

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail of July 18th had arrived in England. ADEN, July 17.—The disaffection among the late Company's European troops is on the increase. They are in open mutiny and have entrenched themselves in the barracks and have elected officers to command them. The Madras Fusiliers have followed the example of the Bengal troops. Central India is quiet. The campaign in Nepal has been closed. The Oude police and Sikhs watch the frontiers. The Times Calcutta correspondence, under date of June 18th, says the campaign has been left to the Oude police, and the Europeans have withdrawn under cover for the rains. The rebels, said to be 6000 strong, are in terrible distress. The Nana the Begum, and Bela Ras are the only three leaders of note remaining. Hyderabad is perfectly quiet. An order has been issued, reducing all native armed corps of the line. This reduction, which will ultimately amount to a fourth of the strength, is extended to Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The Paris correspondent of the London Gazette thus alludes to marked changes in the character of Louis Napoleon:

"The stoical calmness of demeanour which once characterized the Emperor Napoleon seems to be giving place to a susceptibility too strong for concealment. Perhaps the consciousness of certain political faults likely to shake the confidence once reposed in his judgment and appreciation of his own interests, may account for the change. Be this as it may, the irritation betrayed in the very first lines of his Majesty's reply to the very brief address of the diplomatic body through their spokesman, the Papal Nuncio, as given in the Moniteur, has excited general attention and regret. This time the reproach apparently is not addressed to one Ambassador, as on the 1st January last, but to the representatives of almost all European States. The tone of voice was suited to the words; the manner was brief and hurried. The representative of one of the German States was impatiently asked whether his 'fears were at last dissipated.' On the whole, the thing was gone through like a most unpleasant task, of which it might be said that the sooner it was over the better. The Moniteur has, it is said, inserted a word which was not spoken by the Emperor. His Majesty said 'Europe in general,'—the words 'in general' were added for the sake of Russia. Prussia and England are believed to be the countries to which the reproach is specially addressed. At the close of his dry and brief reply his Majesty expresses a hope, in which every one will warmly join—namely, 'that all causes of dissension will vanish, and that peace will be of long duration.'"

BIBLE PRINTING MONOPOLY.—Mr. Baines has obtained his Select Committee, of the House of Commons on the Bible Monopoly, and we trust will not fail to obtain from it a rational report. It shows how ignorant the public, and the part of it too which ought to know, is on the subject, that The Times itself, and Sir GEORGE GREY in the House of Commons, could make the blunder of distinctly asserting that the monopoly is limited to the authorised version. The patent, on the contrary, extends it to every version in our own language, and to every language in which it can be printed, with notes or without notes. The patentee, indeed, from purely prudential motives, has forborne to press his patent beyond the authorised version, though at one time, but for trade resistance, he would have done so. We owe him no thanks for that. We are told that the "Bible and other Societies express themselves perfectly satisfied;" and we are led to suppose that their influence is to be used with the Select Committee in favour of the present system. If it be, they will deserve to lose many subscribers. It will not be for the Bible's sake that they will bear false witness in favour of monopoly, but for the sake of universities, and of privilege as opposed to Commerce, Free-trade and Free Religion. It is the last which is the annoyance to the Churchman, as touching monopoly prerogatives is the grievance of courtiers. The Government has no more right to certify the correctness of the Bible than that of Shakespeare. But this involves, like Church rates, the whole Establishment principle. Hence, when the patent was abolished in Scotland, a Government Board was appointed to verify the correctness of editions, and none could be published without its sanction. This is utterly bad in principle. What we demand is, that the State leave the Bible to take care of itself, just as it does all other books.

PRINCE LUCIEN BONAPARTE.—Prince Lucien Bonaparte is at present sojourning among the hills at Stanhope and St. John's, in Weardale, translating the Song of Solomon into the dialect of the county of Durham. He will proceed hence to Craven with a view of translating the book into the Yorkshire dialect.

PRINCE ALFRED arrived at Dover from Calais on Wednesday, and proceeded on Thursday to Osborne, being on leave of absence for some weeks from her Majesty's ship Euryalus, in the Mediterranean.

REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.—The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday reduced the minimum rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent.

The Court of Common Council have decided to bear the expense of supplying the water to any drinking fountain erected in limits of the city of London.

M. KOSSUTH.—The following communication appears in the North British Mail (a Glasgow journal) of Saturday.—"Sir, I have this morning (July 21) received very late and trustworthy intelligence from M. Kossuth. Particulars I am not at liberty to communicate; however, for the satisfaction of his numerous friends, I may state that, after his betrayal, he remained only long enough to save as many of his revolted countrymen from harm as he could, and to prevent any further present hopeless insurrection. He then retired into Switzerland, where he was joined by Madame Kossuth three days ago; and it is uncertain whether he may not be obliged to remain for some weeks before he returns to England. From a knowledge of the circumstances and his character, we may expect soon an explanation of the real causes which led to the defeat of his misplaced faith in Bonaparte.—Yours, &, JOHN M'ADAM."

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—The following letter of adhesion to the Alliance has recently been sent to the hon. secretary:—"Sir, you have my ready consent to place my name with those who I perceive are already at the head of your movement. I only wish that you carried on the war against the kindred monster evil, tobacco, at the same time. They are twin fiends, gorging their insatiable hatred on the human race with at least equally fearful results. I am about to sign the temperance pledge, which I have never yet done, though an abstainer for four years; but my fellow-creatures are perishing around me, and anything I can do I will do, be it ever so feeble, to stay the plague.—Yours faithfully, F. CLOSE."

DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMESTON ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—An influential deputation, headed by the Hon. F. Kinnaird, M.P., had an interview with Lord Palmerston, on Monday, for the purpose of remonstrating with his lordship against the concessions which are now proposed to be made to Roman Catholics. The interview had especially reference to the throwing open of the Irish Chancery, and the appointment of Roman Catholic chaplains to workhouses and gaols. Lord Palmerston said that he was averse to Catholic ascendancy, but, on the whole, supported the changes that were contemplated.

GIFT FROM SIR M. PETO.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., has presented the town of Lowestoft with a very handsome stained glass window, to be placed in the west end of our new Town-hall. We are informed that the window was greatly admired when shown at the Exhibition held some time since at Paris.—Norfolk News.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EDINBURGH.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in Edinburgh about nine o'clock on Friday night. Large crowds had assembled to greet him at the railway station. His royal highness has taken up his residence at Holyrood Palace, where he will remain till the Queen pays her autumn visit to Balmoral.

A sum of 800l or 900l has been raised for the extension of the Birmingham Queen's Hospital, by means of a 'million of penny stamps fund.'

The fortifications of the citadel of Dover are about to be enlarged, and the estimated cost of the work is £150,000. The walls round the ramparts, inside and outside, will be raised many feet, the ditches will be considerably lowered, while on the sea front will be erected a large bastion for officers's quarters, on the top of which will be a very strong battery, heavily mounted, with first-class ordnance. In the centre of the citadel will be a signal tower, while lower and over the reservoir will be all the necessary buildings required for such a place, between which and the guns facing outwards will be a covered way to protect the military passing to and fro.

Latest European Intelligence.

The steamer Sazonia arrived at New York on the 17th inst., bringing dates from Southampton to 4th inst.

The London Times says "a telegram from Paris states that the war vessels in the different ports are being disarmed, all those in the roads are being ordered back to port. Disarmament had commenced at Toulon, and all sailors who had served five years were discharged."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had declared to Count Reiset, the French Commissioner, that Sardinia, could not accede to the wishes of France so far as to make efforts to have the Grand Dukes recalled, and that it would be preposterous to expect Piedmont to do so, contrary to the wishes and interests of Italy.

The Paris Constitutional of Wednesday has an article from M. de Cassagnac, entitled "Ingratitude of Italy," in which the Italians are reminded of the immense obstacles which beset the Emperor at the beginning of the war, but which were faced and surmounted by his single will, and he reminds Italy of these obstacles. He continues to show, if need be, the enormity of forgetfulness. If the Emperor persisted, it would, he says, have cost tedious sieges, fresh battles, new loans, immediate war on the Rhine, troubles in Central India, insurrections in Hungary and elsewhere, which it would have been necessary to permit and even to encourage. In a word, it would have cost the abandonment of the principles of order and the adoption of revolutionary principles, agitation renewed for the present, without speaking of a possible reverse of fortune.

The article concludes with the following menace:—"Italy must know well that if the powerful hand, which is extended for a moment over it, is withdrawn, neither the fine speeches of the English Parliament, nor the sterile sympathies of the liberal party in Europe, would hinder Austria from dominating again in Italy, and this time from Turin to Messina."

It is again stated that Piedmont formally declines entering the Italian confederacy if Austria forms part of it.

The Vienna correspondence says the Prussian note of the 23d August will probably put an end to the discussion between Austria and Prussia, as it is pretty clearly proved that the Emperor Napoleon made a statement at Villa Franca which was not perfectly correct.

The Journal St. Petersburg also declares itself empowered to state that not only were no bases for a mediation agreed too, but not even discussed. The writer adds that, having made the experience that he was deceived at Villa Franca, the Emperor Francis Joseph may probably come to the conclusion that it will be better in the future to leave diplomatic affairs to his Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two days later from Europe.

Merchants' Exchange, Halifax, Aug. 19th, 1859. The Steamship Asia arrived at New York yesterday. Dates from Liverpool to 6th inst. Cotton market quiet.

Breadstuffs—market dull, with a declining tendency.

Flour very dull.

Wheat also dull, with a decline upon previous quotations.

Provision market inactive.

Sugar market dull.

Money more stringent.

Consols 95 to 95½.

The Peace Conference was to re-assemble on the 8th inst.

No other news of interest.

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber will RE-OPEN his SCHOOL for Young Ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 6th. Having engaged the services of Miss L. MARSTON, of Waterville, Maine, for the French and Music Department, and confident of competent assistance in the Drawing Department, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. JOHN CHASE.

Wolfville, August 13th, 1859.

BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR will be held, (D.V.) at Scotch Village, Newport, on the 7th and 8th of September, ensuing, for the purpose of procuring funds to build the BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE at Walton, Hants County. The friends of Zion are earnestly solicited to aid the above benevolent object. Articles coming from Halifax can be sent to the care of Daniel Mosher, Windsor; and all donations for the Bazaar may be put in charge of D. Cochran, Esq., and Mr. Henry Walley, of Scotch Village, Newport. Please price all articles for the Bazaar. B. SCOTT.

Aug. 12th, 1859.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP, For Children Teething,

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW." After ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In all most every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions which, if not speedily remedied, end in death and SUREST REMEDY IN OF DYSENTERY AND DREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would have a child suffering from these complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between your suffering child and the relief ABSOLUTELY SURE—yes, to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York. Price only 25 Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere. Aug. 17, 1859.

The Baptist Church Directory:

A GUIDE to the Doctrines, Discipline, Officers, Ordinances, and Customs of Baptist Churches. Embracing the Questions of BAPTISM and COMMUNION. By EDWARD HISCOX, D. D. Price 3s.

Christian Messenger Office, 49 Granby Street, Halifax.

Reduction in Sugars,

DURING THE PRESERVING SEASON. At the TEA, COFFEE, and GROCERY MART, 37 Barrington Street, by July 20. E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

Extra Pastry Flour.

A FEW BAGS more of that very choice English and French FLOUR, at E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S. ALSO—Very choice American FLOUR for family use, at E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S. Tea and Coffee Mart, 37 Barrington St. July 20.

CLARENCE SEMINARY.

THE next Term of this School will commence on TUESDAY, July 26th.

INSTRUCTORS: Miss CAROLINE WENTWORTH, Principal. Miss EMMA HAWKINS, Music Department. Board, and Tuition in all the branches taught in the best Seminaries, Music excepted, £25 per year. Music £1 per quarter. H. E. FITCH. July 6. 6, ws.

Health! Health!! Health!!!

Good health will be restored to all who fairly try the curative powers of G. W. STONE'S IMPROVED VEGETABLE LIQUID CATHARTIC.

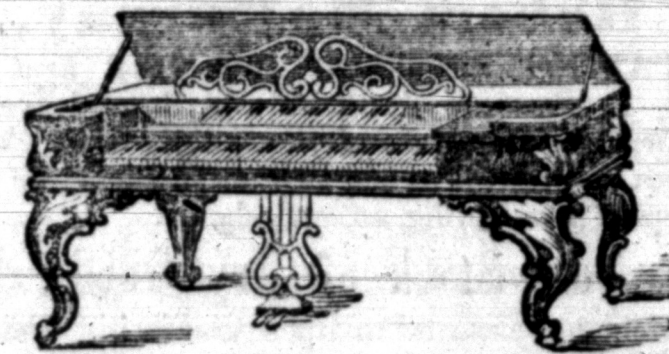
LIQUID CATHARTIC.

THIS great Family remedy is warranted to cleanse the Stomach from all bile. It will positively cure the Piles; is a certain remedy for all Affections of the Liver; will remove Costiveness, and expel all humors from the Blood; will surely prevent and cure Fever and Ague; invigorates the digestive organs; restores Lost Appetite, and strengthens the whole system. Its use requires no change of diet,—whatever the appetite craves and that which is relished best is the proper food while taking this medicine. Do not get discouraged if its effects are not perceptible as soon as you expect, but continue to follow the directions upon the label of the bottle and its operation will be found sure and effectual.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Prepared by G. W. STONE, Lowell, Mass. G. E. MORTON & CO., Agents for Nova Scotia. July 20. 3 ms.

REED ORGANS, SERAPHINES,

AND MELODEONS.



THE Subscriber has a good assortment of the above named Musical Instruments constantly on hand, suitable for Church, Hall, or Parlor.

Reed Organs, in every variety of case with from one to four stops, (with or without sub-bass,) at prices varying from \$50 to \$200.

Seraphines with heavy Piano case, from \$75 to \$150. Melodeons, Piano case, extra finish from \$80 to \$140. Portable Melodeons, from \$40 to \$75.

All communications promptly attended to. LEVI W. WILLIAMS.

Truro, N. S., May 16, 1859.

MELODEONS!

No Musical Instrument is so well adapted for the family or social choir as the Melodeon.

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No Musical Instrument is more quickly learned than the Melodeon.

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The best Instrument for a small country Church is a good Melodeon.

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The best Instrument to improve and train the voices of a Choir is a Melodeon.

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The lover of Music who cannot purchase a Piano would do well to buy a Melodeon.

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By special arrangements with the manufacturers, these Instruments are now sold by the Subscriber at American prices.

Colonial Book Store, MELODEONS.

Parties purchasing two or more will be allowed a handsome discount.

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Where one cannot purchase, it will often be advisable to unite with some friend and buy one in partnership.

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These Instruments rarely get out of tune and are unaffected by damp or cold.

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Orders by letter will be attended to promptly.

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These Instruments can be so firmly packed in boxes, that no transportation can injure them.

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On account of the drawback allowed, these Instruments will be supplied to Nova Scotians at less than American prices.

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Send for a Catalogue.

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May 18,