European News. FRANCE.

The Times lately contained a curious piece of intelligence. A scheme, it is said, is on foot to hard fighting he succeeded in gaining them -Great Eastern. The vessels are intended to report says that one or two of the persons concerned in the management of the "big ship" are also interested in this magnificent project.

THE ANNEXATION OF NICE AND SAVOY The following article appears in the Moni-

teur:--The Government thinks it its duty to protest against the suppositions of every description, the malevolent accusations, or inconsiderate interpretations, to which for some weeks past the annexation of Savoy and of the arrondissement of Nice to France has given rise. It is after a successful war, and events which have considerably increased his territory, that the King of Sardinia, on the just demand of the Emperor and consulting, more over; the inter ests of the provinces separated from the rest of his States by the highest mountains of Europe, has consented to sign the treaty which is about to unite them to France after the solemn vote of the populations. What can there he more frank, more regular, more legitimate? Nevertheless, under the influence of hostile passions or imprudent frendships, some give utterance to insinuations, others to observations, which tend to attribute to the French Government the design of provoking, or allowing to arise, complications in Europe, to find therein an opportunity of further aggrandisement. It is aniamted by an entirely contrary iden:

"The Government-we proclaim it publicly -deplores these attempts, which are meant to propagate daily the most incorrect impressions as to its real intentions. The Emperor exerts all his efforts to re-establish confidence, which has been shaken in Europe. His sole desire is to live in peace with the Sovereigns his allies, and to devote all his energies to the active development of the resources of France."

The Parisian correspondent of The Times writes his cpinions on the probability of the Emperor of France going to war with England him. During the debate, one member was put City. in terms which ought to be perpetually before down by the Charaber for the violence of his · the eyes of English alarmists. The writer de- language against Louis Napoleon, and several nies that there is any desire on the part of the others used terms which would be anything but people or the army to go to war with England palatable to the French Government. The trea-They know, he says, what disasters and what ty was agreed to by 229 against 33 votes, whilst ruin would follow such a war. The Emperor 23 members abstained from voting. too, he says, knows - and it is marvellous, after The king of Naples is making desperate more of the invasion alarms.

ITALY.

The latest intelligence from Sicily proclaims the complete triumph of the insurgents under Garibaldi, and us a consequence the almost complete emancipation of Sieily from Neapolitan rule. The intelligence comes by means of a despatch to the Patrie, but is borne out by a telegram from the Neapolitan capital. The first account—the one through the office of the Patrie-says that the Neapolitan army 25,000 strong, has surrended to the patriot force .-The capitulation was signed on hoard Her Britannic Majesty's ship Hannibal, and by the terms of this agreement the garrison marches out of Palermo with all the honours of war, to embark on board the Neapolitan squadron, but to leave behind it all warlike materials and military equipments. The second notice, that from Naples, merely records the fact that ar armistice has been concluded "between the royal troops and the troops of Garibaldi," and the armistice would extend till Sunday at noon. Of course this is an admission of the whole case, but the pertinacity with which the Neapolitan Government denies the publication of the whole truth is something wonderful.

In the meanwhile, the first symptoms of rebellion have exhibited themselves on the mainland, and Francis the Second begins to be uneasy in his own capital. On the 28th ult., after the news of the taking of Palermo had reached Naples, there was a great popular manifestation. Crowds attended in the streets, and shouts of "Emanuel," "Garibaldi," "Sici ly," were heard in every part of the capital .-What the Government may anticipate as soon as the freedom of Sicily is proclaimed, there is little hazard in stating. The only question is soldiers. A fight, it is said, took place in the of the Court of Pekin to resist to the uttermost few Citizens, but apparently the combat ended must be convinced that the affair of the Peiho though it is difficult to say to which demand he will give cause to much trouble bereafter. may credit a rumour sent by the correspondent until one campaign, at least, has been fought. of The Daily News, that Louis Napoleon has given twelve rifled canon to Garibaldi, then his Neapolitan Majesty will appeal in vain to the Emperor of France.

The full particulars of the taking of Palermo, show the fight to have been very bloody and desperate. At four o'clock on Sunday morning, May 27th, Garibaldi attacked the northern entrenchments of Palermo, and after four hours' raise 21 millions on a French guarantee of 5 The royal troops took refuge in the citadel and per cent, for the construction in England of ten some of the public buildings and the town havsteam-vessels approaching the magnitude of the ing risen in insurrection, a bombardment of the city was commenced from the Neapolitan ships trade between France and the East; and the of war in the harbour, and for eight hours the city was exposed to a destructive fire, many buildings were destroyed, many of the inhabitans lost their lives, and this without aiding the royal cause at all. It is said that the bombardment was stopped through a remonstrance of the English admiral on board the Hannibal. He rectors of the Great Eastern five per cent. on the assembled the foreign naval officers on board of whole cost of the vessel if they will allow him his ship, and in consequence of this inceting a to have the use of her for a month, this percenunanimous request was sent to the Neapolitan tage alone will amount to upwards of £20,000 commander to cease firing.

About noon on Sunday, the day of the attack the battle raged with tremendous fury. Women took part in the fight, and the end of it was, that the royal forces were driven from the public buildings and took refuge in the cradel. It is added that three Neapolitan regiments have joined Garibaldi's forces, but this news requires three only have been crowned solumnly and accofirmation. There is no doubt, however, that cording to ancient usages-the Emperor of Rus-Garibaldi's forces have obtained immense sup- sia, the Queen of England, and the King of plies of the materiel of war.

It was supposed for a moment at Turin that Austria had moved down a body of 15,000 troops to create a diversion, or even to punish Piedmont for her connivance in this Sicilian expedition. Such consistency did the rumour obtain that French regiments were marched to the point indicated. Their appearance called out the Austrians, and the two rival uniforms stood once more for a moment face to face. Francis 11. next applied to the Emperor of the French fully received by the following Committee:for an armed mediation. The telegraphic message found the Emperor at Lyons, and we are assured that it received an instant reply, to the effect that any interference of France in this conflict was entirely out of the question.

The long debate in the Sardinian Chambers has been brought to a termination by a vote in favour of the cession of Nice and Savoy to France. The debate has put the Sardinian Chamber on its legs, and it must startle the Empero: of France to find he has evoked a power which is not likely to be very obedient to

such an admission, how triffing things can be efforts to preserve the remnaut of his power in laid hold of to bolster up a war cry-he knows Sicily, and during his negotiations he has rethat England kept up a gigantic contest with solved, as the latest accounts inform us, to France for twenty years, and closed it. He keep possession of Syracuse and Messina, lest knows that we have not degenerated; that no the total evacuation of the island should make 31, in Sets from 2s. 6d. defeats, no disasters, would break the national it appear that he has accepted the revolution as spirit; that a dishonourable peace would be one an "accomplished fact." The great powers of life or death. After this we should hear no have refused to interfere. The Neapolitan monarch has turned to Vienna with the most abject lamentations. He has sent an autograph letter to the Austrian court, solemnly engaging to call to his council men enjoying public confidence, to reconstitute a Government for guaranteeing the faithful and conscientious execution of the laws, and then to proclaim a general amnesty. It is a pity for his Majesty that these concessions were not made before the revolution. The King, however, hopes by granting these favours that Europe will no longer refuse to interfere between him and his emancipated

A Marseilles letter describes the effect of the bombardment of Palermo as most destructive to property, but the loss of life was small. The people, it is said, were rendered furious by the bon:bardment, and they wished to massacre about 100 spies and other Neapolitau officials whom they had in their power, and no doubt these are the people to whom Garibaldi extended his protection.

Rome continues in a disturbed state, and fresh bands of insurgents are said to have cross ed the Papal frontier. Against these General Lamorciere had despatched soldiers, but if it is true, as reported, that the exchequer of Rome is in a very low condition, Lamoriciere will not be able to make any determined stand. The public revenues are diminishing daily, so it is reported. The cardinals had subscribed an extraordinary loan of 30,000 crowns, and the Peter's pence had only produced 500,000 crowns in all. The anniversary of the battle of Magenta was celebrated in Rome by the French troops, and a popular demonstration was added to the festival.

CHINA.

The receipt of the Chinese ultimatum puts an whether the young despot will remain to fight end to the hope of a speedy settlement of the for his crown, or will accept his fate without complication with China. The last despatch shedding the blood of his people and of his to Mr. Bruce clearly evinces the determination Cafe de l'Europe between some officers and a and, indeed, anyone who reads that document where it began, for it is merely mentioned as has wonderfully changed the disposition of the an incident of the popular excitement. A Pari- Chinese Government. The British Ambassador sian telegram asserts that the Neapolitan minis- is coolly told to be satisfied with what he has ter, Sig. Carafa, has demanded a guarantee for got, otherwise " it must be left to the high offithe territory of the Two Sicilies, and he also cers in charge of the coasi defence to take such stated that he has demanded the intervention of steps as shall thereby be rendered necessary." These Instruments can be so firmly the maritime powers. Piedmont, on the other He is also told, " for the future he must not be side, has protested against any intervention .- so wanting in decorum," and " not to adhere Both of these rumours are probably true, so obstinately to his own opinion, as, so doing, the Powers of Europe will give ear. If we There is, therefore, little hope of a settlement

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Commons on the 12th ult., Lord Palmerston expressed himself as we all could wish; in regard to the bombardment of Palermo, the protection of British subjects, and the determination of England not to intervene in behalf of the King, He described Government like those of Naples and Rome as the guilty authors of the insurrections which they appealed to other Powers to aid them in suppressing. He went so far as to say that except in the very unlikely case of their reformation, their own removal was the most effectual and

A speculative gentleman has offered the di-

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association, beld in London, on Saturday week, the Secretary for War in the chair, it was stated that the number of enrolled volunteers has reached 120,000.

CROWNED AND UNCROWNED SOVEREIGNS. -Among the present sovereigns of Europe, Sweden.

BAZAAR

THE LADIES of the Baptist Church and L congregation of Windsor purpose holding a Bazaar on Wednesday the 12th September, in order to realize funds for paying off the debt on the Baptist Chapel. Sale opening at 10 o'clock A. M. Contributions to the Bazaar will be very thank-

Mrs. THOMAS MCLATCHY. Mrs. PETER SHAND. Mrs. DAYIEL MOSHER. Mrs. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

THE IMPORTATIONS OF THIS SEASON

COMMERCE HOUSE!

CORMS one of the Largest, Cheapest and Pest assorted Stocks ever brought into the

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT contains all the Newest and Most Beautiful Styes in FLOUNCED AND DOUBLE SKIRT ROBES, VICTORIA DOUBLE SKIRT ROBES, an Elegant Dress 15s. New Styles Mohairs, Silk Stripe JASPERS, POPLINETTS, PRINTED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

Black and Colored SILKS. One Lot 1200 Mous DE LAINES, Full Dress, one

BONNETS HATS & FANCY GOODS, SHAWLS AND MANTLES Sc.

SEWED MUSLINS, an immense stock: In collars from

Carpets, Pamasks & Curtain Muslins. Large Lot Men's Ready Made Summer Clothing.

OUR STOCK OF STAPLES,

which have been purchased from Manufactures this Season we are selling at prices 10 per cent below any Damaged Goods now in the Market.

White Shirting 21d per yard and up. Good Madder Prints fast Colours 4 d. White Cotton WARP Warranted good Quality, 5s. Indigo Blue and Madder Red 7s. 9d. the Bundle

June 6th.

R. McMURRAY & CO., 37 Barrington St. Opposite the Parade.

MELODEONS.

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

No Musical Instrument yields so much delightful music for so little money as the Me'odeon. Colonial Book Store. MELODEONS.

No Musical Instrument is more quickly learned than the Melodeon. Colonial Book Store. MELODEONS.

The best Instrument for a small country Church is a good Melodeon. Colonial Book Store. MELODEONS.

The best Instrument to improve and train the voices of a Choir is a Meloseon Co onial Book Store. MELODEONS,

The lover of Music who cannot purchase a Piano would de well to buy a Melodeon Colonial Book Store.

MELODEONS. 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.

Colonial Book Store, MELODEONS. Where one cannot purchase, it will often be advisable to unite with some friend and buy one

in partnership. Colonial Book Store. MELODEONS l'hese instruments rarely get out of are unaffected by damp or cold.

Colonial Book Store. MELODEONS. Orders by letter will be attended to promptly.

Colonial Book Store. MELODEONS.

boxes, that no transportation can injure them. MELODEONS

In account of the drawback allowed, these instruments will be supplied to Nova Scotians s ess than American prices. Colonial Book Store

MELODEONS. send for a Catalogue JAMES DEMILL Corner King and Germain Streets, St. John, N. B.

Tea, Coffee & Grocery Mart.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO.

TAVE received their principal supply for the Season, direct from Great Britain and the United States.

10,000 lbs. Choice Jamaica and Java COFFEE, 250 Chests, hlf. Chests and Boxes TEA.

20 Packages of Genuine Spices,-Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Peppers, Cloves.

50 Doz. Marmalade, Jams and Jellies. 100 Doz. Pickles, Sauces and Condiments, 2,000 lbs. Crackers and Biscuits, Fresh. 1,000 lbs. Rich Mellow CHEESE.

10 Bags Fresh Nurs, different kinds.

200 drums Choice Smyrna FIGS. 2 Tierces and 10 Bags RICE. Bags and Barrels Pearl and Scotch BARLEY.

4 Cases Fresh Salad Oil. Starch, Blue, Soda, Soaps. Baking Seda, Cream of Tartar, Mustard; Porto Rico, Crushed and other SUGARS, Flour, Meal, Currants, Raisins, Molasses, Essences for flavoring,

With a number of other articles which have been selected from the best markets.

E. W. SUTCLIFFE & Co., 37 Barrington St., Opposite the Grand Parade.

REED ORGANS, SERAPHINES,

MELODEONS.



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

Reed Organs, in every variety of case with from one o 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. PortableM elodeons, from \$40 to \$75. All communications premptly attended to.

LEVI W WILLIAMS. Truro, N S., May 16, 1859.

THE ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

Halifax, May, 1860.

N the 20th day of December last, a number) of the Alumni, and other friends of Acadia College, met in the College Library at Wolfville, and formed a Society called " The Associated ALUMNI OF ACADIA COLLEGE," in aid of the Institutions at Horton, to be composed of all who had studied either at the College or the Academy in Horton or Fredericton. The term of Membership was fixed at an Annual payment of 20s., or a donation at any one time of £25, to constitute a Life Membership. All other friends of the Institution, or of education generally, upon being ballotted for, may become Members, on the above terms.

At that meeting, a Committee was appointed, composed of the following five gentlemen, namely, James W. Johnston, Junr., Rev. S. W. de Blois, Rev. David Freeman, and Alfred Chipman, Esq., charged with the duty of obtaining from the Legislature, an Act of Incorporationof preparing a constitution and by-laws, and of corresponding with, and obtaining the co-operation of the Alumni of Acadia College-and the students of the two Academies as far as practicable.

It is contemplated to found and sustain, either wholly or in conjunction with the Governors,-Professorships,-and to assist the students, by the bestowal of scholarships or pecuniary donations, either at the discretion of the professors, or as the reward of superior attainments tested by an examination-and by awarding prizes for excellence in particular departments of learning. to stimulate the industry and excite a noble rivalry among the students at the College, and scholars at the two Academies. Societies such as this, and with similar objects, are attached to most of the Institutions of learning in the neighbouring States, while in our own Province, King's College has its Society composed of its Alumni and friends, whose associated efforts have largely contributed to the prosperity of that Institution, and it is hoped that the united operations of the Alumni and friends of Acadia College, will ere long place our Institution on that flourishing basis, so essential to its efficiency and prosperity, and loudly demanded by the growing educational wants of the Province-Those who, bave received within its halls the educational training to which, it may be, they are indebted for their success in life, cannot now, for their credit's sake, feel indifferent ot the rank this institution is to take amongst similar Seminaries of learning in the Province.

We earnestly solicit your sympathy and cooperation with the work we have in hand, and trust that you will as promptly as possible authorise us to entol your name either as an Annual or a Life-Me:nber of the Society, and will also furnish as with the names of persons in your locality, eligible for Membership in their own right, who are willing to join,—and of those, you may enlist in our cause, to be ballotted for at our next meeting.

You can either address myself in Halifax, or any other member of the Committee in Woltville, and your subscription may either be remitted forthwith, or paid in at the meeting to be held in Woifville, on the 5th of June, ensuing.

> On behalf of the Committee J. W. JOENSTON, JUNE., Chairman,