From the Colonist.

General Williams.

Our columns are enriched this morning by some interesting extracts from a letter written by General Williams to his distinguished fellow-countryman in this city, the Hon. J. W. Johnston, which we are certain will be perused with intense interest by our readers generally throughout the Province. We only regret that at the same time we are informed that for some months, at least, our countrymen will not be favored with the opportunity for welcoming the "Hero of Kars" to the shores of his native land. It is particularly worthy of notice that the letter from which the extracts are made was received by Mr. Johnston, at Pictou, on the 6th of June, twenty-three days after it was written at St. Petersburg in Russia!

HALIFAX, 29th July, 1856.

MR. GRANT,

Sir,—Allow me through the *Colonist* to correct a mistake as regards General Williams' expected visit. By the last mail he requested me to contradict the report that he had obtained leave of absence, and would immediately visit this country. This he says is not the case. The command at Woolwich, which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on him, and which imposed duties that required his immediate attention in consequence of the return of the Crimean Army, made it impossible for him to leave England. He concludes with the hope, that next year may afford him the happiness of revisiting his friends here. As the pleasure we anticipated of soon meeting our esteemed countryman is thus postponed, it will not be inappropriate for me to make public his feelings on hearing of the acknowledgement redered to his eminent services by the Legislature of his native country at its last session.

In a letter dated at St. Petersburg, May 14th, he writes to me:

"Baron Plessen, the Danish Minister, called yesterday, and gave me the packet containing your kind and acceptable letter of the 27th of March, together with the Gazette which gives the resolutions of the House of Assembly *a propos* to the sword which it has done me the honor to vote.

"Although I believe my friends in England and America have frequently written to me since they heard of my captivity, yet yours is the only letter which has reached me. When the fitting moment arrives, I will endeavour to express my feelings on this occasion, but those who moved and seconded the resolution need not, I am sure, be told the nature of those feelings, nor that I would willingly endure greater trials for a tithe of those flattering and encouraging words uttered on that occasion.

"You will be glad to hear of the flattering reception I have met with in all parts of this vast Empire through which I have passed, first as a prisoner, and more recently as a guest. I got here just in time to see the grand review of 50,000 of the Guards—day before yesterday.—Before it began, I was presented to the Emperor at the palace, and being mounted on one of his Majesty's horses, followed him with his staff. When the troops were about to pass the Empress, who received the military honors of the day, his Majesty called me to the front, presented me to the Empress, and kept me by his side, and explained the nature and history of each of the corps as it went by. I will not repeat all he said to me on the defence of Kars, nor the still more flattering words addressed to me by the Grand Duke Constantine, supposed to represent the Old Russian Party. I scrawl these lines surrounded by visitors."

I am, Your obedient servant,
J. W. JOHNSTON.

Missionary.

From the Wesleyan Missionary Notices, June 25th.

India.

The following letter from the Rev. Joseph Morris contains interesting particulars of Missionary labours among the dense heathen population of the city of Mysore, and its vicinity, and especially deserves attention as describing the excitement awakened upon the subject of female education, a sign of the times which every friend of India must hail with joyous expectation:—

MYSORE, April 8th, 1856.

You will have heard from Mr. Hoole, to whom I wrote in November last, of the very heavy domestic afflictions which had just then befallen me. As I had not at that time been long in Mysore, and was unable then to give you any account of the work of the station, I wish now to note for your information the way in which our time is occupied, the agencies we employ, and the means by which we seek, in dependence on the aid and blessing of our Great Master, to accomplish the all-important objects of our Mission,—the instruction of this people, and their conversion to the faith of Christ.

Mr. Hardey and myself returned from the District-Meeting towards the end of January, and I am glad to say that we have since then been joined by Mr. Pordige, who reached this station safely a few weeks ago. He has been sent to us for this year chiefly because of the greater facilities he will have here for acquiring a knowledge of the Canarese. To this work he has diligently set himself, and also takes our place on two days of the week in the English Institution, and thereby enables us to give those days to the Canarese preaching, in addition to the time we had before allotted to this part of our work.

STREET-PREACHING.

Street-preaching brings us into direct contact with almost all classes of Hindu society; and while the company of the Preachers in India is so small, this must be our principle means of making known the "story of the cross" among the masses. The city of Mysore has been, in former years, favoured with the labours of earnest and efficient Preachers of the Gospel in Canarese; but owing to the relinquishment of the station by the London Missionary Society, and its partial abandonment by our own, even when we have had a man stationed here of late years, his time has been necessarily a great deal diverted from this work. We are determined, therefore, this year, if spared, to carry the Gospel into every part of this large city and the surrounding villages and towns as far as we can. And as we have happily three men here now, instead of one only, we spend five mornings in the week in this way, leaving Saturday morning at liberty for the examination of the several classes in the English school.

Of the interest and excitement that street-preaching produces in our own minds, and sometimes most unmistakably also among our hearers, it would be impossible to give you an adequate impression, except by a detailed account of each morning's labour. We are frequently kept in the pettah in earnest discussion on religious matters, till ten o'clock. This happens chiefly when we go to those parts inhabited by Brahmins, of whom there are said to be upwards of ten thousand in the city alone. We have remarked, however, among all classes, what we think to be a much more attentive and enquiring spirit. To this, exceptions, nevertheless, very often occur, and we are sometimes interrupted by "lewd fellows of the basest sort," who are occasionally instigated by the Brahmins. This was the case the other morning in the *Agra-hara* (a part of the residence given for the exclusive residence of the Brahmins); Mr. Pordige and myself had taken our stand under the shade of a tree. While preaching, I observed a man, whose face proclaimed him "a bold, bad man," in close conversation with a knot of Brahmins. He soon came into the front ranks, and called out, "Have you seen God? If you will show us God, we will believe what you say about Jesus Christ." I said, "What is the object of your question? Do you mean to deny the existence of God? Have you seen the Governor-General of India?" He said, "No." "But,' I said, "you do not deny that this country has a Governor-General." All, of course, said there was such a person. After adducing many proofs from creation, of the wisdom and goodness of our One Supreme, I referred to the *Bhagavat Geeta*, or "Dialogues of Krishna and Arjoon," in which the existence of one God, "Great," "Invincible," "Without beginning or end," "Creator and Ruler of the World," "Almighty," "All-wise," "Everywhere present," &c., &c., is taught. I also told him that this was the teaching of our Holy Bible, or Shaster; and that this blessed book, moreover, teaches that God is a Spirit, whom no man hath seen, or can see, and that no sinners will see God, except in the person of Jesus Christ, as their awful judge in the last day. The disturber returned to the little coterie of Brahmins, whence he came. I had not, however, proceeded far before he again made his appearance in the front, about to seek to puzzle the Padre further. I appealed to the people, and said, "This is not a fair mode of procedure; I have answered this man once; he desires only to interrupt. You know our custom is to answer questions when the discourse is finished. I shall answer him no more. If you will appoint a respectable man to propose reasonable questions, after I have done, I will answer them as well as I can." The man went away, and I ended what I had to say without further interruption. It is only by firmness in this way, and adherence to the proper laws of debate, that we can, against such oppressors, secure opportunity for a quiet and full statement of the great message of salvation. This is what we are most anxious to do, as we cannot tell in a large mixed multitude into what good ground the good seed may fall; we are careful, therefore, to give no time to discussion, till we have well sown the seed. We always, however, encourage inquiry at the right time, inasmuch as we find that the questions proposed often lead to an enlarged and fuller statement of the truth, and thereby further our object. I had a little discussion afterwards with some of the Brahmins, and gave one a tract on "True Atonement," for which he begged very earnestly. He promised to read it carefully, and come to my house and tell me from memory all that it contained. I mention the earnest begging of this man for the tract, because the Bangalore Tract Society has introduced the system of the *sale* of tracts; several Missionaries of experience have found that those given away were not aways taken care of.—We give, therefore, only in special cases, and send persons abroad as colporteurs, for the purpose of selling them and the scriptures at merely nominal prices. Of what has been done here in this way I will speak afterwards.

Of "lewd fellows," of the sort mentioned above, there is indeed no lack in Mysore. This place, from the great preponderance of native influence, is not only a stronghold for Hindu prejudice and superstition, but also, I fear, a hot-bed for Hindu vices and abominations. So that while the doctrine of the cross of Christ may be a stumbling-block to some, the morality which we preach, as taught in the New Testament, is the barrier that separates the mass from us. It is not more against Hiduism, as a system, than against gross immorality and vice, that we have to contend. And here, where Satan's kingdom is, we see (as in ancient Greece and Rome) the subtlety of the great adversary of man, in interweaving practices grossly demoralizing and impure with the holiest rites of a false religion.—Pray for us, that gracious influence from above attend the mighty word of salvation which we preach; and then, when the Hindus renounce their idolatry and their atheism, (which, as in other lands, are found side by side,) and become the subjects of converting grace, morality, social happiness, and innumerable blessings will follow. In men of better character, however, we often see the fruit of the labour of former years, and are thereby encouraged. This morning, Mr. Hardey and I went to a village to preach, and on our return, in a populous port of the pettah, saw a number of Brahmans and others collected. We were tempted to stay and preach again.—Mr. Hardy preached, and in the discussion which followed, a Brahman gave us an admirable synopsis of one of our best Canarese tracts, which he had read a long time ago; and we have many such proof, that may who appear so bigoted, have a large amount of acquaintance with Christian doctrine; and others have a love of the truth, which would manifest itself outwardly were they not so chained and bound by the fear of isolation and estrangement from their caste and people.

EDUCATIONAL OPERATIONS.

The *Native Educational Institution* has the next share of our time and attention. The building you are aware, was erected by funds, to which the natives of this place gave about £200. This was certainly a remarkable instance of liberality for Hindus; placing, as they did their offspring in the hands of a Christian Missionary, whose avowed object was to educate their sons as Christians.

With the present position of the institution you are also, I believe, acquainted. It is flourishing in every respect except in its funds; had we a Government grant, we could, of course, do much more as to number and efficiency. The Mysore Government is most favourable to the school operations of the Mission, as is seen by the liberal grants-in-aid made to our Bangalore Institution. The difficulty just at present in the way of a grant in this place, seems to be His Highness the Rajah's English school, which was for so many years under the charge of our Missionaries, but was relinpuished by the resident missionary a few years ago. The government seems not to wish to be thought the rival of the Rajah in this matter. Of the importance of our Institution, however, there can be no doubt. It contains about a hundred and fifty boys; and although several of the seniors have left for Cutcherry situations, the first class still contains many very interesting Hindoo and Mussulman lads; and the other classes are crowded with lads busy with the elements of English. The Institution is opened every morning with prayer, and the students take a great interest in the Bible lessons, those of both the Old and New Testaments. We are seeking in this institution, as we constantly avow to them, to make the great desire of the natives to learn English the means of bringing them to a knowledge of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of men.

Mrs. Hardey has established a girls' school in the pettah of Mysore. It is of unusual interest, because it consists of *caste girls only*, and is the first of the kind established in this city. The Missions have long had girls' boarding-schools; but these have been filled chiefly with orphans and girls of inferior caste. This school contains nearly thirty girls, of nine different respectable castes, but at present none of the Brahman caste. It may be regarded, however, as an important begining in a course which is exciting just now the attention of the better class of natives in many parts of India. Pamphlets are being published, and the native mind, in several of the largest Indian cities, seems roused on the subject: but there are doubtless very great difficulties, and much prejudice to be overcome, before we can hope to see the education of the upper classes of female society at all general. The wide-spread interest which female education has excited, is, however a very hopeful sign of the times.

Mrs. Hardey's school is in one of the most populous parts of the pettah, and we never go there to visit it, but numbers crowd around and listen with extraordinary interest to the examination of the girls; who belong to a class (as their fathers believe, and as some of the Shasters still teach them to believe) having *no souls*. They read in the Gospels and in moral and religious books, and learn the conference Catechism, hymns, lessons in geography, arithmetic, &c.

There is also a girls' Tamil school on the Mission compound, in which there are between forty and fifty; the children, for the most part, of native Christians.

I have not gone over all the items on our Circuit-plan but my time is up.

On Sabbath-day we have preaching in Canarese in the morning and a Sunday-school in the afternoon for native Christians; and on Thursday evening a class-meeting, or meeting for their religious instruction. Also on Sabbath evening, an English service.

There are several other matters about which I wished to write to you; but I will bear them in mind for my next letter.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD has two missions in India; three of them have been consolidated in one during the year. Connected with these missions there are fifteen stations, twenty-nine ordained missionaries, and sixty-four assistant missionaries and native helpers under the care of these missionaries. There are eleven churches, and two hundred and eighty-three Church members, eighteen schools, and three thousand seven hundred and forty-two pupils. There has been no period in the previous history of these missions, when they presented a more encouraging aspect, or promised richer fruits than at the present time.—*Miss. Adv.*

BAPTIST MISSIONS IN CEYLON.—The Baptist Missionary Society's Deputation, Mr. Underhill, has effected several important changes in the missions of that society in Ceylon. They have resolved to leave the management of the native Churches to their elected native officers; to require the native Churches to give their support to teach only the vernacular, even in the schools for training ministers; to employ none but Christian teachers in any of their schools, &c. These changes meet the entire concurrence of the missionaries.—*Ib.*

European.

Italy.

Events of great importance are evidently approaching in Italy. That beautiful land, divided into numerous states, has suffered, ever since the peace of 1815, every form of political and social affliction. Though inhabited by a population of 26,000,000, nearly equal that of America, it possesses no national fleet, only one national army, only one national government.—And yet how powerful in former days were the navies of Venice and Genoa, how wealthy were the Lombards, how proud the Romans, how brilliant were the cities of Tuscany! The cause of this unhappy change is easily discovered.—Italy, the most beautiful region of Europe, has ever been the envy of neighbouring nations, and, consequently, the mark of conquest. Over-run [illegible] army after another, since the fall of the Roman Empire, she has at last become an object of ambition principally to Austria and France. France, it must be admitted, has not, of recent years, betrayed any design of seizing upon the Italian peninsula; but if France refrains, Austria is encouraged, so that French occupation has been challenged by Austrian cupidity. As matters stand at present, Austria is possessed of Venice and Lombardy, the inhabitants of which detest her power; while her armies occupy the Roman Legations, or the territories contiguous to the Papal State of Rome, the Duchy of Parma, and nearly the entire coast of the Adriatic She is, besides, represented by the petty kings and granddukes under her influence who rule in Naples, Tuscany, and Modena. Thus the larger portion of Italy is in the hands, not of an Italian, but of a German power, and the Italians—a generous, sensitive, ardent people—are naturally avease to the continuance of such a state of things. Besides, Austria, instead of conciliating the people, rules by the most arbitrary decrees, levies heavy taxes, discourages native industry, engages only German officials, and employs her generals in shooting, hanging, and flogging the Italian race into docility. A formidable battery frowns over the church of St. Mark's Venice; martial law reigns at Parma; a secret police stifles the voice of Milan.

France, perceiving the steady course of encroachment pursued by Austria in Italy, has occupied the Central State of Rome; but neither the Roman people, nor the people of the other Italian provinces are disposed to submit much longer to a government of foreign soldiery.—They have seen, rising on the Italian soil the constitutional state of Piedmont, the only state in which an Italian king reigns over an Italian nation. They observe that in this state, while freedom and the press prevail—while the king governs by the aid of an elected parliament—while police are employed to protect and not insult the citizens—trade prospers, the government is safe, the country is tranquil, the national army has gained immortal honours in a distant field. Piedmont, in fact is the admiration of Europe; the rest of Italy is its reproach. This, then, is the present state of the question—shall Sardinia, which desired to avoid resolution, be supported against Austria, which necessarily threatens her? or shall Italian affairs be neglected until the world is roused by some tremendous catastrophe? It is the duty of England to do all in her power to encourage useful reforms in Italy, to resist the aggression of Austria, and to obtain, if possible, the corporation of France in releasing the Italians from the denominations of German armies; in a word, to strengthen her own relations of interest and friendship with the constitutional cabinet of Sardinia.

When we look on sun-touched Italy, its exquisite scenery, its sweet and genial climate, its ancient splendour, the genius of its people, its immortal monuments of art and glory—when we see it alternating between impassive misery and desperate anguish—tempting its natives into conflicts of bllood and ruin—who can fail to lament the accidents of modern history?

The Street of Palaces in Geona—the Leaning Tower and the immense Gothic arcades of Pisa—the architectural wonders of Florence—the numberless trophies of Rome—the delicious landscape of Naples, whose bay is called the Bay of Beauty—and the seagreen canals of Venice, with painted and gilded gondolas on the water—palaces flashing with jasper, porphyry, and serpentine, on the banks—marble bridges—vast shadows thrown from towers and churches—galleries glowing with the marvels of modern art: all the enchantments to inspire every European with a love of Italy; and not the least delight of the traveller is to gaze on the snow white Cathedral of Milan.

Milan—situated like Pisa, midst one of those vast and fertile plains for which Italy is distinguished—possesses a double boundary, though not, as is the case with Genoa, fortified with a second walled enclosure. The first, surrounding the ancient and lesser portion of the present city, consists of the Naviglio Grande and the Naviglio di Martesana, canals affording communication in different directions with the Lago Maggiore, the Lake of Como, and the Po. Beyond this are erected the beautiful property of the New Town, encircled by a noble rampparted wall, adorned by adjacent plantations of trees, the refreshing shade of which offers an inviting promenade miles in extent.

The splendid architecture for which the Milanese city is so celebrated may be seen in a variety of edifices, its churches, its mansions, its palaces, and its charitable institutions, alike evidencing how deservedly it is distinguished for artistic excellence. This fame the magnificence of the Duomo or Cathredral alone might justly have earned. Of the Gothic order, this structure is perhaps the most perfect specimen existing of that style, which for spiritual symbolism is unequalled. Constructed entirely of marble of unsullied whiteness, its pinacles of airy grace, clustering pillars, lofty arches richly elaborate carving, fretwork of fairy tracery, with the thousand marble figures, in the dignity of eternal repose, filling its recesses, combine to render it singularly imposing. This truly wonderful edifice, though commenced in March, 1630, by Galeazzo Visconti, of Milan, is not yet completed, owing probably to the singular magnitude of its design. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. With its vast dome towering to the height of 365 feet, and its hundred spires, in the grandeur, yet pure simplicity of its design, with the cross of Christian symbolism, it appears the creation of a genius celestially inspired, which thus gratefully offers the incense of its praise to the Divine. The interior corresponds with the grandeur of the exterior. From the top of the principal spire, ascended by 526 steps, a view is obtained of the entire extent of the Lombardine Kingdom from Monte Viso to the Alps, offering a natural panorama of unequalled beauty.

Milan is honourably distinguished for the number as well as the excellence of its benevolent institutions. In addition to four houses of refuge, two vast work-houses, and an establishment for the reformation of criminals, there is the Great Hospital (Ospitale Maggiore) largely endowed, and considered not only the greatest in size, but the most magnificent erection of the kind in the world. Milan possesses also valuable libraries, that of Brera, for public use, containing not less that a hundred thousand volumes. That of St. Ambrose is enriched by numerous MSS. and ancient literary remains, while in the Brera Museum a number of specimens are preserved of the still unrivalled productions of Italian pictorial art.

The capital of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom thus offers attractions as a place of reunion for *literati*, and is favoured as the principal residence of men of letters of the day. The amount of publications issued annually is said to be greater in Milan than in all the rest of Italy.

The Milanese manufactures are not insignificant. In addition to articles of use, such as cottons, plate glass, carpets, soap, leather, and tobacco, they include the luxuries of jewels, silks, and artificial flowers.

In a chronicle of sieges, this city would play a remarkable part. More than forty times has it been taken by its enemies, and is famous nevertheless in history for its almost unrivalled valour and heroic fortitude, as incidents in its early annals no less that in later times, abundantly prove. Under the memorable invasion of the Great Frederick, the Milanese territory especially suffered, the relentless march of the barbarian being marked by desolation and flame. Yet it cost a campaign of years, and the destruction of more than one of the most formidable armies that ever issued from Germany, in the endeavour to conquer the Milanese, who contenting themselves with black bread and cloaks of serge, poured their wealth into the treasury of the Republic, and resisted for three entire years, till, exhausted by the furious and unequal contest, they were compelled to surrender.

The Milanese army was dignified by a band of young men, nine hundred in number, known as the "Company of Death," who performed prodigies of valour, as did those of the Neapolitan ranks in a later time.—*Anglo-Saxon.*

General Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

The special Session of the Legislature terminated on Saturday last, the object for which it had been summoned having been accomplished. The address in reply to his Excellency's speech finally passed on Thursday by a majority of nine. On Friday, a Bill to repeal the Prohibitory Liquor Act, and revive the License Law of 1854, was brought in and passed, the division being 37 to 2. It passed the Council without opposition. On Saturday, bills to erect a new parish in Carleton for ecclesiastical purposes, and to authorise the Justices to extend the gaol limits, were rejected. A financial statement was submitted by the Provincial Secretary, shewing the liabilities of the Province on the 1st of June to be £409,500, exclusive of the light house and consolidated funds. A resolution passed allowing each member, at any Session of the Legislature 20s, and no more, for stationery, &c. On the report of the committee on the Gloucester election, Mr. End's return was set aside, and Mr. McNaughton declared duly elected. This gentleman was then sworn in and took his seat. Mr End has petitioned for a scrutiny of the votes polled. The House was then summoned to the Council Chamber, when his Excellency prorogued the Legislature in the usual form.

The following is His Excellency speech:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speeaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the attention which you have given to the public business.

The measure which you have passed and to which I have readily given my assent for the repeal of the Act Prohibiting the Importation and Manufacture of and Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, will have a material effect in improving the financial condition of the Province; and intimately acquainted as you are with the feelings of the people, I do not doubt that this measure is in accordance with their wishes.

In relieving you from further attendance, I desire to assure you of my cordial good wishes for the success of the avocations to which you will now return.—*Church Witness.*

The St. John *Morning Freeman* records another case of homicide:—"On Sunday night, 28th ult., about 9½ o'clock, a man named Michael Flynn was shot a little outside of Carleton near Mr. Tilton's house, in the Parish of Lancaster. A pistol ball entered near his eye and passed through his head, blowing off a great part of the skull. A man named Burns, states that he was walking in company with Flynn; that they met a man and woman on the road; that Flynn greatly insulted the woman and that a quarrel ensued between Flynn and the woman's companion; that he succeeded in getting Flynn away but that he returned and insulted the woman a second time, and was again got away with much difficulty; that he followed the man and woman a third time and Burns did not then go with him, but told him if he would get into trouble he should go alone; that soon after he heard a pistol shot, and then he ran toward Carleton and gave the alarm. When some persons came to the place they found the dead body of Flynn, with the skull completely shattered, but could see nothing of the man or woman spoken of. About a hundred yards from the dead body and between it and Carleton, a pistol was found loaded to the muzzle.

In corroboration of Burns' story it is stated that some one in Mr. Tilton's heard an altercation on the road and a person threaten another that if he did not desist he would kill him, and shortly after a report like that of a pistol shot was heard, but as there was a great thunder storm at the time the noise did not create any alarm. No person has as yet been apprehended charged with this homcide."

THE CROPS.—We never before heard of such glow ing accounts of the appearance of the growing crops. Throughout the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick there is but one opinion. A kind Providence has everywhere blessed the labours of the husbandman, and the earth promises a most abundant yield. The only complaint is that the labourers are too few, especially in the Colonies, to secure the harvest in due season.

We also hear that the fisheries along our coasts have been productive this season, and that large quantities of the finest quality have been secured in good order. There is much cause for thankfulness in all our borders.—With industry and perseverance, New Brunswick will become a land of promise to thousands of hardy settlers.—*New Brunswicker.*

Canada.

CANADIAN CONSTITUTION.—By Proclamation in the Canada *Gazette*, of July 14th, the Act to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering the same elective, reserved for her Majesty's pleasure, is declared to have received the Royal Assent, on the 24th day of June last, and has thus become the law of the land. The Act provides that the Legislative Council shall consist of the present members, and of 48 additional to be elected from the same number of electoral districts in Upper and Lower Canada, equally. Councillors to be 30 years of age, British subjects and possessed of real estate to the value of £2,000, clear of all debts and incumbrances, situated within the electoral district for which they are returned. No member, of the Assembly can be elected to the Council. Seat to be vacated for becoming a public defaulter, insolvent, convicted of felony, or ceasing to hold the property qualification. Term of election, eight years. The Electoral Districts are divided into twelve groups of four each.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED IN TRAVELLING.—One of the most rapid journeys we have ever heard of on this continent, was that just performed by Sir George Simpson and some fellow travellers, from the Sault Ste. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior to Montreal—a distance of upward of eleven hundred miles—in the incredibly short space of fifty-five hours, including stoppages and changes of conveyance. Leaving the Sault Ste. Marie at 9 o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 21st, in the steamer North Star, they were landed at Detroit at 9 o'clock the next morning; thence crossing to Windsor, they took the Great Western Express train at 10. 30 A. M., and reached Hamilton at 5. 30 P. M., where they embarked on board the magnificent steamer America for Brockville, at which place they were landed at 9 o'clock the following [Wednesday] morning, leaving again at 12 o'clock by the Grand Trunk express train for Montreal, and arriving here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having performed this long journey of 1100 miles, by steamboat and railroad, at the average rate of 20 miles an hour, including all stoppages, with perfect ease and comfort. The beds, meals, and other accommodations on board the two steamers were perfect, while in the cars ample time was allowed for meals, and all the comfort which is compatible with that rapid mode of conveyance.

We have obtained these details from Sir Geo. Simpson, who is anxious that puplicity should be given to the admirable arrangements of the various lines of railroad and steamboat by which he has been enabled to perform the quickest trip on record.

We learn also that there was nothing of special interest taking place in the Red River or other settlements of the Hudson Bay Company's territory. The condition of the people was prosperous, and the war of extermination—extermination for the red men—raging between the Americans and Indians South of the boundary line, had neither spread to, nor did it threaten to spread to, the Northern side of it. Whatever may be thought of the monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company in other respects, the philanthropist must certainly regard it as a most beneficial arrangement for the native tribes, once masters of the country.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Medical Faculty of Trinity College (Toronto) have resigned in a body. The cause of this act was the religious test question. A notice was recently published in the city papers by the Medical Faculty that no religious test would be required of students attending the Lectures the ensuing session; this announcement gave great offence to the College Council, and the Faculty were ordered to withdraw the notice, but instead of obeying the order they withdrew *themselves.—Christian Guardian.*

Central American Question Settled.

The London Correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date London, July 2nd, says:

"I am enabled to give you most important information. It is nothing lers than the complete and satisfactory settlement of all questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain.

The first and most knotty of these questions was that in relation to the islands in the Bay of Honduras, which were taken possesion of by England in 1839, and was erected into a colony by the Queen in 1852. It has been held on the part of the United States that the act of colonization for these islands was an infracation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, by which both governments pledged themselves not to occupy or fortify, or colonise, or assume or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America. On the part of the British Government it was held that both governments retained the rights they had previously enjoyed, and that the convention was entirely prospective. It was further held by Her Majesty's government, that as the Bay Islands were in possession of Great Britian in 1839, the simple act of arranging a form of government for them in 1852 could not be considered as an infracation of the treaty.—Both governments refused to recede from the positions thus taken, and the danger of war was thought to be imminent. Recently, however, a new diplomat has appeared on the scene, in the person of Senor Herran, for a long time Minister from the Republic of Honduras, near the Court of France, and now special envoy to England. Conferences have taken place between Senor Herran, the Earl of Clarendon, H. B. M's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister near this Court. Three conferences have resulted in the draft of a treaty between Britain and Honduras, in which the high contracting parties covenant and agree thus:

Grert Britain agrees to cede back to Honduras, Rouatan and the other Bay Islands. Honduras agrees to respect and not to molest all the rights and privileges acquired by British subjects residing on the Islands. Mr. Dallas has been consulted, and agrees, on the part of the United States government to respect, abide by, and be satisfied with this settlement of the question. So that is the first knotty point got over.

There has been also some dispute about the Mosquito Protectorate over a tract of land claimed by the republic of Nicaragua. It is claimed by the United States, that after the convention of 1850, England had no right to continue its protectorate over his sable majesty the King of the Mosquitos. Her Majesty's government, while it held that this protectorate was recognized by the express words of the treaty, was willing to give up the point. Mr. Buchanan was frequently told by the Earl of Clarendon that her Majesty's government would be willing to give up its protectorate over the Musquito Territory, "provided they could do so with honor, securing adequate provisions for the King and Indians of that country." Some months since the Walker-Rivas government of Nicaragua made overtures to Great Britain to give this protection to the King by placing him on the same footing with other Indian chiefs owing that government allegiance. Whether this proposition is accepted by Great Britain or not, the settlement of the Musquito part of the question can be very easily managed by direct negotiations. This settlement of the annoying differences of opinion as to the construction of the treaty will be very satisfactory to the sensible people of both countries, and will be highly gratifying to the commercial interests."

The following telegraphic intelligence appears in the *New York Spectator* of the 28th ult:—

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.

The steamship Granada arrived here last night with advices from San Francisco to the 5th inst., and from Greytown to the 21st.

The steamship Illinois left Aspinwall for New York, with one million six hundred and forty thousand dollars in treasure.

Affairs in the Isthmus of Panama were quiet Aspinwall was sickly.

Gen. Walker was inaugurated President on the 12th. Rivas still holds possession of the town of Leon, and many natives considering the inauguration of General Walker as an act of usurpation, have declared against him. Among the deserters are Col. Mendez, and Gen. Chilon. Much sickness prevails among Walker's troops, and frequent desertions were taking place.

Major Water's command was sent to Leon on account of a rumour that the Guatamelian troops were at that place. They were fired on by the Rivas party, and one of the company was wounded, whilst several of the Rivas party were killed. Major Waters waited outside some time but the enemy not appearing retired.

There was no signs of an invasion at the latest dates, but it was considered that a certain league of the Northern States still existed, and an invasion was looked for at the close of the rainy season. Walker needed men and money for the coming struggle.

The whole vote for President was 21,000—Walker received 14,000, and the remainder was scattered between Rivas, Ferry, Jerey, and Salizan.

The excitement in San Francisco continued without abatement. The Vigilance committee were still in session.

Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, had been arrested for stabbing one of the Committee's policemen while he was making an arrest. The Committee are firmly established. The Governor remains at Sacramento.

The accounts from the mines were good and agricultural prospects were cheering.

The conduct of Mr. Herbert at Washington excites general indignation.

The Oregon Indian Skirmishes continued. Colonel Wright was not killed, as was previously reported. Col. Buchanan had had a battle with the Indians on Big Meadow, in which forty Indians were killed, and ten whites.

The Oregon election returns were not all in, but the Democrats it was considered were victorious.

All the arms collected by the law and order men in San Francisco, have been seized by the vigilance committee.

Mr. Durkee, of the committee, had been arrested on the charge of piracy, for seizing arms belonging to the state from a schooner.

☞ The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. William Arthur, at the recent commencement of Dickenson College.

ADVERTISEMENT.—A most astonishing cure of General Debility.—Mr. Henry Ambrose, of Toronto, was for thirteen years an alarming sufferer from general debility, at night he had the most horrible dreams when asleep, and when awake, he was low spirited, with thoughts of self destruction, dislike of society, and involuntary blushing, this was the catalogue of his complaints, his friends were constantly alarmed, and in his calmer moments he wished for death to relieve him of his sufferings. As might be expected the best advice from time to time was obtained, but it was utterly unavailing, at last, he was determined to commence the use of Holloway's Pills, which he did; nine weeks perseverance with this celebrated medicine saw him such a man as he had never been before in his life, the bloom of health upon his cheek, and every symptom of his bost of disorders completely eradicated.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*What Dyer's Healing Embrocation is*—It is a perfect pain destroyer, and an invaluable remedy for the cure of Rhuematism, Cuts, Wounds, Pain in the side back, and limbs, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, Ague, Cramp, &c. For cuts and wounds, it is superior to any other preparation, it will afford immediate relief in scalds or burns, and for pains or weakness in any part of the system, it will give certain relief in a very little time.

Used internally, it is one of the most valuable remedies for cramp or spasmodic affections; for pains or soreness in the side, throat, chest, or stomach, for sick headache, nausea, seasickness, rheumatism, or any internal weakness caused by fall or strain. It possesses soothing, healing and pain destroying properties unequalled by any other compound medicine, and we have never known it to fail in arresting the progress of the above named diseases.

☞ For sale by G. E. Morton & Co., and by Druggists everywhere.

The Renowned Remedies.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Our readers have doubtless heard of the renowed and never-failing Medicines prepared by Messrs Comstock & Brother, of New York, and which are sold throughout the country by merchants generally. We take pleasure in recommending them to be all which they are said to be, and that they are free from all mineral poisons, etc., which are used most generally. We would also advise all who are in health to test them, and we are sure that they will not fail to relieve the users. There is a seperate medicine for nearly every disease. Also Youatt's & Carlton's Horse and Cattle Medicines—*the best in existence.*

☞ For sale in Halifax, *only* by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 6th.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	23s 9d *a* 26s 3d
" Pilot, per bbl.	22s 6d *a* 23s 9d
Beef, Prime Ca.	50s
" " Am.	62s 6d
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	1s *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	9d *a* 9½
" Jamaica, "	9½
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	38s 9d *a* 40s
" Can. sfi. "	40s
" State, "	35s *a* 37s 6d
" Rye "	22s 6d *a* 25s
Cornmeal "	18s *a* 19s
Indian Corn, per bush.	3s 6d *a* 3s 9d
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	2s 2d *a* 2s 3d
" Clayed, "	2s
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	23
Sugar, Bright P. R.	52s 6d *a* 55s
" Cuba	50s *a* 52s 6d
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	8½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d
Codfish, large	17s 6d
" small	15s
Salmon, No. 1,	$20 *a* 20½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6¾
" " med.	4¾ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1	none
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	35s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 6th.

Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	40s *a* 50s
Veal, per lb.	4d *a* 5d
Bacon, "	7½d *a* 8½d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	6d *a* 7½d
Mutton, "	5d *a* 6d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 6d
Eggs, per dozen	10d *a* 11d
Homespun Cloth (wool)	per yard, 2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool)	" 1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Marriages.

On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., by Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. George SHAFFER, to Miss Jane MCQUADE.

On the 31st ult., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. H. THOMPSON, to EMILY, daughter of the late John Allen, Esq., of Dartmouth.

Deaths.

Suddenly, on Saturday morning, aged 1 year and 8 months, ISABELL C., youngest daughter of Thomas and Louisa A. Cumming.

At Trumansburgh, Tompkins County, N. Y., on the 20th ult., at the residence of Herman Camp, Esq., where she had gone on a visit, ELIZABETH, widow of Daniel L. Bishop, of Ithaca, and daughter of the late Simeon Perkins, Esq., of Liverpool, N. S., aged 73 years.

On the 31st July, after a long and tedious illness, ANNA MARIA TERESA, eldest daughter of T. F. Hanlon, Esq., Royal Engineers Dppartment.

At the eastern side of Bedford Basin, on the 25th ult., after a short but painful illness, BRIDGET, wife of Mr. George Wright, in the 49th year of her age.

On the 11th ult., on board brigt Dashar, during the passage from Cuba to Boston, after a short illness, Wm. Alexander STRACHAN, aged 19 years, eldest son of John Strachan, Esq., of this city.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Mary BURROUGHS, aged 74 years.

At St. John, N. B., 30th ult., after a lingering illness, MARY H., eldest daughter of Mr. John Howe, in the 20th year of her age.

At St. John, N. B., on the 26th ult., of dropsy, after a long illness, M