THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The iron steamship Prince Albert arrived at Halifax early on Friday morning. She brought Galway dates to 27th ult. The news is not important, politically; but the agricultural and commercial intelligence is cheering. It is expected that the price of breadstuffs will be materially affected by the splendid weather prevailing throughout the British Islands, and on the continent of Europe. The Board of Trade Returns for the month of June, are considered satisfactory. Railway Share market reported very inactive, and very little business doing on the Stock Exchange. The absorption of the India markets continue unusually large, and the American markets show symptoms of revival. The statistics of imports and consumption are satisfactory. Funds declined ⅛ per cent. Baron Rothschild has taken the oaths (omitting the words "on the faith of a Christian,") and his seat in the House of Commons, amidst much cheering. Lord Malmesbury has stated that an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the traffic in slaves, under cover of the American flag and at the same time to avoid all cases of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation, and would, he believed, accomplish the desired effect. Lord Clarendon said that a series of instructions respecting the visitation of vessels had been drawn up sixteen years ago, with the consent of both the British and American governments, and if any cause of misunderstanding had lately arisen, it must (he thought) have been from non-observance of those regulations. Lord Carnarvon in moving the second reading of the government of New Caledonia bill, stated that the name of the colony would be altered, by royal pleasure, to British Columbia.

The Paris *Moniteur*, on the vineyards, says the greater portion of the vines which serve for common use are far from falling in price, and manifest a marked firmness; the grapes perfectly ripe, have been exposed in the markets, and a local journal says if the fine weather continues this will be as large a year as 1822, when new wine was drank Sep. 15. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* speaks of the continued symptoms of reviving animation in commerce. The present wheat harvest is regarded as the best among fair average crops in France, and as there remains in store a large portion of last year's stock, France will hardly find it necessary this year to import for her own consumption. The *Iberia*, a Madrid journal, says the naval division of Spain, had taken possession of some islands in the Gulf of Guinea, and the commander of the division had made himself governor of them. M. Emerat Dragolin, of the French Consulate at Jeddah, has received the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He states that the real object of the agitators was to take advantage of circumstances to murder the Christians, whose presence defiled the sacred ground of the Hadyazas, and to seize upon their property.

The Salerno prisoners have been finally sentenced—seven to death, others to various terms of imprisonment, and many have been set at liberty. The *Daily News* points out the main object of the naval works at Cherbourg, which are essential to France in peace as a harbor of refuge, as well as adapted to warlike purposes; but it cautions the country against those writers who discern a threat and an insult in every military and naval preparation of the French, when we ourselves are doing things of the same kind, as full of suspicion and menace, without exciting one jealous movement or remark from the French marine press. A great fire occurred 26th ult., at Acorn wharf, Rotherhithe, destroying several hundred pails of timber, occupying an area of upwards of two acres. The Queen and Prince Consort will leave England 10 inst., to visit the Prince and Princess of Prussia, crossing to Antwerp, thence to Potsdam, sleeping one night on the journey. Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, British Consul at Richmond, Virginia, is to be Consul at Venice, and Mr. Barber, late acting Vice Consul at Naples, succeeds him at Richmond; the latter appointment is worth £700 a year.

Hard Times in Canada.—Last week the Canadian government announced to Parliament that a general reduction of salaries had been resolved upon, commencing with those of the Ministers of the Crown, and extending to the body of government employees. The salaries of members of the Executive Council, which are now $6250 a year, are to be reduced to $5000, and those of the Solicitors General from $3750 to $3000. Ten per cent. is to be deducted from the salaries of public employees in the different departments of the government. The salary of the Governor General remains untouched. It is about $39,000 a year.

The Sebastopol Expedition.—It has been reported that the American divers at Sebastopol had abandoned the work of raising the sunken ships in that harbour, but recent accounts go to show that they have been very successful, and are prosecuting the work with energy and skill. A sixteen gun vessel has been raised whole, to test the capacity of the apparatus employed. She had over three hundred tons of mud in her hold and on her decks, beside all her rigging, iron tanks, pig iron, ballast, &c. She laid up the South Bay, and as the rains wash the steep banks that comprise the sides of the bay, the soil being quite alluvial, it constantly keeps the water in a riled state, depositing the sediment on the decks and in the hatches; this, however, is not the case in the main harbour, and they only tried this vessel to test the machinery before going to work at raising the heavier vessels. The party engaged on the work expect to raise the whole fleet this summer, taking up such vessels as are worth the cost of raising, and the others will be broken up by means of submarine explosions.

Screw-Propeller Striking a Whale.—The Rev. B. Jenkins, writing from Shanghai, China, to the *Southern Christian Advocate* of Charleston, South Carolina, states that—"A remarkable occurrence took place when her majesty's screw steam gun-vessel Nimrod was proceeding, under steam, for the entrance of the river Min, on the 16th April. When about four miles outside Sharp Peak, a violent concussion was experienced by all on board, as if the ship had struck the ground, but knowing from the position such could not be the case, the real cause was evidenced on looking astern, on their discovering a large whale, severed nearly in two, blowing convulsively, and bleeding so profusely as to redden the water all around. The whale had doubtless been struck with much violence by the screw-propeller, and indeed the engines were brought to a momentary stand-still by the shock. Unusual and unlikely as this may appear, it is, nevertheless, a fact."

Frazer River.—The vessels which ascend Frazer River to within a mile of Fort Hope, on weighing anchor, find enough gold in the mud attached to the flukes to pay handsome wages.

The Hoop Business.—The Bangor *Whig* says the Penobscot Indians are now doing a large business in manufacturing hoops for ladies' dresses out of basket stuff. The red ladies have also adopted the fashion in its greatest amplitude.

A Wild Country.—Some of the telegraph stations in Newfoundland are twenty miles from any habitable place, and the operatives live in a state of original simplicity. They are well posted, however, in the news of the day, and know all about prices in the cotton market.

A misunderstanding is reported between Austria and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

From the St. John Witness.

John Macgregor, Esquire, Honorary Secretary of the Protestant Alliance, and an active member of several other religious Societies in London, arrived in this city on Saturday. On Monday evening he attended a special meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society, called for the purpose of welcoming him to the city, and presented the following introductory letter from the Parent Society in the Metropolis:—

Church of England Young Men's Society,
169 Fleet Street, London, E. C., 15th July, 1858.

To the members of the Church of England Young Men's Society, in St, John, New Brunswick, and in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Dear Friends and Brothers,—

We are glad to avail ourselves of the coming amongst you of a much esteemed member of our Committee, Mr. John Macgregor, to send you a few words of Christian sympathy and brotherly love. We are widely separated from each other in body, but we believe are animated by one and the same Spirit, to believe in the name of one Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, whose we desire to be and whom we endeavor to serve; and although the land of our birth and the scenes of our daily life may be different yet we have a good hope that we are alike looking forward to admission into one heavenly and eternal country, where all disadvantages of distance and differences of race and languages shall be swallowed up in a unity of happiness, glory and intercourse. We rejoice to think that we are bound to you, and you to us by a common bond of interest, in attachment to what we believe to be the purest and most scriptural ecclesiastical system—being members of the reformed Church of England and Ireland; and also in our allegiance to our beloved and honoured sovereign, Queen Victoria. With these common prospects, and remembering that we share not only in your joys and interests, but in your afflictions and trials, while we are far distant from you, we are nevertheless rejoiced to learn from some of yourselves, whom we have had the pleasure of seeing, of our brethren going forward in their spiritual course. We rejoice to hear of a spirit of grace and supplication largely diffused and of a new and lively interest in the increase and extension of Christ's Church. We rejoice to hear that God has been pleased to make the Young Mens' Societies peculiar sources of blessing to the different communities, and through them to influence classes of persons seldom reached by the ordinary means of grace. You will also rejoice in knowing that the cause of God is not standing still in the highly favoured land of England, that our Young Mens' Institutions are increasing in number and usefulness. Great efforts have been made for bringing the Gospel within the hearing of the vast masses of working people, and in the efforts for this purpose our Young Mens' Societies have borne a considerable part. We believe these efforts have been blessed, and we shall be encouraged to go forward, putting our trust in the willingness and good pleasure of our God to hear the united supplications of a praying people. That the Lord of all blessing will continue to pour forth upon us increased fulness of His Spirit, converting souls from sin and error, and making those who profess themselves Christians to live in the world as bright and shining lights to His glory, is the prayer of

Your brothers in faith, hope and love,
The Members of the Church of England Young Mens' Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

A. B. Suter, M. A., Hon. Secretary.
C. E. Norton, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Macgregor then addressed the Society for upwards of an hour and a half, describing in considerable detail, the operations of the Young Mens' Society, the Protestant Alliance, the Pure Literature Society, the Ragged School Shoe Black Society, and the Open Air Mission. He confined himself to these Societies as their proceedings are less known in this Province, and as he is more immediately connected with them. We regret our inability to give anything more than an outline of the instructive information he imparted. We rejoiced exceedingly, in common with every one present, to hear of the wonderful things which God had wrought in the great metropolis of the empire, and we thanked God that He had given his servants there grace and strength to labour in so noble a cause. We also, we trust, gained additional courage from Mr. Macgregor's fervent zeal, and resolved anew to dedicate our best powers to God's holy and happy service.

The Church of England Young Mens' Society of London has been established for thirteen years, and it is now in a highly prosperous condition. It has fifteen hundred members enrolled in its ranks, who are zealously engaged in advancing the kingdom of God within and around them. There are also numerous kindred institutions throughout England, embracing large numbers of young men, and the results altogether are extremely encouraging.

The Protestant Alliance recently celebrated its seventh anniversary. It is designed to watch, expose, and resist the movements of Popery, and Mr. Macgregor mentioned several instances in which its labours have been successful. Persecuted Protestants in foreign lands have been aided and rescued, and the violence of the Papist authorities has been abated by a knowledge of the fact, that full publicity would be given to their acts. The Society publishes a monthly letter, in which its efforts are recorded.

The Pure Literature Society has been only recently formed. It is a most important association, and has already accomplished a vast amount of good. The Earl of Shaftesbury is President of it, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of its Vice-Presidents. Its grand object is to secure the circulation of good cheap illustrated periodicals in shops, schools, reading rooms, hospitals, factories, workhouses, mines, &c. It has, by the aid of a number of earnest Christians, prepared a catalogue of 1000 volumes of books which it recommends, and as it has no pecuniary interest in the sale of any work, thousands gladly avail themselves of its labours.

We were glad to see a large number of the members of the Society present on this occasion.—[We would be glad to give Mr. Macgregor a welcome in this Island, should he be pleased to visit us.]—Ed., Pro.

The question as to the locality of the seat of Government in Canada is a very difficult one to settle. A resolution was recently carried in the House of Assembly, that "Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of Government for the Province," whereupon ministers resigned, as they felt pledged to carry out the decision of the Queen on the subject. The new ministry is composed as follows:—Premier and Inspector General, George Brown: Attorney General, Canada West, Hon. J. S. M'Donald; Attorney General, Canada East, Hon. Mr. Drummond.

Lady Bulwer Lytton, the wife of the present Colonial Secretary, has been sent to a lunatic asylum. The journals contain lengthy accounts of the manner in which she was deprived of her liberty, and the affair has excited considerable sympathy on her behalf. A meeting was held in the town of Taunton, where her ladyship had been residing, for the purpose of forcing such an enquiry into her mental condition, as should satisfy the public of her unfitness to be at liberty. The meeting was numerously attended, and after a protracted discussion of the subject, the following resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to carry them out:—

1. That the removal of Lady Bulwer Lytton to a lunatic asylum or other place of confinement, and the circumstances under which she is said to have been incarcerated therein, call for a public expression of alarm for the rights and liberties of the subject, and particularly of distrust of the treatment to which her ladyship is said to have been subject.

2. That a committee be now appointed to watch the result of the extraordinary measures reported to have been adopted in Lady Bulwer Lytton's case, to the end that the public mind may be satisfied, through their report, that in her ladyship's case justice is being done.

The *Times* of the 14th says—We are requested to state, upon the best authority, that all matters in reference to this lady, about whom certain statements have appeared in the public journals, are in process of being amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The English papers by the last mail contain the obituary notice of Lady Falkland, who departed this life at the age of 55 years.

It is understood that Sir Allan McNab of Canada, is to be the first Governor created under the new Caledonia Bill for that colony.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that Canadian engineers have been making surveys within a few days, for a tubular bridge across the Niagara at that place. The surveys are made for the proposed Southern railroad through Canada.

Colonel Ord, of the Royal Engineers, has been placed in temporary command of the forces in Canada, in the absence of Sir William Eyre.

India Shawls.—At the last monthly sale by auction of India shawls, at London, the number of purchasers were as follows: 15 French, 3 English, 3 Americans, 2 Belgians, 1 Russian, and 1 German. The stock consisted of 6000 pieces, of which there were only 1800 veritable cashmere shawls. The remainder consisted of Indian tissues of the value of five to eight dollars; it is only in England that these common scarfs find wearers. The sale brought almost the sum of $8,000,000. The French buyers' proportion was three millions. As four of the principal shops of Paris have their agents in Lahor and thus receive directly their goods from India, it is clearly proved that France possesses almost a monopoly in these articles of luxury. There is scarcely a French lady, even of very moderate fortune, who does not possess one or more India shawls.

Pitcairn's Island.—Captain Diman reports that he recently landed upon the island, and found it entirely deserted of human beings. Goats and fowls, left by the Pitcairners on their departure for Norfolk Island, were running wild. Houses were going to decay, and gardens were grown over with weeds.

Russian Literature.—Speaking of Russia, we are reminded of a statement we have seen to the effect that the present Emperor has not only reconstituted the Russian Bible Society, which was suspended under Nicholas, but that he has made a donation of 25,000 roubles ($20,000), and has promised an annual subscription of 10,000 roubles ($8000). The consequence of this patronage is extraordinary activity, and a new edition of 30,000 New Testaments in Finnish and Esthonian has just been printed, while religious tracts and books are circulated in immense numbers. We hope this fact will satisfy those who wish to know how far the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the vulgar tongues is permissible under the Russian rule. It is not Bibles alone which the subjects of this great empire seek after. We observe that in Finland there are now published eighteen newspapers, ten of which are Finnish, and eight Swedish; not one appears there in Russia.—*Clerical Journal.*

Education in Piedmont.—Daniel Cernazzoni, a rich landholder of Udine, in the Venetian territory, died on the 22d of June last, and by his will, dated the 10th of June previous, ordered all his estates to be sold, and the amount remitted to Count Cavour, for the distinct purpose of national and patriot education in Piedmont. Having four brothers all independent, and no children, he thought he could make no better use of his inheritance. This bequest has been referred to Vienna, and it remains to be seen whether the decree of arbitrary power shall regulate the testamentary wishes of a man in full possession of his faculties, and subject to no improper influence.

An Extraordinary Time-piece.—There is now in the possession of and manufactured by Mr. Collings, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenious piece of mechanism—an eight day clock, with dead beat escapement maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes in twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go around as follows:—One, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year.

Tractarian Schemes.—The Puseyites are becoming desperate since the recent meeting at St. James's Hall, London, and we find the correspondents of their organ, the *Union*, brimfull of suggestions as to the future. One of them wishes to get up an association "to compile a little series of the lives of some of the chief saints of the Roman branch of the Holy church;" of course to show, by such biographies, that the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches can be united, but, as others will think, to remove the hinderances to such a union out of the way. Another writer suggests the formation of a new "Church union, to be formed of the clergy"—of course their names would not be published—"to defend their curates by law, and to stop the tyrannical proceedings of the Bishop of London.

The Tablet, Romanist Organ.—A circular has just been issued to the supporters of the *Tablet*, signed by one of the proprietors, "E. Ryley, 26 Poultry, London," and dated 19th June, announcing that it is impossible to carry on that paper without some assistance, stating that the circulation has fallen off from 5200 to 2000, and that it entails a positive loss of $1250 per annum. The circular concludes with this announcement, "We shall not continue to publish the paper at our own risk after the 1st August next, nor shall we endeavour to prevail on our friends to continue it in Dublin, where we believe that existing circumstances will operate against a fair chance of commercial success." Truly such an announcement speaks volumes as to the decay of Popery in Ireland.

Losses at Cairo.—The losses by the flood at Cairo seem to have been much exaggerated. The whole loss, it is said, will be inside of $60,000. The Illinois Central Railroad can make all repairs for $7000. The loss to the citizens in furniture, buildings, and stocks, will not exceed $50,000. The water rose above low water-mark forty-seven feet, which is two feet higher than ever before known by those who have lived in the vicinity.

Hair-breadth Escape of Sir Colin Campbell.—Extract from the private letter of an officer, dated Bareilly, 25th May: "After the taking of Bareilly, Sir Colin Campbell himself went down with a small force, but only played at long bowls as usual. The old man nearly got his head taken off by a round shot. A poor gunner had his head carried off by a ball which shaved Sir Colin's."

A New Cosmetic.—One of the serials of the day gives currency to a mode of preparing a new cosmetic. A quantity of hay is boiled in coppers, of sufficient strength to be the colour of strong tea, and allowed to get quite cold. This infusion is represented to be a greater purifier than any soap. As a foot-bath, it is described as most refreshing and exhilarating.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly's Marriage.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly has just scandalised the fashionable world by avowing his marriage some time ago with his dairy-maid. The fact has been concealed until further concealment was impossible, the lady having presented him with a son and heir, to the intense disgust of his only child by his first marriage—a daughter—who is herself married, and has a family. The Attorney General is in his sixty-second year.—*Patriot.*

No Accounting for Taste.—An accomplished and beautiful young Englishwoman—Miss Emmeline Southall—has fallen in love and recently married Juan Fernandez, the celebrated bull-fighter at Madrid. The strength and agility of the Spaniard may be imagined from the fact that he frequently tired out the fiercest bull by vaulting on his back, and remained so firmly fixed that the infuriated animal, finding every effort to dislodge him in vain, would at length fall exhausted beneath his herculean rider—a sight that obtained more applause for Fernandez than the death of half a dozen bulls by the weapon of the stoutest Spaniard. The happy pair have recently arrived in London, and are now settled in Belgravia, where a splendid mansion was purchased to receive them by the father of the lady.

GOLD DIGGINGS AT FRASER RIVER.

The discovery of the new gold diggings on Fraser River has led to the introduction into Parliament of a bill, for the temporary government of New-Caledonia. This new province, which embraces an extent of some 200,000 square miles, was described in the speech of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Minister, introducing the bill, in rather glowing colors—colors to which we are inclined to suspect fancy contributes quite as much as matter of fact. It is represented as possessing valuable fisheries, abounding in timber fit for maritime purposes, and well supplied with bituminous coal, not to mention the gold. This gold discovery it appears, was first reported to the Colonial Office in a dispatch dated April 16. 1856, and based on a report made to the Governor of Vancouver's Island by a clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Colville on the Upper Columbia. Subsequent accounts in 1857 varied as to the quantity of gold obtained, but confirmed the opinion of the richness of the mines, especially about the junction of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, which takes place about a hundred and fifty miles from the coast. In writing at the close of the year, the Governor excused the small quantity of gold yet obtained as owing to the want of skill and tools on the part of the Indians who were as yet the only diggers, and who had a great antipathy to allowing the Americans to enter their country. Considering the great influx of emigrants from California and Oregon now taking place, collisions would be very likely to occur. The Governor of Vancouver's Island had issued a proclamation on the 28th of December, 1857, declaring the rights of the Crown in the gold, prohibiting anybody from digging without license, and establishing the fee to be paid at ten shillings sterling, raised a day or two after to twenty shillings. It admitted, however, that the Governor of Vancouver's Island having no legal power on the mainland, had no authority to issue this proclamation, and hence the greater necessity for legislation in the premises. The bill empowers the Crown to make laws for the colony for the period of five years by orders in Council, with the idea that by the end of that period the colony may be in a condition to be invested with the power of local self-government. Vancouver's Island, which has already a local Legislature, it is proposed, at least for the present, to continue as a separate colony—though the bill vests in the Crown the power of uniting them should it be judged best. This island is referred to as destined to become the great naval British station on the Pacific Coast of America and to compete with California for the traffic of China, the Indian Archipelago and Australia. There is, however, nothing in the bill to prevent the Governor of Vancouver's Island from being appointed also Governor of New-Caledonia, should that be thought the best arrangement for preserving peace between the Indians and the gold diggers, the first and most pressing object in the administration of this new colony. It is not the intention of the Government to renew, either as to Vancouver's Island or this new colony, the monopoly of trade now possessed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and which expires in May of the next year.

Mr. Roebuck thought merely to establish a Government would not meet the exigencies of the case. With such a population as New-Caledonia was likely to have, a Governor, without an armed force, would have no power to maintain his authority or to preserve the peace. With a population of this sort, a militia, if it were created, would be more likely to employ its arms against law than in support of it. To the bill as introduced by the Government, however, no opposition was made; and it may be conjectured from what dropped in the debate that the intention is to appoint Mr. Douglass, who is, at all the same time, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and Governor of Vancouver's Island, the Governor also of this new colony.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton mentioned in his speech that Mr. Cunard had already made proposals for a line of steam vessels, for letters, goods and passengers, to communicate between Liverpool and New-Caledonia, via Panama, in thirty five days. He also expressed his faith that within the lifetime of many of his hearers, the Atlantic and Pacific would be united by a line of railroad. At the same time, he admitted that the value of the gold diggings was yet a question to be settled. California, within eight months after the discovery of her gold, had supplied a hundred and fifty thousand ounces. The whole amount yet obtained from New-Caledonia did not exceed a thousand ounces. The very last dispatch of Gov. Douglass express his apprehensions of what might happen should the diggings prove unremunerative, and the miners be reduced to distress for provisions; and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton admitted that it was a terrible picture, that of thousands rushing, under the influence of avarice and hope, to this new El Dorado, and finding not wealth but disappointment and destitution, provisions scanty and dear, and the gold not only small in amount but guarded also by flooded rivers and angry and jealous Indians.

The latest advices from China show that the scheme of occupying Canton by European troops and governing it at the same time by means of Chinese officials is not unattended with embarrassments. Mr. Parkes, the British Consul, and the other European Commissioners, have found it necessary to put their Chinese officials under arrest, in order to keep them from running away. They had been plotting with their countrymen out side the city to that end, and their arrangements are said to have been so far advanced that had their arrest been delayed for half an hour they would have been out of the city. After having been kept under arrest for several days they were finally suffered to go at large, not, however, without a guard to look after them. But even while under arrest they were not superceded in their respective offices, which they were required to go on discharging the same as ever. Meanwhile the English military commander, Gen. Van Straubenzee, is kept full of anxiety and alarm as to the safety of his garrison, new rumors being constantly set on foot among the Chinese as to outside attacks. But while the General watches the movements of the Chinese with anxiety and suspicion, they are no less wide awake on their part, as was evinced by the recent withdrawal from the city of a large number of Chinese merchants and shopkeepers with their goods and merchandise, some new regulations about closing the city gates having been constructed by them as indicative of intended hostilities. In this state of things it is not wonderful that trade should be at a stand-still, both Europeans and Chinese looking anxiously to the result of the movement northward by the fleets and diplomatists.

Keeping Cool.—The *Scientific American* recommends that, in order to preserve the system in a cool and healthy state during the extreme hot weather of summer, the diet should consist as much as possible of fruits, vegetables, and farinaceous food, and the lighter kinds of meats. The fruit should be perfectly ripe and fresh from the parent stem, and should be eaten in the earlier and middle part of the day. Its nutritive properties are not very great, but it serves to neutralize the acids in the stomach, and acts as a general corrective to the system.

Uses of the Steam Fire Engine.—In St. Louis, Missouri, they have been using the steam fire engines as street-cleaners. The levee was covered with mud deposited by the flood. On Monday last the engines were put to work washing it off, which they did effectually. The Republican says:—A saving of five thousand dollars at least will be effected by the operation, and the health of the city promoted by it. We think, moreover, that these machines may well be called into requisition hereafter, to clean the streets in which sewers have been provided, at a saving of a good many thousand of dollars per annum. The experiment should, at all events be tried.

A Relic of Mungo Park.—A relic of Mungo Park's travels in Africa has been discovered by Lieutenant Glover, of Baikie's West Coast Expedition. The incident is thus related by the *Cape Literary Magazine*:—"Lieutenant Glover, one of the officers under the command of Captain Baikie, has stumbled upon a valuable relic of Mungo Park, and has, of course, secured it. Passing through a native village near the scene of Park's melancholy death, an old man accosted the lieutenant, and showed him a book which had for years been in his possession. It was a volume of logarithms, with Mungo Park's name, and autographic notes and memoranda. The possessor offered it to Mr. Glover for 200,000 cowries. Inestimable as the prize was, the price demanded was enormous, and it was impossible to pay it. After some consideration the lieutenant took from his pocket a clasp knife, and asked the native what he thought of that. This was too tempting a bait to be refused, the native joyfully took the knife, and the lieutenant still more joyfully secured his valuable memento of the distinguished African traveller."

The Prohibitory Liquor Law went into operation in the State of Maine on Thursday last.

CANADA.

The steamer *Victoria* arrived at Pictou on Thursday, from Quebec, instead of the *Lady Head*, that boat having laid up to clean boilers and engines. The regularity with which these boats perform their trips is remarkable, the Lady on her three last trips, not varying ten minutes from her hour of arrival here, and the Victoria this morning being about forty minutes behind the time of her sister boat. From papers received by her we learn that the Canadian ministry, after having been once outvoted on the question of laying a tax on shipping entering the St. Lawrence were again defeated on the seat of government question, on the 28th ult., and had resigned. On the 27th Attorney General McDonald informed the House of the decision of himself and colleagues in the following terms:

"In consequence of the action of the House on the previous night, the Government deemed it their duty to tender their resignation to His Excellency. Those resignations had been accepted, and the Members of the Ministry now only held office until their successors were appointed.—The Government considered that, with respect to the Seat of Government the Law of the Land was that Her Majesty having exercised her prerogative, at the request of the Colonial Legislature, the Government had but one course to take, namely, to carry out the law as it stood. No Government in a similar position could avoid the like course. The vote of the House on the motion of the Hon. Member for Berthier was, that the law should not be carried out. It was moreover a bare statement that the prerogative of Her Majesty, exerised at the request of the Legislature, had been unwisely exercised; that, in short, she had chosen the wrong place. It did not even ask her to reconsider the choice; it did not so much as assign a reason, why that choice was erroneous. It simply said in a manner, which was an act of discourtesy and rudeness towards Her Majesty, that Her Majesty was wrong.

Besides there was another consideration; the House had declared that the decision should not be carried out, so that their future course should be guided by that vote. The law had declared that Ottawa was to be the Seat of Government. The House declared differently. They should then either commit a breach of the law, or go against the unmistakable majority of the House, 14 he believed. They considered the usefulness of the government would have been much impaired; and they were the more inclined to take the course which they had determined, because many honorable members, who usually supported the government, acted differently, and took a view strongly in opposition to Her Majesty's selection, although no other place more fit to be the Seat of Government was pointed out. They had, therefore, no other course left, but to resign."

Mr. George Brown, member for Toronto, and leader of the opposition, had been sent for by His Excellency the Governor General, and it was said was making some progress in forming a ministry. It is doubtful, however, if he will succeed in maintaining his position. The Lower Canadian element is at present too powerful to allow any man of such decidedly Protestant principles as Mr. Brown a hope of success.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

Arrival of Sir George Simpson.—On Saturday last Sir George Simpson arrived from Norway House and Red River. He states that the settlement is quiet, though, at the same time, there is some excitement with regard to the plans of the Government. He confirms the reports of gold discoveries at Frazer River, &c. Sir George Simpson says, that there is great apprehensions, from the ravages of the grass-hoppers, that there will be a scarcity of provisions at Red River, which may lead to the abandonment of the settlement. The grass-hopper plague was expected last year, and announced as likely to be ruinous to the settlements, by the scientific gentlemen sent to the country by the Canadian Government.—*Montreal Herald.*

The statue of General Sir H. Havelock, to be erected in in Trafalgar Square, will be executed by Behnes, who is already at work on the model, copying the likeness chiefly from a potographic portrait taken a few weeks only before the relief of Lucknow.

The greatest activity prevails in Chatham garrison in order that the next contingent of reinforcements who are to embark for India may be acquainted with the use of the Enfield rifle previously to their embarking, and about 500 men belonging to the three battalions are being daily instructed in the use of the rifle by the several qualified instructors of musketry.

Death of Another Admiral.—The death of Rear-Admiral G. F. Ryves, C. B., took place at his residence, Berkeley-lodge, Bryanstone, on Friday se'nnight.

The Chicago *Democrat* says—"We have to-day in store in this city, a million of bushels of wheat, and this, too, right in the face of an incoming crop."

The Fredericton *Reporter* says—the luxurious growth of the crops in the vicinity of Fredericton is equal to that of the most favored years.

The Montreal *Advertiser* thinks that the celebration of American Independence has cost more loss of life and limb than the contest which established it.

There are said to be one thousand men at work upon St. Andrew's Railroad. On the St. John and Shediac line there are about two thousand.—*News.*

There was an interesting debate in the House of Lords on the Jeddah massacre, in the course of which the Earl of Malmesbury said that all necessary steps had been taken to demand immediate redress from Turkey, but there was no intention of occupying Mecca.

The attempt to raise funds for the completion of the steamship Great Eastern has failed, and it is now proposed to raise a new company to purchase her.

A scythe some fifteen inches shorter than those previously in use, has lately been adopted by many of the English farmers, which is said to effect a saving of one third the usual amount of labor.

A Crystal Palace in Toronto.—The citizens are now erecting a crystal palace, for the Provincial Agricultural Fair, next autumn. The grounds for the building were given by the government, and the city of Toronto has voted £5000 towards its cost. Other municipalities are expected to supply any further funds that may be required to complete it. The cast iron girders have all been erected, and part of the roof is put up, and the tin work progressing satisfactorily, causing the contractors to be sanguine that the Palace will be finished before September 1st, the day on which the contract term expires. The inauguration ceremonies took place last week. The Mayor and other officials and Mr. VonKoughnet, Minister of Agriculture, were present at the ceremony, and made speeches.—The latter said that, with the exceptions of glass and tin, all the materials used in the building would be produced by Canadian workmen.

New Use for the Photograph.—Speaking of the photographic copy of the Declaration of Independence taken upon a surface no larger than a pin's head, and which can be read with a powerful microscope, the Salem *Gazette* says:—"When such success in reducing the size of documents and likenesses has been attained by the photographic art, it is easy to imagine what might be accomplished in time of war, by the use of the microscope. The most important official document could be contained in an ordinary vest button and worn with impunity by a spy in an enemy's camp, or by a traitor eager to injure an active army of his own country."

Worth Trying.—Mr. A. F. Snow, of Brunswick, Maine, says that a few applications of castor oil will kill any kind of warts, on man or beast, without soreness.

Consumption, the great scourage by which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. Wistar's Cherry Balsam has cured hundreds within a few years.