

The first fruit of the treaty with Japan has ripened in the shape of large importations of an excellent quantity of tea and of an amount of raw silk, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. The whole amount of the purchases from this country of Japan productions is estimated to exceed five millions of dollars. This, for six months, is a pretty heavy business. Of course Japan will need something that this country can furnish, to counterbalance this outlay.

A Lowell writer states that a careful computation shows the steam power of the Great Eastern steamship is equal to the water-power that drives the mills at Lowell. This gives an idea of the immense power of the steamer, equal to that required for the works of the great manufacturing city of America.

Among the remarkable incidents connected with the Great Eastern, was the fact that a blind man all the way from Wisconsin was among the visitors who went aboard of her last week.

Sixty years ago, a naval man wished to cross from Staten Island to Bergen. The water was rough, and only a barefooted boy ventured the job. Pleased with the boy's pluck, the officer got him a place on a steamer, and that boy is Cornelius Vanderbilt. At 70, he has \$13,000,000, and is monarchical dictating terms to the Government.

Last Sabbath was the Jewish fast of the month of Ab, the anniversary of the destruction of the temple of Solomon by Nebuchadnezzar, and of the second temple by Vespasian, among the Hebrew population all over the world; and was fully observed in the synagogues of this city. The fast of Ab is really one of abnegation. No meat is eaten, and but very little bread is broken. The synagogues in this city were hung in black, and the Book of Lamentation was read in the original Hebrew—*N. Y. Paper.*

Mr. J. M. Morrison, cashier of the Manhattan Bank New York, having lately inherited thirteen slaves, in Kentucky, has emancipated them all. Two little boys he has brought to New York to be educated.

European News.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* informs us that the Emperor of France has taken the initiative in recommending the recognition of Spain as one of the "Great Powers of Europe." Of such ludicrous littleness is diplomacy made up, and in such a way sometimes is the destiny of a country determined! Against this pantomimic proposal we may set off the fact that a French officer has sailed to Newfoundland with full powers to settle the English and French differences on the deep sea fishing question.

Parisian rumour says that the Emperor Napoleon has become enamoured of the principles of the National Rifle Association, and has given directions for the formation of a similar society in Paris.

ITALY.

The King of Naples has, it is said, ordered the evacuation of Sicily, in order "to avoid civil war." This report comes from two separate sources, and may, therefore, be deemed worthy of credence; but it is difficult to say what the Neapolitan Government mean by it, other than to give evidence of their sincerity in their promises of reform. The retreat must give an immense impetus to the cause of Garibaldi, and to those Neapolitans who are not disposed to accept the terms offered by the King, the evacuation of Sicily will appear to be a greater sign of weakness than even the capitulation of Palermo. It is plain the Government have now little to hope for, excepting in the way of diplomatic intervention; and whether they lean on a broken reed or not must be left for time to prove.

With the intelligence of the order for the evacuation of Sicily comes the information of Melazzo having been attacked and occupied by the forces of Garibaldi. Melazzo is a strongly-fortified seaport town about twenty-four miles north-west of Messina, and its occupation by the patriot forces would be of considerable assistance to them in their approaches to the neighbouring and more important fortress. A report from Genoa says that Garibaldi was at Melazzo; and as it appears certain that the General left Palermo on the 18th with large reinforcements, we may set down the latter account as correct.

A telegram from Naples, dated July 22nd, states that "after a conference with Count Cavour it was decided that the King of Sardinia should send an adjutant with an autograph letter to Garibaldi, requesting him not to attack the mainland."

The danger which threatens the King of Naples appears to come as much from his own besotted soldiers as from soldiers of the revolution. By an account from Naples we learn that the Royal Guard attempted to force the National Guard to shout "Down with the Constitution." They were unsuccessful, however, and the King has determined, so it is said, to disband his guard, who would certainly be more likely to provoke than to quell a revolution.

"The aspect of Naples is wholly changed," says a foreign resident of that city for many years; and the revolution which has really been effected, instead of "turning the dogs uppermost" has filled the streets with men "in whose very attitude there is an air of self-respect and independence." These are the returned exiles. The ministry, which had resigned on hearing of the attack made by the troops on the people, have been assured of the royal displeasure at that outrage, and consequently retain office. Every body, from the King downward, anxiously waits the decision of the Sardinian Government

on the alliance proposed by Naples, but the tendency of public feeling in the latter kingdom is favourable to annexation rather than independence under a Bourbon. The naval officers are so opposed to the old regime that their participation in any expedition against Sicily is now hopeless. Portraits of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi meet the eye everywhere in Naples itself.

Garibaldi completed his 53rd year on the 4th of July. The day was most fitly observed as a holiday in Sicily. Many happy returns may the great patriot see! He was believed at Messina to be within twenty miles of that town on the 10th inst. Deserctions from the Royalists there are reported as numerous. Garibaldi's envoy in Paris has been admitted to an interview with the Emperor Napoleon.

(By telegraph)

REVOLUTIONARY EXCITEMENT AT NAPLES.

Marseilles, July 24.—Letters from Rome state that General Goyon will leave that city on the 5th proximo.

Letters from Naples to the 21st inst. announce that Garibaldi had left Palermo with from 8,000 to 10,000 volunteers. It was expected that Garibaldi would soon effect a landing on the Continent.

The chiefs of the revolutionary movement at Naples had caused an illumination of the whole city to take place.

Crowds of people shouted "Garibaldi for ever," in defiance of the Royalists.

About ten of the late police agents had been killed.

A Turin letter in the *Cologne Gazette* gives the following:

"The Emperor Napoleon recently wrote an autograph letter to the Pope, in which he prayed him to be kind enough to pay serious attention to a note of M. Thouvenel, sent with it.—This note, of which the Marquis de Cadore read and communicated a copy to Cardinal Antonelli, exposes in detail the wishes, intentions, and objects of the French Government. The Emperor blames the conduct of the Government of Victor Emanuel towards the high clergy, and that His Majesty employs all his efforts to put an end to its painful proceedings; also that the Emperor hopes to cause the prelates who have been arrested to be set at liberty and sent to Rome; likewise to prevent Count Cavour from prosecuting the ecclesiastical dignitaries who are under accusation.

This paper gave rise to several deliberations of the ministers, at which General Lamoriciere was present, and spoke warmly in favour of the French counsels. The majority of the Ministers acknowledge the necessity for great reforms, and it was decided that they should be accomplished. The Pope will not hear of a reconciliation with Victor Emanuel, and is represented to have said that any understanding between him and that demon is quite out of the question."

SYRIA.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE BETWEEN THE DRUSES AND MARONITES.

Paris July 24.—The Porte has instructed its ambassadors at Paris and London to officially communicate to the Courts of the Tuilleries and St. James's the conclusion of peace between the Druses and Maronites on the 10th inst.

In this official communication the Porte, although expressing its satisfaction at this happy event, adds that it will, nevertheless, pursue with the utmost rigour the authors of the recent massacres; and that Fuad Pacha had to that end been invested with the most ample powers, not only to punish the guilty parties, but also to take such measures as would prevent the recurrence of fresh conflicts between the Druses and the Maronites.

The French accounts from the East affirm that the massacre is a national project—no local affair, but just as evidently organised as was the Sepoy rebellion in India. The general feeling among the Druses was that European diplomacy was about to drive the Turks from Europe, and they therefore resolved to be revenged on the people of the Christian religion in Syria. This is the original explanation, without much additional corroboration; but it is strange that the Druses, even in the heat of their revenge, should have made some distinction between the Christians of the East and the West. In Damascus, for instance, the house of the English and French consuls were left untouched, and these are the very people who might be supposed to be most obnoxious to the ignorant Mohammedans. At the same time this distinction appears to afford ground for the general belief that the massacre was instigated by some one in authority under the Turkish Government; because he would have the sense to know that the murder of the consuls would call down immediate vengeance on the Mohammedans.

The Independence Belge has the following:—

"The French Government is making preparations for a grand military expedition into Syria. The greatest activity prevails at Toulon, and orders have been sent by telegraph to hasten the preparations. The strength of the first corps that is to be embarked is estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 men, consisting of 2,000 marines and a brigade of 6,000 men from the camp of Chalons—namely, three regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and three squadrons of cavalry.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The Emperor of the French has managed to take the first position in the protection of Syrian Christians. He is strongly, and with too much reason, suspected of having fomented these disturbances by secret emissaries, with a view to gain for France an increase of that prestige in the East which she acquired in the Crimea. Syria is the scene of French humiliations under

the first Emperor; and it is now rumoured that the Christians were the aggressors. The Sultan has shown great solicitude to keep the French away from Syria. He first sent the Emperor a letter, expressing his deep sorrow at what had occurred, and his wish that the Emperor should know it. He also despatched soldiers, and assured him of his intention not only to restore peace, but to punish the authors of the outrage. And, finally, a peace has been patched up between the Druses and the Maronites, of which the representatives of the Porte have been directed to inform the English and French Governments officially. The Sultan is evidently anxious to anticipate, if possible, the landing of forces by the Christian Powers, and the possible occupation of some parts of his misgoverned, or feebly-governed territory; but probably they will now take what security they think advisable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.—At Rzeszow the police have lately commenced imprisoning every Israelite who happens to be in the street when a priest is passing through it with a pix containing the sacred wafers. Petty cases of persecution of the Jews are constantly being committed upon the Jews in other parts of the Austrian dominions.

ORANGE RIOTS IN IRELAND.—The great Orange festival, the 12th of July, has not passed over in Ireland without a very lamentable cause of remembrance. At Lurgan, in the County of Armagh, the Orangemen assembled to the amount of some thousands, and went to church. On the dispersion of the body a collision took place between a section of the Orangemen and some Roman Catholics. The Orangemen used firearms, and sixteen of their opponents were wounded, two of them it is feared, mortally.—Ten men were arrested in consequence, but five of them have been discharged.

TRANSMISSION OF PARCELS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—We are informed that Dr. W. H. Brown (formerly one of the lecturers at the Panopticon and Polytechnic) has devised a method of transmitting parcels under water across the Channel with great celerity; so that deliveries of goods and letters can be effected on both sides several times in the twenty-four hours. The details of the scheme are not before us, so that we cannot offer any opinion as to its feasibility; but the advantages which would attend its realisation are obvious, and we are therefore glad to learn that a company is being formed to carry it into effect.—*Dover Chronicle.*

The playing of the bands in Regent's-park on Sundays has been resumed. Immense crowds of people are gathered by it.

ARRIVAL OF LORD CLYDE FROM INDIA.—Lord Clyde arrived in England on Wednesday the 18th ult. by the mail packet *Alliance* from Calais; and though his Lordship's arrival was of a strictly private character—that is, there had not been any official announcement of it, yet a large crowd gathered to greet the noble veteran. The corporation of Dover presented him with an address, to which he returned thanks for the honour they have done to a "simple soldier returned from the performance of his duty." Lord Clyde appeared much affected with the warmth of his reception; and the simple ceremony which greeted the return of the triumphant soldier was as interesting as it was unaffected. On Monday Lord Clyde left for Osborne, a visit to the Queen.

ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL.—The Surrey Chapel—so long the scene of the labours of Rowland Hill, afterwards of those of the Rev. James Sherman and now enjoying the valuable ministry of the Rev. Newman Hall—is in danger of being lost as an ecclesiastical edifice. Rowland Hill left a sum of money (now accumulated to £8,000) for the purchase of the chapel when the lease should expire. But the Vice-Chancellor has recently decided that the appropriation of the money to this purpose would be an infringement of the Statute of Mortmain. Mr. Newman Hall has preached a stirring sermon on the text, "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities," and it is a moral certainty that venerable old Surrey, associated with such hallowed recollections, will be retained to religion, that it shall be "a tabernacle that shall not be taken down nor one of the stakes removed." Subscriptions will be raised for securing the object. The original sum of money—minus 2,000*l.* legal expenses—legal expenses—will be handed over to Hackney College as residuary legate.—*Scottish Guardian Correspondent.*

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR BALMORAL.—The Queen was to leave the Isle of Wight on the 4th of August. On her way to the metropolis, she would review the troops at Aldershot, and on the 6th of August would leave Buckingham Palace for her customary annual sojourn at Balmoral. At Edinburgh, where the Royal journey would be broken, the Scottish Volunteers were to be reviewed by her Majesty on the 7th.

Some splendid ornamental articles in silver, of the value of 2,000*l.*, were lately presented to Sir Morton Peto, Bart, M. P., by 300 gentlemen of Suffolk, "to mark their appreciation of the hon. baronet, especially in connection with his successful efforts in establishing a complete railway system in the country.

A French armorer has sent to Garibaldi a gift of a coat of mail, dagger-proof and bullet proof. Its workmanship is perfect, and it is valued at upwards of five thousand francs. It may be worn under the uniform like a shirt, for it is extremely flexible, light and portable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, WINDOW CORNICES, &C.

I HAVE Imported from England a large quantity of

GILT MOULDINGS & BEADINGS,

Of various widths, and of prices ranging from Three pence to Eleven pence per foot. Any persons in want of the same will find it their interest to call.

A very liberal discount for Cash to Picture Frame Makers, Cabinet Makers, and wholesale Dealers.

Look for the Stationary Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

Aug. 15. 2 w.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Office—Somerset House, Prince Street.

THE undersigned begs to notify the numerous applicants for Insurance against Fire, whom he has been obliged to decline protecting, that he has received the agency of

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE Co. Of Oswega, New York.

According to the official Report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department for the State of New York—

The Aggregate Assets of this Company, including Capital, were
1st January, 1860. \$363,914 36
Income received during year 1859, 253,150 25
Losses paid during year 1859, 39,355 57
This Company was chartered by the State of New York in 1832, and its charter has been RENEWED and EXTENDED to 1877.

JAMES WHITMAN,

Barrister at Law,

Notary Public, &c.

Agent for Nova Scotia.

Aug. 8. 1m.



JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills.

AMONG the people of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills. The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from IMPURE BLOOD! The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out. These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivaled as a

URE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES. Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and health, clearing and reconstituting the vital organs. Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:—

- Bilious Complaints, Debility, Inward Weakness,
- Coughs, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints,
- Chills, Female Complaints, Loss of Sympathy,
- Chest Diseases, Headaches, Piles,
- Costiveness, Indigestion, Stone and Gravel,
- Dyspepsia, Influenza, Secondary Symp-
- Diarrhoea, Inflammation, toms.
- Dropsy.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Teuacans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 50 Leonard Street, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

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