseilles, and after a pleasant run dropped anchor in the Bay of Naples, where, as the commodore had no flirtation on hand, we were not deprived of our shore liberty.'

THE condition of Italy is forcing itself on the attention of Europe and the world. The British Government, through its representative, Lord CLARENDON, at the Paris conference, suggested the true remedy for the evils under which the Papal States suffer. That remedy, we need not say, was the secularization of the Roman Government. The Sardinian representative, Count CAVOUR, had previously presented a "verbal note" on the subject to the British and French plenipotentiaries; asking them to give their co-operation to effect this secularization. The French plenipotentiary, Count WALEWSKI, contented himself in the conference, with admitting the desirability of the withdrawal of the foreign troops—Austrian and French—from the Pontifical dominions; but declared that such a step was, under present circumstances, impossible. So far from encouraging the suggestion thrown out by Lord CLARENDON and seconded by the Sardinian representative, Count WALEWSKI assured the conference that NAPOLEON III. is proud to be considered the first son of the church. Without directly opposing the proposal to secularize the Roman Government, enough was said to give the Pope some hope that if his temporal power were seriously attacked, France, with its army of occupation, might be found a defender of that temporal authority of which NAPOLEON I. attempted to wring from the imprisoned Pius VII. a renunciation. This is no proof, however, that the policy of NAPOLEON III. is to differ, on this question, from that of his uncle. Count WALEWSKI, himself a natural son of that French Emperor who, to secularize the Roman Government, kept Pius VII. caged in the gilded prison of Fontainbleau palace for eighteen months, was probably only using a stratagem of diplomacy in appearing to favor the pretensions of the Pope to temporal power in the Roman States. Nobody knows better than NAPOLEON III. how hollow is that pretension; that if the French troops were withdrawn from Rome and the Austrian troops from other parts of the Papal States, the government of Pius IX. would not be worth twenty four hours' purchase. There is no political sham so great as that of the temporal power of the Pope. Sardinia knows this, and fears the consequences of a foreign occupation of that part of Italy. VICTOR EMMANUEL has therefore taken a positive step to bring about the secularization of the Roman Government. That the policy of Austria in regard to Italy is aggressive there is no room to doubt, and from her interference even Sardinia does not feel safe. The object of Sardinia in joining the allies against Russia must have had an Italian aspect. The Sardinian Government no doubt hoped thereby to effect the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Italy. But before that could be done there must be in the Pontifical States a Government which would be acceptable to the people and whose best defence would be found in the affections of its subjects. Certain it is that VICTOR EMMANUEL has made some progress in this direction. He has obtained for his proposal the powerful concurrence of England; and there is no proof that France is opposed to his views. The Pope and Cardinals took the alarm, as soon as they learned of the step taken by the Sardinian Government. A special representative was at once dispatched from Rome to Paris; and the contemplated visit of Pius IX. to the latter capital may be presumed to have in view the object of enlisting in favour of his menaced sovereignty the support of the nephew and follower of the man who above all others was most anxious to deprive the Papacy of all temporal power. The fate of Pius IX. and all his successors, as temporal sovereigns, is in the hands of Napolen III. who, however, forgiving he may be, can hardly have forgotten the obstinate refusal of this last successor of the apostles to go to Paris to place the Crown of Empire on his head. And the Pope, when on his way from the eternal city to one of the finest capital's in the world, can hardly help asking himself if the present French Emperor inherits any of the aims and purposes of his uncle, in regard to Italy. He must feel that his case would be far safer in the hands of CHARLES V. But to the hated NAPOLEON dynasty—for NAPOLEON is cordially hated in official quarters at Rome—he must look. In that rebellious son of the church, England, he sees only a declared enemy of the Papal sovereignty.

The condition of the Pontifical States pleads loudly for the Reform suggested by the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL. There are probably no two countries in the world, the appearance of which presents more striking contrasts than Sardinia and the Roman States. The former is cultivated to the highest degree of perfection. All up the mountain sides, to the extent of two or three thousand feet, wherever the rock is covered with enough of earth to sustain vegetation, a series of walls are built one above another, and cultivation carried to the highest point. The vine, the olive, the almond, the fig-tree, with kindred productions, occupy every inch of available ground. Even Tuscany can boast, in some places a high cultivation; but in the States of the Church, you may pass for miles and miles, over good, level lands, without seeing a human habitation or the first sign of tillage. There is but one word that can describe its appearance and condition; and that word is desolation. All the great post roads—especially over the Pontine marshes from Rome to Naples—are so infested with robbers that the traveller, in the Dilligences, is never safe from assault. And while such is the material and moral condition of the Pontificial States, their political condition is a scourge to their people and a danger to Europe. Pius IX. is a thousand times a greater abettor of revolution than MAZZINI. The one is the cause, the other but the medium through which the effect is developed. In his excuse, it may be said that the Pope found the system which is now in force, when the vote of the Cardinals raised him at once to the head of the Church and the sovereignty of the State. But his fault is that he has learned nothing from a revolution which drove him to Gaeta for refuge. It was under the guard of a foreign soldier that he re-entered the walls of Rome. On them rests his ostentatious mockery of temporal power. When they are withdrawn Pius IX. ceases to be a temporal sovereign. The sovereignty is in foreign hands. Rome has no Government of its own. How is it that Sardinia not only with no foreign troops but with many of her own in the Crimea feared no insurrection at Turin? The answer is plain and obvious—the Sardinian government is constitutional and popular. Place that of the Papal States on a similar basis and foreign troops will no longer be necessary; the cause of revolution will be removed; and insurrection will no longer be dreaded.

PRESERVING BUTTER.—The farmers in the parish of Undy, in the country of Aberdeen, Scotland, practice the following method for curing their butter, which gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbors:—Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one of saltpetre; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter; work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich marrowy consistence and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness nor tastes salty. Dr. Anderson says: "I have ate butter cured with the above composition that has been kept for three years and it was as sweet as at first." But it must be noted that butter cured requires to stand three weeks or a month before it is used. If it is sooner opened the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will be perceived, which totally dispears afterwards. The above is worthy the attention of every dairy woman.

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—There are two simple methods of treating this disease, in its earlier stages. One is to run the entire body of the sick with a soft lubricating substance—a piece of fat pork is sometimes used for this purpose; it softens the skin, open the pores, and produces a soothing influence on the patient. The other plan is to dissolve some saleratus in warm water—about one fourth of an ounce to a quart—and bathe the patient's body with this, at a milk heart. A soft spong is employed in the operation, and a soft towel used in drying; the operation should be done rapidly in a comfortably warm apartment, and the patient placed in bed as soon as possible afterwards. The alkaline solution, it is stated, removes scurf from the skin, softens it, and prevents perspiration. The throat affection—the most dangerous accompanying with this disease—must be treated locally for itself.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., June 20, 1856.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION FOR THE COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

WILMOT, SIMONDS. GRAY, GOBARD.

Conservatives be unanimous.—Go shoulder to shoulder and record your votes. The Governor has afforded us the glorious privilege of expressing our opinion, and these are the men that will not only sustain him in the firmly stand he has taken, but will well care for the interests of the County.

FOR THE CITY—

J. W. LAWRENCE. J. E. HARDING.

"Drowning men catch at straws."

The "*Liberals*" excuse the profanation, after scouring the County from one extremity to the other and using up any amount of horse flesh, find what any one of common discernment might have told them before they started, that the people do not want them. They have discovered that the people are not the drunken, worthless set of vagabonds, they have been described in the "*Courier*," neither are they to be bought and sold "like Bullocks in Smithfield," neither are they the Gold worshipers that Mr. *Fenety* supposes them, when he so pompously boasts that his party's Candidates are worth £200,000, does the poor fellow imagine the bulk of the people, bow down like himself, at the shrine of mammon? Neither are they so bewitched with the glitter of "*Stars* and *Stripes*," as are some of the Liberal Candidates. Neither are they to be duped with the howl of a disappointed faction, who, as a last "dodge," a very "shallow device of the enemy," have given it out, that Wilmot had turned Catholic, that Gray is a Puseyite, and that Anglin had become a Protestant. Ready and truly, this was small, very small. The "*Liberals*" have got to learn the true character of the constituency of this County, and they will learn to their cost before the Election is over, that the sturdy yeomanry of the County, and the great unwashed, in whose bosoms beat British hearts, regard more their Constitutional right, than they do all the boasted £200,000 possessed by the men they delight to honor. We are free to acknowledge that there are men in their ranks, that we greatly respect, and that even among their Candidates there are men we should be pleased to see sitting in the Councils of the land, but they are in bad company, they are on the wrong ticket, they are shoulder to shoulder with men who would for self agrandisement swamp this Country. Men whose fathers have proudly served the Crown of England, but, alas, for the degeneracy of the age, their sons have fallen from that high position, and have dwarfed down into Red Republicanism. Those parties may rest assured that they are too fast for the age, Republicanism has at present few charms for the people of this Province, there is too large an amount of the Saxon element in the composition of the present population, to bow under a flag that is stained with slavery. We are, thank God, a free people, and will remain free.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF LIBERALISM.—It appears that the friends of the "*Tentant*" Government, who boasted so loudly of their desire to test the public voice on the Prohibitory Law, when taken at their word by His Excellency, affording them that opportunity, have become absolutely rabid on the occasion, and in order to evince their hatred of Her Majesty's representative, they attempted to burn him in Effigy, in front of Government House, and were only prevented from doing so, by the more respectable portion of the people driving them off the ground. Thus we see Judge Lynch, and *would be* Judge Fisher, fraternize.

A LEGAL OUTRAGE.—It will scarcely be believed in any other section of Her Majesty's Dominions, that in New Brunswick the Legislature would pass an Act to take from a citizen his property, his only means of subsistance, for the accomodation of the public, cut his house in two, and leave him exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without paying him a farthing for the damage done, or enabling him in any way to build up what remained of his house. This was done yesterday to the property of Mr. Donnelly in Canterbury Street, who very properly resisted the Invasion of his rights until he was paid. When the authorities came and forcibly entered and destroyed so much of his property as suited their purpose, and left the whole broadside of the dwelling open to the world.—Other parties in the same street have been similarly treated, and their properties for the last two years, have been rendered perfectly useless to them. And this is called honesty.

THE ELECTIONS

TAKE PLACE

In Sunbury County, on Tuesday, June 24th.
" Saint John County, on Tuesday, June 24th.
" Saint John City, Wednesday, June 25th.
" Victoria County, Saturday, June 28th.
" King's County, Friday, July 4th.
" Westmoreland, Tuesday, June 24th.
" Northumberland, Friday, June 27th.
" Gloucester, Friday, June 27th.
" Queen's, Wednesday, July 2d.
" Charlotte, Thursday, July 3d.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

King's County, 18th June, 1856.

Mr. Editor,—

I deeply regret the spirit that the Editor of the *Religious Intelligencer* is endeavouring to excite in the minds of the different dissenting bodies towards the Episcopalians, so that the political contests, now about taking place in the different Counties, may assume the appearance of religious hatred and uncharitableness combined with the worst failings of fallen humanity. Had the Lieutenant Governor acted despotically, which he has not, Mr. E. McLeod can shew no scriptural reason for making such false and scandalous charges against either his Excellency or any member of the Provisional Government. "Talk of the beneficial effects of the Prohibitory Law as compared with its ill effects. Why, Mr. Editor, although I am a Son of Temperance and felt anxious, and still feel anxious, upon the subject of temperance, I say when I see those who *par excellence* plumed themselves upon being the *ultypure* Sons openly advocating treason and disaffection towards our beloved Queen, and when I look back a few years and find one of them nominees Mr. Flagler openly expressing his hope that the Stars and Stripes might take the place of the noble Meteor Flag of Old England in our loyal Province, when I also see men who call themselves the followers of Him who when He was reviled, reviled not again, proclaiming their desire to see christian men engaged in strife and variance and all this to keep a radical free trade faction in power, I am filled with disgust and sincerely hope and pray that their knavish and wicked schemes may be completely overthrown. In haste Mr. Editor,

Believe me your humble servant,

A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS ROOM.

Our Week Late from England!

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.—DISCUSSION ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS, &c.

HALIFAX June 18.

The "America" left for Liverpool at noon on Saturday, 7th, and arrived at Halifax at 9 a. m., to day, the 18th.

The "Atlantic" arrived at Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the evening of Wednesday, the 4th, and the steamer "North America," at 11 p. m., on Thursday, 5th, from Quebec.

The news relates mostly to American difficulties. The Atlantic's arrival was anxiously awaited as Mr. Crampton was expected to be on board, and a considerable of relief was felt when he was not.

The London Morning *Post* which published several false reports recently, respecting American affairs, caused excitement by the following editorial announcement. "The government of the United States has intimated to Mr. Crampton, its desire that he shall with quit American territory, and his Excellency has in consequence retired from his post, and arrived in Toronto Canada. The Globe and other journals immediately contradicted the statement, and said it was merely a random statement made by passengers per *Atlantic*.

In Parliament on the proceeding evening, D. Israeli put the question direct to Lord PALMERSTON, who made a shuffling reply to the effect that he understood so from indirect sources, but Mr. Crampton not having himself said so, he Palmerston had no statement to make. In the Lords, Earl Hardwick put a similar question, to which Earl Granville, replied that the Government had no information on the subject.

LATEST.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent writes, "I believe, I am correct in stating that the French Government has used, every effort to remove those unpleasant complications which led to suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America. The government of the Emperor will, I understand, continue its good office, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon on the active alliance of France.

Sir C. B. Lytton would put a question to the minister on a subject of importance, viz., with regard to the relations with the United States. The House would remember that some time ago he had withdrawn the motion of which he had given notice, on the Central American question, because the government then stated that they made an offer of arbitration to the United States, and that they were in daily expectation of a reply. Since that period, however, grave events had occurred; the proceedings of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, had been recognized by the Government of the United States, who had sent a vessel of war there (he would fain hope for the purpose of observation) and there was, by last accounts from America every prospect of an invasion of the Musquito territory, on the part of that power of which Gen. Walker was head and dictator, with the view of annexing it to Nicaragua, and the House would remember that this country was pledged to protect that territory from external invasion." Whether in the interval that had since elapsed any steps had been taken to press the Government of the United States for a reply." Lord Palmerston said, I am unable to give any definite answer to the question. I can only say that the American government have been made fully aware of the offer having been made on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and we have thought it necessary, as yet, to press for a reply. In the present state of things it would be inexpedient if the opinion of the Government is to be expressed, and I feel that the interests of the country, and the prospect of the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries, would be promoted by the continuance of that judicious forbearance which the House has hitherto shown. I hope that these discussions may terminated without any interruption to the peaceable relations between the two countries (Hear, hear.) Whatever cause there may be for collision, it is to be hoped that good sense on both sides, may prevent any unnecessary collision, but certainly a discussion in the House could not fail to be attended with injurious results. In regard to Mr. Crampton's dismissal, he said, after referring to the current rumours, we are not in possession of any official information of the subject.

THE EAST.

Dates from the Crimea of the 21st, and from Constantinople to the 28th, bring nothing important from either.

FRANCE.

The French papers are filled with accounts of a destructive inundation. At Lyons 500 houses were destroyed and 150 at Avignon. At the latest accounts the waters were subsiding. Ten million francs were voted by the Government for the relief of the sufferers, and Empress has opened a subscription list.

The Agricultural Show at Paris continues a great source of attraction.

The liabilities of M. Place, bankrupt director of the Credit Mobiliers estimated at eighteen millitons francs.

PORTUGAL.

The wine and potatoes crops seem likely to fail from to much rain.

SPAIN.

The fleet to be sent to Mexico is reported to number 11 ships, 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 4 steamers.

ITALY.

Paris despatches states that the notes presented by France and Austria to Neapolitan Government are nearly identical; no reforms positively indicated by name, but the general tone is urgent and pressing. Austria objects to foreign active interference, and hints that the present crisis has been planned by Sardinia, stating, however, that Austria has no desire to interfere with Sardinia's liberal institutions.

France, however, hints at an intervention, should any outbreak take place in Naples or Sicily.

BRITAIN.

In the British Parliament, Lord Clarendon has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conferences at Paris, and intimated his opinion that before the close of the session there might be a discussion upon the affairs of Italy, he added that he had reasons to believe that both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian territory.

The Peidmontese Chamber Deputies has presented General Marmora with an acre of valuable building land within the city of Turin.

M. Massini announces his intention of withdrawing altogether from politics, and emigrating as a private citizen to the United States.

GREECE.

The King of Greece has asked the Infanta of Spain, sister of the King in marriage, for the heir to the Greek throne; a favorable answer is given by Spain. King Otho is about to set out for Germany.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has been enjoying hospitalities of King of Prussia at Berlin.

RUSSIA.

Russia has made the following diplomatice appointments:—M. Buxberg, Ambassador at Berlin to Vienna, replaced at Berlin by Baron Brunow. Prince Dolgorouski, formerly minister of war to Paris, and Count Cherpowith, to London. Mr. F. Pinter will either succeed him at Brussells or German Diet."

The Central Committee of Polish democracy has published a protest against the terms in which the Czar has granted amnesty to Polish political exiles, they assert that in taking up arms for their national independence in 1830, they fulfilled a duty, not anything to be pardoned, and they could not accept the title of pardoned rebels.

Latest by telegraph from London to Liverpool, Piedmontese correspondent of the *Daily News*, June 7th.—Turin Friday.—It is stated that Count Cavour will set out on another journey to Paris. The situation of affairs is considered critical.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Constantinople May 30th Russia protests against admission of Stourza to the commission for rectifying the Bessarabian frontier.

The papers announce the death of Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The *Times* city article, Friday evening says; the statement of Lord Palmerston last evening that he had received intimation of the fact of Mr. Crampton having been required to leave Washington, disappointed the expectations excited by commercial letters received yesterday from New York, the English funds have been very steady to day, and have closed at slight advance.

In the Stock Exchange there is a good demand for money; in the discount market there is a fair supply, and in some instances one quarter to one half per cent, on the new loan falls due on Thursday, and as this will absorb one million, the applications at the Bank are likely to increase during next few days. *Times* has a leading article on the American question, but its object is chiefly to complain of those politicians in the United States, who through condemning the policy of President Pierce's cabinet, do not oppose it with sufficient energy.

The *Daily News* reflects upon the change which is taking place in public opinion in reverence to the difficulty with America.—There is still, it says an universal dislike to the idea of a war with America, but doubts are beginning to arise in the minds of many whether our executive department has not already been carried quite as far as prudence dictates, and whether President Pierce and his cabinet are not proceeding too far on their knowledge of our desire for peace.

MARKETS.

Cotton.—Fair lower, 6¾ sd.; Mobile, do.; Orleans, 7d.

Breadstuffs steady, with upward tendency.

Consols, 95¾.

Freights.—Rice and bale, to Boston 17s. 6d., to New York, 17s. 6d.

Timber.—Yellow Pine, 21cl. to 22cl.; red, 19cl. to 15.; Birch, 13cl. to 20cl.; Deals, 18 to 18 15s.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, May 20th, Prestage, Dundalk; Rectitude, Pearson; Fiat, Kewen, Bristol; Nightingale, Liverpool; 1st June, Cocking, Limerick; Ariel, Bellemey; King of Algerie, Thos. Calhoun, Liverpool; 5th Thomas Killian, Greenock; Minnehaha, Fallowfish.

Sailed 31st, Mary Kane from Londonderry.

Married.

On the 3d instant, in St. Edward's Church, Clementsport, N. S., by the Rev. W. Godfrey, Mr. Cory Odell, of St. John, to Miss Mary W., youngest daughter of the late James Delancy Harris, of the former place.

At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S., on Wednesday, 4th inst., by the Rev. Archeleacon Willis, L. E. VanBuskirk, Esq., M. D., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Handley, Esq., all of this parish.

Died.

On Saturday evening last, Elizabeth, relict of the late William Durant, Esq., aged 76 years.

On Friday morning Mr. Halcolmson, aged 36 years.

In Portland, 14th inst., after a lingering illness Mr. John Ross, in the 30th year of his age, leaving a young wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

At Portland, on Tuesday, evening last, of consumption, Mr. Frederick Smith, Dorchester, aged 36 years.

On Tuesday Mrs. Mary McElwee, aged 81 years, a native of County Donegal, Ireland.

At her father's residence, on the 8th inst., after a long illness of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Vanwart, of St. John, and daughter of Wm. Slipp, of Hampstead, Q. C.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—ARRIVED—

Sunday—Brigt Abby Ellen, Gilchrist, Savannah, 30—Cudlip & Snider, pitch pine timber.

Monday—Ship Yeoman, Calhun, Boston 5—J. & T. Vaughn, ballast.

Barque Tinos, Bennett, Bath, 3—S. Wiggins & Son.

Tuesday—Margaret A. Anderson, Boston, 3—G. Eaton, ballast.

Lewis Smith, grant, New York—G. & J. Salter, ass'd cargo.

Wednesday—Brigt Mecosta Haines, Darien—G. Eaton, ballast.

HALL & FAIRWEATHER

Have removed to their former stand, Brick Building, Nos. 7 and 8

SOUTH MARKET WHARF,

where they will keep constantly on hand Superfine Flour, Family Flour, Corn Meal, Corn, Rye Flour, Mess Pork, &c. &c.

St. John, N. B., April, 1856.

TAX NOTICE.

Queen's County.

THE following Persons (with the amounts set opposite their names) are assessed for the support of Roads in the Parish of Gagetown, which amount they are required to pay within one month from this date, to the Collector of Rates for said Parish, in compliance with the 18th section of the Act relating to Highways—

Estate of the late Hon. Thomas Gilbert,	2	5	0
Estate of the Hon. Hugh Johnston,	1	2	6
Hon. Thomas H. Peters,	1	10	0
Hon. Charles Harrison,	1	5	0
John Porter, Senr.	0	7	6
Estate late James Glass,	0	10	0
John Wishart, Esq.,	0	5	0
William Olive, Esquire,	0	7	6
Bradford G. Hewlett, Esq.	0	2	6
Gilbert Williams,	0	5	0
William Lamount,	0	5	0
John McCready,	0	2	6
Richard Graham, senr.	0	5	0
Birdsill Carpenter,	0	5	0
H. & H. Davis,	0	2	6
Edward London,	0	5	0
John Armstrong,	0	2	6
George W. Hoben, Esquire,	0	2	6

ARCHIBALD McALLISTER,
Collector of Rates for the Parish of Gagetown.
Gagetown, May 26, 1856.

Joshua Tallent,

IN returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has received for the last six years he has been in the BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, desires to inform them that he has enlarged his Establishment, and is now prepared to furnish all articles in his line particularly Waterproof BOOTS, at as low prices as can be found in the City, at his stand, Parish of Portland, near St. Luke's Church.

May, 1856.

To Farmers, Travellers & Citizens.

YOUNG'S HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT is kept open, as usual, with every comfort. Horses are properly attended to. The state of the market is daily furnished with the latest news; and every effort is made, as heretofore, to benefit. His Hotel is No. 15, *opposite* his former well received Establishment in Charlotte-street, and reference is respectfully asked of former visitors.

WM. YOUNG.

St. John, May 30.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ann Nice, late of Carleton, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of St. John, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those to whom the estate is indebted will present their claims for adjustment in three months from the present date.

HIRAM NICE, JAS. COLWELL, } *Executors*

The above named James Colwell is authorized to attend to the matters referred to in the above.

Carleton, May 30, 1856.

BEST English Plate Glass.—*Part in Bond.*—18 panes 17x42 inches; 40 panes 17x33 inches; 12 panes 22x42 inches; 6 panes 32x44 inches; 6 panes 32x41 inches; 2 panes 29x36 inches; 6 panes 24x36 inches; 2 panes 16x16 in. 3 panes 13x16 inches; 3 panes 12x24 inches. For sale by

JOHN KINNEAR,
June 13. Prince Wm. st.