

acts in parliament in which a few holes have been discovered. We really learn very little from our Queen's speeches, I suppose that is one of the great blessings of our form of government for which we should be thankful. Our government is so much under the power of the people,—that is of the upper ten thousand—that it dare not commit itself to any strongly defined course of policy. Hence the vague generalities we usually get in those documents. The advantage is that the government is free to move with considerable latitude in the direction of public opinion.

At the present time it is impossible to draw a line of separation between political parties, Whigs and Tories, Conservatives and Radical Reformers, Liberal Conservatives and Conservative Liberals are so mixed up together that it is hard to say which is which. The two sides of the House of Commons have lost their characteristic of ministerial and opposition. All parties can find ground of complaint against the ministers. There seems to be but one point of common agreement and that is that we cannot afford to turn out our present government with any hope of getting a better. All shades of politicians amongst our legislators are willing to give the people a wider suffrage when they are forced to do it, nor do I see the wisdom of thrusting it upon the people. At the right time the people will demand it and get it, though perhaps not so quietly then as they might now. A short period of little work and low wages with one class, and small profits with heavy taxes amongst another class will have a surprizing effect in awakening political emotions.

Trade continues very much depressed, gradual but constant depreciation in the value of property has brought about serious results. The small capitalist is obliged to give up to the pressure. Railway stock has depreciated from 10 to 20 per cent since last year. The uncertainty hanging over the secession question, combined with complications of trade, money and politics in Europe seem to have taken the heart out of our merchants. The operatives too of our factories, and the labourers in our building trades have added to the general fear of bad times by their untimely determination to take some advantage of their employers. Recent prosperity enabled them successfully to demand advanced wages. Manufactured goods sold well and builders could get almost any price for their work. Now a combination of unfavorable circumstances checks the sales, and the profits fall to a low figure, the operatives very reluctantly yield a part of the late advance and bargain for working short time. In Blackburn, and surrounding valleys there are now 14,000 voluntary idlers. The ignorant amongst the lower class have very little consideration for the capitalist. They think he is their natural enemy. They glory in gaining a victory over him. I believe it would take a good deal of suffering to convince them that it would be an injury to themselves to ruin half the capitalists of the country, even though it had the effect, as it would, of destroying the trade and starving tens of thousands who now live in comfort and plenty. A merchant yesterday informed me, hopefully, that he thought we had now got to the worst. It may be so, but I cannot see very clearly the near approach of the elements of prosperity. In a few months we may be able to expect a good harvest. The prospect of peace now strongly anticipated, may be realized,—the monetary derangements of France, Austria and Turkey may be smoothed over and the ebullitions of passion in the United States may be cooled down; we shall then begin to go on prosperously, but at present there is no other prospect than a few months of trial.

M. Mirés a financier of Paris has made himself celebrated lately by a successful operation in placing the late Turkish loan. He drew up a very clever article to show the excellent financial state of Turkey. He contrived to dupe the public, and it appears now that he has had some accomplices in high quarters to enable him to play with the world's loose cash rather largely. He is now suddenly committed to prison, charged with some dishonest practices, and the extent of his dealings in paper has produced quite a consternation amongst the Parisians. So much privacy is kept by all the Paris press respecting the details of his defalcations that we have no idea of their amount. It has been put at 400,000 fr. and as high as 1,200,000 francs.

Then at home we are not free from similar gigantic frauds. A clerk in one of our joint stock banks has just been discovered to have carried on a system of fraud for 14 years, amounting up to the time of detection to nearly £70,000. These unfortunate occurrences tend to shake the confidence of man in man, and coming close upon the exposure of the villainous conspiracy car-

ried on by Mr. Floyd and his associates in the United States, to undermine the whole fabric of government there, and make a strong union of slave states at the expense of the whole confederacy. It is not surprising that people should feel timid as to the future. Both politically and commercially we seem like people travelling in the dark.

It is hardly possible to speak of politics independently. The possibility of war is so dependent on money that it is necessary to have some idea of the condition of the money market in every country, to know their resources by way of revenue or easy loans, and their expenditure for local government and national debt before one can form a notion of the chances for peace or war. Now Austria, as is well known is particularly short of cash or credit; this gives us great hopes that we may after all be spared another such a war as we figured in the year before last; and the public opinion of Europe is so strong against any aggression by Sardinia for Venetia that there is a good reason to hope for peace. Italy will gain much by waiting a summer. It is secure against Austrian attack, for Austria, if by nothing else is held in sufficient check by the discontent of its own subjects in Hungary and Croatia, it is also secure against France for there is a strong probability that an understanding has been come to between Sardinia and Prussia on that point. Free from fears without it has time to consolidate itself and increase its friends amongst the powers of Europe, and can endeavour in a friendly way to secure Venetia without resort to war. The last stronghold of Francis II. has at last fallen before the victorious arms of Victor Emmanuel. The late King of Naples is now a refugee, driven to the extremity of accepting hospitality of a very select few friends. I am glad he has not run for shelter to England; however much we may pride ourselves in offering a refuge to all the oppressed, we should feel rather humbled to be obliged to shelter one who has shown himself so devoid of human feelings or indeed of any noble character.

It is just settled that France shall be allowed to extend its 6 months' occupation of Syria to 9 months. Necessity is pleaded, as the season is unfavorable for the departure of the troops from Syria, but no doubt it is a fortunate necessity for France who will find some excuse in June for a further extension.

HASTINGS. Manchester, Feb. 22nd, 1861.

[From The London Freeman.]

FRANCE.

The long-promised pamphlet of M. de la Guéronniere's, "Rome, France, and Italy," has been published, and, as a matter of course, it has excited great interest in Paris. It recapitulates, with heavy effect against the Pope, the incidents of the Italian struggle, lays to the blame of his Holiness all the evil which has fallen upon him, and claims for Louis Napoleon the most faithful and devout attachment to the Holy See. There is only one really new and interesting clause in the pamphlet, and that is where it is stated that the Emperor "will leave his sword at Rome." He will still be the eldest son of the Church. He will not sacrifice Italy to the Court of Rome, nor the Papacy to the revolution. What these fine words mean the future will perhaps explain.

ITALY.

The most important Italian news of the day is the capitulation of Gaeta. The fortress yielded on the 13th, on which day Francis II., with the Queen and Royal family, embarked in the French corvette *Mouette* for Rome. The garrison remain prisoners of war till the fortress of Messina surrenders, an event which may be immediately anticipated. At Rome, the stay of the Royal visitors is not expected to be at all lengthened. They will only remain under the Papal shelter for a short time, and afterwards they will proceed to Trieste and then to Bavaria. The Pope and his distinguished guests have exchanged visits. No doubt their greetings would be tempered with some melancholy reflections. The report is that the garrison of Gaeta surrendered without terms. They had suffered tremendously during the siege, and Gaeta is nearly all knocked to pieces. The King took an affectionate leave of his brave soldiers, who, it is reported, cheered him lustily when he left them. The surrender of Gaeta has occasioned great rejoicings throughout Italy, and in Rome too, if we are to credit a notice from the North of Italy. It is reported in Paris that no official notice of the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy will be delivered to any foreign Power "for the present."

NAPLES, Feb. 18.—General Cialdini and the army have assisted at a mass for those who died in the late struggle. General Cialdini has published an order of the day announcing the taking of Gaeta. The tone of the order is very moderate. It concludes as follows:—"Death throws a sad veil over all human quarrels. The dead are all equal. Be generous towards the vanquished. Your hatred cannot last. As a soldier, Victor Emmanuel fights and forgives."

The Sardinians are actively engaged in clearing Gaeta of its ruins.

The city has suffered enormously from a bombardment.

Count Auspurg is dead. Typhus fever is ravaging Gaeta.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 19.—According to letters received from Naples, a riotous assemblage attacked the palace of the archbishop during the fetes on the occasion of the fall of Gaeta. The windows of the Spanish consul's residence were smashed by the people. Commander Nigra promised to give satisfaction to the consul, and to punish the guilty parties.

Several hundred Bourbon soldiers were found by the Sardinians at Gaeta suffering from typhus fever.

It is asserted that General Cialdini will receive the title of Duke of Gaeta.

ROME (via Marselles), Feb. 16.—Illuminations have taken place on the Corso in celebration of the surrender of Gaeta.

The committee for the furtherance of the unity of Italy have recommended the citizens to illuminate the city on the day of the opening of the Italian parliament.

ROME (via Marselles), Feb. 16.—The *Giornale di Roma* gives a denial to the rumours of an arrangement between the Holy See and Piedmont.

The departure for Paris of Mgr. Sacconi, Papal Nuncio to the Court of the Tuileries, has been postponed.

At the demonstration on Thursday last the crowd shouted "Long live Victor Emmanuel! The Unity of Italy for ever!"

Some priests were even seen cheering with the multitude.

Some French patrols at length requested the crowd to disperse, and were obeyed.

ROME, Feb. 17.—Francis II. and his Queen will leave in a few days for Bavaria, accompanied by the Queen Dowager.

The suite of Francis II. speak in high terms of the bravery of the Piedmontese.

The Pope has ordered the publication of diplomatic documents as a reply to the French Government.

On Thursday an energetic popular manifestation took place on account of the taking of Gaeta, and was not opposed by the French.

The public mind at Rome is much agitated, and it is thought that it is impossible for the Government to resist the national movement.

It is rumoured that the influence of Cardinal Antonelli and Mgr. de Merode is much shaken.

Bazaar at Dartmouth!

THE Ladies of the Baptist Church at Dartmouth purpose holding a BAZAAR towards liquidating the debt on their Meeting-house, on the 10th of July next.

Contributions in Fancy Articles and Refreshments will be thankfully received by the Committee:

- Mrs. E. H. Lowe, Mrs. G. Coleman, Mrs. Cripps, Mrs. McNab, Mrs. Smith, Miss McLearn, Miss Meagher, Miss Fenton, Windsor.

Feb. 20. Nov. 21

NAIL AND TOOTH BRUSHES, FROM PARIS.

WE have just received from Paris, a superior lot of Buffalo Horn and White Handled Nail Brushes.

which we sell from 1s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. each. A large assortment of Black Handled and White Handled Tooth Brushes.

to sell from 7/4d. to 2s. 3d. each.

.....Also, just received.....

A CHOICE LOT OF Badger's Shaving Brushes, 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

We have always on hand Nail and Tooth Brushes, from the best London makers.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., Ordnance Square.

Jan. 9.

Lubin's Perfumes. JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

.....BY.....

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. "PENTAGON BUILDING."

Ordnance Square,

Bq. Jockey Club, West End, Bq. de la Reine, Musk, Bq. de Caroline, New Mown Hay, Sweet Pea, Magnolia, Spring Flowers, Violettes.

UPPER TEN.

B. B. & Co. also keep Piesse and Lubin's, Delereir's, Rimmel's, Patey's, Rigz's, Harrison's, and Ede's Perfumes; Bailey's Ess. Bouquet, and D. and Hanspy's Rondelette.

Jan. 9.

Cheap Washing.

WHEELOCKS' PATENT WASHING MACHINES. ARE NOW FOR SALE.

THEY may be seen in the houses of many of our farmers, merchants, and others. They do their work well, from a blanket to a shirt collar. Any boy, from 10 to 14 years old, can do the washing. They are labor-saving and durable. Do not be without one. Manufactured at Nictaux Falls. Any person wishing one, please apply to the Subscriber, and he will supply according to order. Certificates can be furnished to almost any amount, if required, to testify of their usefulness.

WALTER WHEELOCK, Patentee. Nictaux Falls Annapolis Co., Jan. 9, 1860.

Jan. 25.

DAY PARADISE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence Tuesday, April 9th.

INSTRUCTORS.

Mrs. Caroline W. Morse, Principal, (Graduate and Teacher at Mount Holyoke Seminary.) Miss Emma E. Hawkins, Music Department.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the Branches usually taught in the best Seminaries. All will attend regularly to Reading, Composition, and Recitations in Poetry.

Instruction will be given in Pencil, Crayon, and Crayon Drawing, Painting and Music.

Board and Tuition in all the above branches, (Music excepted) \$25 per quarter.

Music (with the use of Piano) \$4 per quarter.

Books and Stationery furnished on the most reasonable terms at the Seminary.

All applications or enquiries can be addressed to the Principal or Proprietor,

E. M. MORSE. 3 ins.

Paradise, Feb. 27, 1861.

IMPROVEMENT IN COFFEE!

E. W. SUTCLIFFE

HAS received a further supply of various kinds of COFFEE, and from improvements lately made in the process of Roasting, he is now enabled to supply the wants of the Public with much better Coffee at the usual rates.

Rich Strong Coffee, 1s. 3d., equal to 1s. 6d. elsewhere. Very best do 1s. 6d., not to be equalled.

SUGARS.

Best quality Porto Rico SUGAR, 5 1/2d. " " Jamaica do, only 5d. " " Refined Crushed Sugar, only 8d.

TEAS.

Great Reduction in Teas.

Present Prices, 1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. Superior Oologs, 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. 6d.

A few chests Lapsang and Assam TEA, 4s. per lb. GREEN TEA, 4s. 4s. 6d. and 5s.

Very superior mixed Teas, 2s. 6d. and 3s.

Peppers, Spices, Currants, Raisins, &c., equally low.

—ALSO—

144 half chests TEA, 10 hds. and 20 bbls SUGAR, } Will be sold low by the Package. 15 kegs TOBACCO, }

E. W. SUTCLIFFE, Tea, Coffee, and Grocery Mart, 37 BARRINGTON STREET.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale a Valuable Property, consisting of a newly-finished DWELLING HOUSE, containing a Kitchen, Sitting-room, Parlor, Bed-room, a large Pantry, a Closet and Clothes-Peas on the first floor, and Bed-rooms and other conveniences on the second floor.

A good Barn and Wood-house. 5 1/2 ACRES of good LAND, suitable for either tillage or hay, being now under good cultivation,—with a never-failing well of soft water convenient to the house. It is located within a short distance of North East Cove, a very desirable place for business or a sea-faring man.

Terms will be made to suit the purchasers. For further information, apply to

HENRY ACHILLES.

Long Island, Co. of Digby, Feb. 25, 1861.

March 6. 2 m.

Valuable Farm FOR SALE.



THAT very superior and well-known Property at Five Islands, Colchester, known as "Indian Point," or the "Dewis Farm," is offered for sale.

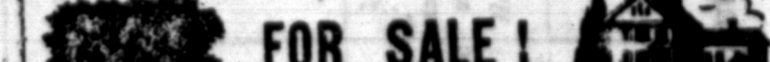
It consists of 600 Acres of Land, unsurpassed in quality by any upland in Nova Scotia. About 70 acres are cleared; the remainder is well wooded with hard and soft wood. There are on the place a good House and a Barn. The property fronts upon a good harbour, and is surrounded on three sides by navigable water.

Besides being one of the best farms in that section of the Province, the site affords unsurpassed facilities for carrying on the fisheries of the Basin of Minas. The greater part of the purchase money may remain secured upon mortgage on the property. Possession to be had on the 20th March next.

If not disposed of at private sale before the 20th of March, it will on that day be offered at public auction, in front of Grant's Hotel, Truro, at 12 o'clock,—intending purchasers will please apply (if by letter, postage prepaid) to the subscriber at Halifax.

February 20. P. S. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE!



THOSE pleasantly situated premises, now in possession of the Subscriber, and within five minutes walk of the business part of Bridgetown, on which is a most comfortable and well-finished DWELLING HOUSE, Wood Coach, and other necessary Outhouses, also a commodious Barn, for the storing of Hay and Grain with a good threshing floor therein.

Very near the House is a never failing well of excellent water, and in the cellar a constant supply of soft water.

Attached is a large Garden, enclosed by a hedge of hawthorn, which is filled with the CHOICEST FRUIT TREES—embracing many varieties of APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, also CURRANTS and GOOSE-BERRIES, in large variety, together with a quantity of HERBS and FLOWERS. Also adjoining these premises is a field containing nearly 10 acres of prime Land, and now in a state of high cultivation, which will be sold.—Also, on the east side of the James Road, and opposite the foregoing a field of five acres, with a never failing stream of water running through it.

Possession can be given at any time.

The whole of the purchase money may remain on approved security being given.

THOMAS SPURR.

Bridgetown, Jan. 2, 1861.