

oil of the country—the first French Roman Catholic ever elevated to that position in Nova Scotia. With these evidences before them he could not believe all the Irish, French and Scotch Catholics of Nova Scotia would separate themselves from gentlemen with whom they have been so closely connected, because of an unhappy quarrel between a portion of that body and the Hon. Chairman of Railways. He felt it an honor to represent 17,000 Catholics, who possess virtue, industry and capacity, and loyalty, not inferior to any other class in Nova Scotia, a body with whom he is connected by the tenderest ties of affection. Up to December not a Catholic in Nova Scotia had any just ground of discontent with the Administration. It was not their fault that L. O. C. Doyle was not at this moment the Attorney General of Nova Scotia. With regard to the resignation of Mr. Tobin as President of the Council—one of the grounds was that the President had a right to receive a salary as well as the Speaker of the lower branch. He could only say that he was favourable to it and urged it without success upon the members of the party, and that some of Mr. Tobin's personal friends and co-religionists were opposed to it. That gentleman threw up his office without any alleged cause—and he was never more astonished or more grieved than when the resignation was placed in his hands—and he thought that gentleman hardly did justice to him and his individual and personal claims upon him.

He went fully into the Railway trials—the very responsible and delicate duty he had to perform—and the activity of the government in bringing the alleged rioters to trial. The trials were conducted on the part of the government with diligence and sufficient discretion. When the first letter of the Chairman of Railways came out it did not require much skill to foresee the difficulties that would follow. Mr. Condon's first letter contained expressions of much too warm a character against individual members of his government. The telegraph message sent by Mr. C. to the United States came to his knowledge for the first time in the January of the present year; and on a trial, conducted as a Government prosecution, he had taken too active an interest, deserving the censure, if not punishment, of the Government. The members of his Council were absent at the time, and no action could be taken until they arrived in town within a few days of the Session, when the Council could make up their minds that his dismissal would be a step expedient and justifiable, and, particularly, when it was discovered that Mr. Condon had headed a written application to the Charitable Irish Society to appropriate its funds in the defence of these men. If, in consideration of substantial personal services rendered to Mr. C., he would have acted wisely if he had taken a less conspicuous part on the trial. The style of his letters was offensive to the Government; and all the circumstances connected, and his subsequent conduct, shed light upon the previous conduct, and all these combined, determined the action of the government. Therefore, the Government could not be charged with indecision and weakness. Mr. C. had made the strongest and best defence he could, in the face of the public and the world; and where was the necessity of an explanation which had already been given.

He concluded his speech which was listened to with marked attention for about three hours, by asking the House if they were prepared to adopt the views of the member from Annapolis on the question of the mines and minerals, education, and other questions, and called upon them to pause well before handing the Administration over to other hands.

European & Foreign News.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

DEAR SIR: My last letter contained accounts of the success sent by our Indian Government to the Persian Gulf: they have not been idle, nor has the war been merely a paper one. But recent events spurred on the operations. Herat had fallen into the Persians' hands; and, if we were to operate at all, the sooner the better. Sir Kurrack was formed into a military Depot; and on the 6th Dec. the fleet moved down from opposite Bushire to Hallilla Bay 12 miles distant. The troops disembarked without molestation; about 400 of the enemy, who appeared, being put to flight by shells. Forty-eight hours were required for the landing; the troops were without tents or baggage, but had three days' rations. The night was spent as they could; and in the morning they marched along the coast, covered by the ships of war standing close in shore, till at noon the Fort of Bushire was seen.

Just as in the Russian war! The landing at the Fort—the Cossacks driven away—the morning march—the subsequent victory. Let us hope not to add the disgraceful part of that story following—neglect and famine. But, as in England, many of your readers, Mr. Editor, will be quietly wondering if they can safely confess that the positions of Bushire and Kurrack have been forgotten since the time when they were at school, and divert their attention from latitude and longitude. We therefore to our former text-books, which tell us, in short, that Kurrack is an Island in the Persian Gulf, 30 miles north-west

of Bushire; and that Bushire, or Abuschihr, is the principal port of Persia, in Faristan, and governed by a sheik. It occupies the point of a peninsula, in the Gulf of Persia, and forms a triangle, of which the base on the land side is alone fortified. At unequal distances along the walls are 12 towers, two of which form the town-gate. The streets are very narrow, and the inhabitants estimated at 12,000. Here are seven mosques, three hammams or baths, and four caravansaries. The East India Company have a factory here; and the trade with Shiras, by caravans, is considerable. It is situated near the head of the Gulf, 110 miles W.S.W. of Shiras. Lon. 50, 43 E. lat. 28. 49 N.

Now we can go on with what was done there. Bushire Fort had good walls, and a ditch 40 feet deep, with a heavy redoubt, scarp on the sea side. But the *Assaye*, at 1700 yards distance, so shelled it that the bulk of the enemy fled, leaving 800, who had been driven back by our advancing troops, within the works, prepared to fight desperately. They sallied out, nearly captured a gun, and compelled our advanced guard to effect a counter-march. Brigadier Stafford fell, and Lieutenants Utterson and Warren were killed at his side. Capt. Warren was dangerously wounded, and about fifty men killed or wounded. The enemy were without artillery, but defended themselves well with match-locks. Col. Malet was shot through the heart by an Arab whom he had ordered to be spared. Those of the enemy who fled were set on by the cavalry, and "fearfully mangled." Such are the horrors of war. How much is contained in those two words! What should we think of such a scene, if enacted before a congregation, some fine day, in Hyde Park!

Again the troops slept under their sky-blanket, and afterwards Captain Jones submitted propositions of surrender to the garrison: non-combatants and women were to withdraw, private property to be respected, and the garrison allowed to depart with the honors of war. The flag of truce was fired on, apparently from mistake, apology being tendered. Meanwhile the General in command of the land forces announced to the Admiral his intention of advancing with all his troops on the following morning. The fleet was then arranged in order of battle: the enemy's earth-works demolished; and, the tide being favourable, each ship was laid aground at high water, in order to breach the south wall. The poor Governor afterwards confessed, that he did not think the ships would have come in so close. He thought we knew not the anchorage, and took care to get all the pilots; but if we had only gone on the land side, we should have seen what he had got ready for us.

Day break found all ready; a flag of truce, asking for 24 hours delay, was rejected, and at eight a storm of shot and shell poured in. The batteries replied well; but though the ships were repeatedly struck, not a man was injured. By noon the batteries were silenced, and the troops were about being led to the assault, when the Governor surrendered. The garrison, 1500 or 2000 in number, laid down their arms, the troops marched in, the British flag floated over victors and vanquished, the whole seaboard was secured, and Persia's maritime capital no longer belonged to her. A large proportion of the Persian army had fled as we approached: many were drowned in attempting to escape: about 3000 are said to have perished. We obtained 65 guns (some of them brass) with vast quantities of warlike stores. The fight was mainly carried on by a warlike tribe of Arabs.

Active operations being thus partly concluded, the army prepared to encamp, and throw up field works under the walls of the town. The prisoners, disarmed, were conveyed some distance into the interior, and then liberated. The Admiral returned to Bombay taking with him the Governor and the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had been expressly deputed by the Shah to excite the populace against the "infidel" invaders. The transports were recalled, to take another army, at least five times as numerous, to the seat of war, and other reinforcements, if necessary, were ready to follow bringing the invading army up to 30,000. The Indian Sepoy Regiments fought very bravely. Though the Persian guns were well served, the fight showed most forcibly the easy superiority of scientific disciplined warfare over semi-barbarous valour alone. The tale will have its own effect on the Shah.

The question remains, will he submit? That is one of the many questions arising out of this war. Papers were found at Bushire, congratulating the army and officers on valour displayed before Herat, and success there achieved; inciting to further exertion. But the Shah has enemies at home as well as abroad, to meet; and the chain of military to guard the frontiers, or for invasion, may give considerable power to disaffection at home. France was spoken of as mediator; and at the recent presentation of Persia's Ambassador to Louis Napoleon, the Emperor took care to express to that personage his regret that the Shah was at enmity with England. The Oriental was "got up" specially for the occasion, in glowing robes of silk, and cloth of gold. Rumour also whispers, that rich cashmere shawls and jewels will, in covering French pulses, strive to warm their sympathies towards the Autocrat of Teheran. But the Emperor has not yet declared himself.

Though of course everybody is glad we gained the victory, and also glad that it was done in such good style, without any blundering—yet, the war is not popular. Few know why it is. The place is so distant, the mystery about treaties, &c., so great, that we but look at the cost and results, the taxation and slaughter. If we "drifted" into the Russian war, we certainly did so in this. I believe the first

serious dispute was about a lady of questionable reputation, connected with some one who was connected with the Embassy. Lord De Redcliffe fanned the flame, smaller diplomatists did their part, in nursing and muddling it, and at last we found ourselves at war. And the worst is, it is in such a place, and among such a people, we hardly know black from white. Old Dost Mahomed, who was to be our firm ally, petted as he has been with English-Indian gold, now appears neutral, or calculating which side will pay best. And so of the other tribes.

But, if anywhere a bold, quick step, be requisite, it is amongst such people, who, as everybody says of them, will suspect your kindness, reject your friendship, ridicule your benevolence, but who will admire and respect force. For once, the circumlocution office did not spoil a thing well planned and better carried out: but then, it was Indian management, not English: Bombay, not Downing Street.

Russia denies that she either incited Persia to war, or wants to gain by it: but then, what she says is too often what we cannot believe, unless two and two makes five. However, she has not as yet openly and really taken up arms for Persia; and the *Times* denies that she can or will, from geographical difficulties, threaten India. Bushire showed that our Indian army could take care of India: and, in that happy conviction, let us hope that peace will soon be restored.

[To be concluded next week.]

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

WILL be offered our Friends in Lower Horton, Gasperaux, Wolfville, Kentville, and Cornwallis, during the Winter, FOR PROCURING

LIKKNESSES

At Moderate Prices.

OUR SALOON will be located in the above named places, and those who desire Ambrotypes or Daguerrotypes, should call early; as our stay is somewhat limited.

L. L. KEITH, J. B. DAVIDSON. Hantsport, Dec. 12, 1856.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S Hair Restorative,

It has worked Miracles.

THAT ALL THE BALD AND GRAY CAN BE restored perfectly to original growth, and color so far as their locks are concerned does not admit of doubt; besides it will cure every possible disease of the scalp, whether developed as dandruff itching or in the shape of cutaneous eruptions—even scald-head—and in no possible case will it fail of curing as if by magic nervous or periodical head-ache, and if used twice a week by the young regularly, it will preserve the color, and keep the hair from falling, to any imaginable age. Read and judge.

Millford, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in bearing voluntary testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. As far back as 1836, my hair commenced falling off, until the top of my scalp became bald and smooth as glass, and it has continued to fall for a great many years, notwithstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for restoration. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to give your article a trial, and to my utter astonishment, found, after a few applications, that my hair became firmly set, and assumed a glossy and beautiful appearance; and by the time I had used a quart bottle, my bald head was covered over with a young and vigorous growth of hair, which is now from one to two inches in length, and growing fast.

Yours, truly, HENRY GOODRICH.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9, 1855.

GENTS:—Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. When I first commenced using it, my hair was quite gray, and in spots entirely bald. I have now used the Restorative about five months, and my hair is entirely changed to its original color, brown, and the new hair is over three inches in length on the spots where it was bald. I have also been much gratified at the healthy moisture and vigor of the hair, which before was dry, and it has ceased to come out as formerly.

Respectfully yours, &c., Mrs. R. A. STODDARD.

From Mrs. Ingalls, a well known nurse in Boston. Boston, Oct. 19, 1855.

GENTS:—At your request and being so highly pleased with the effects of the Restorative, I am free to state that my hair has become quite thin, and is falling out. I have for the last five years been in the habit of using dye, but hearing of the extraordinary effects of this article, I was induced to try it. My hair has been restored to its original thickness, and also to its former color, which is light brown.

Yours respectfully, MRS. INGALLS.

The following is from the Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brockfield.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1855.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effects have been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood, and has also restored the hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article, with anything like the same pleasure and profit.

Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

[From the Jersey City Telegraph]

WHAT IS IT FOR?—This Wood's Hair Restorative?—It is a question asked daily by hundreds. We answer without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that it is the article known which will do all it promises for the human hair. It will renew its growth—it will stop its falling—it will restore its natural color! It is not a Hair Dye, but a speedy and efficacious Restorative.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market, St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 19. 3m.

TO LET.

THE TAN YARD, Owned by the Subscribers, Situate one mile from Amherst Court House. Apply to CUTTEN & CO. Dec. 24, 1856.

Cutten & Co.

HAVE Received at their several Stores at Amherst, Pugwash, Wallace, and Tatamagouche, their WINTER'S STOCK of ENGLISH and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, WOODWARE,

Groceries,

CHAIRS, BUFFALO ROBES, STOVES, &c., &c. Which they offer for Sale, on the most reasonable terms—Which are—pay your cash, and receive your Goods CHEAP. Cash paid for Furs. CUTTEN & CO. Dec. 24, 1856.

Tenders! Tenders!!

SEALED TENDERS will be received by either of the Subscribers, until Thursday, the 26th day of February, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the Building of a

Baptist Meeting House,

In the Village of Berwick. Size 40x65, 20 feet posts. Plan and Specification to be seen at the Store of John M. Parker, Berwick.

The House to be completed by the 1st day of June, 1858. For further particulars, terms of payment, &c., apply to either of the undersigned.

The names of two good Securities to accompany every Tender.

JOSEPH ELLS, WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, JOHN M. PARKER, Building Committee.

Berwick, Cornwallis, Jan. 26th, 1857. Feb. 4th.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR; FROM THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE

HE has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will cure the system of bile. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys, &c. the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day.—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful.—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

The PRINCIPAL OFFICE for the STATE of MAINE and BRITISH PROVINCES, is at the Drug and Medical Establishment of H. H. HAY, 15 & 17, Market Square, PORTLAND, MAINE, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by respectable Druggists throughout the United States, and British Provinces. Price \$1.00.

MORTON & COGSWELL, General Agents; JOHN RICHARDSON; AVERY, BROWN & CO.; DEWOLF & CO.; JOHN NAYLOR; WM. LAWRENCE; THOS. DUNN.—Halifax Agents: G. W. McLEWIS, London-derry, and Druggists generally throughout the province. For Sale at Dr. CASPER'S Drug Store, Amherst, May 21.