

guous language and uncertain conduct of Government in reference to the question of peace or war; and that under these circumstances the House feels it right to declare that it will continue to give every support to the Queen, in prosecution of the war, until in connection with her allies she shall obtain a safe and honourable peace. Sir Francis Baring on behalf of the Government moved amendment that the House, having seen with regret the failure of Vienna Conference, will continue to give every support to continue the war, until a safe and honourable peace be obtained. Sir W. Heathcote moved to alter the amendment by inserting the words "and still cherishing a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at a successful issue." Mr. Gladstone approved of Heathcote's amendment. D'Israeli and supporters lashed the Government, and especially Palmerston and Russell. Lord John Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna, and debate was adjourned. Resumed on Friday evening, when House divided, 219 for D'Israeli and 319 against—majority for Government 100—consequently Ministry stands.

Earl Grey made a similar motion in the House of Lords, but withdrew it. The Bill for abolishing Newspaper Stamps was read a second time in the Lords.

The Bishop of Oxford has moved for papers concerning Canadian Bishops and Churches. Both Houses adjourned to 4th June.

On the 24th Lord Palmerston held a private meeting of Members of Parliament at his house—over 200 present. Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his Government, and declared intention of prosecuting the war. Other members spoke, but on the whole the proceedings were harmonious. It is expected that by June 20th every available man in Britain belonging to an infantry regiment will have been embodied for the war. Some changes have been made in War Department, by placing under Ordnance Office in hands of the Minister of War.

A deputation recently saw Palmerston and expected to obtain an unconditional pardon for Smith O'Brien.

Ship G. L. Sampson, Capt. Cobb, of New York, was burned at sea May 4th—master, crew, and 12 passengers were rescued by barque Catargos, of Amsterdam, and landed at Plymouth. Ship Empress Eugenie was abandoned at sea, sinking. Sarah Sands taken as troop ship. Yacht America is advertised for sale.

Wednesday 23rd was Derby race day—Horse Wild Dayrill won. Severe earthquakes occurred at Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 12.

FRANCE.—The appointment of General Pellissier to the command is well received in France. Paris papers were all badly hoaxed by copying sham war despatch from London Standard.

Queen Victoria visits Paris 16th Aug.

SPAIN.—A Carlist conspiracy on a small scale discovered at Saragossa—officer and sixty men had deserted. Navarre and Basque Provinces tranquil.

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia's infant son died on the 17th. It is reported, perhaps doubtfully, that the King will go to the war in the East. Convents Suppression Bill is voted by Senate.

RUSSIA.—Russia has just annexed four districts of country belonging to the Mogul tribes, on the frontier of China.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Wheat 12s to 12s 9d, Red 10s 9d to 11s 9d; Old Western Canal Flour 41s 6d to 42s, New 40s to 41s, Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s to 44s 6d, Ohio 45s to 45s 6d, Canada 41s to 42s, Sour 40s to 42s; Indian Corn without change—White 51s to 51s 6d, Yellow 50s to 51s, Mixed 50s to 50s 6d.

The weather has been seasonable, but the season is late—Wheat plant deficient in light soils. Freights unchanged—Consols 91 3/4.

THE WAR.

The following, which we copy from the Boston Daily Times, on the subject of the Eastern War, is so much in accordance with our ideas, that we take the liberty of republishing it in the room of our own remarks on that all important question:—

Without wishing to be too sanguinary in our expectations, we think we can venture to say that the prospects of the allies in the Crimea are improving. Their works steadily advance. They have driven the Russians from some of the most important of their defences. All the attempts of the besieged to drive them back, though heroically and perseveringly made, have failed, and each failure has been attended with great loss to the assailants. Steadiness on the part of the allies and a fair use of the means of offence which they possess so abundantly, must place the old Hellenic peninsula in their hands. They are, without abandoning the siege operations, about to operate

in force against the Russian armies outside, the defeat of which would leave Sebastopol to its own resources, and they could not last long. It is because the town has always been open, has never been really blockaded, that it has been enabled to make so stubborn a defence. Men and munitions have been regularly thrown into it, from week to week, so that it was impossible that either its defenders or their food, or the powder, balls, should become exhausted. Apparently all this is soon to be at an end. While pressed from the besieging works by their old foes, the valiant garrison are to be cut off from all assistance from without by the overthrow of the protecting armies. The army of the allies, which will consist of not less than 60,000 effectives—French, English, Sardinians and Turks, will probably equal any force that the Russians can concentrate to meet it; besides which Omar Pacha's army has not been employed, to any extent at least in the siege, and can operate against, or hold in check, large bodies of the enemy. So far as details can be got at, either the Russian generals manage to keep their men concealed, or they are already outnumbered by those under the direction of the allied commanders. In all respects, the allies are known to be superior to the Russians, except numbers, and the weight of the artillery employed; and it would seem as if they were now ahead of them in numbers, and rapidly becoming their equals in artillery, judging from the reinforcements in that great army which have been sent out from France very recently.—Every thing points to a sharp to a short, severe, bloody, and decisive struggle in the open field, where the Minie rifle and the bayonet, the lance and the sabre, will solve questions that have so long puzzled generals. All the while that these things shall be going on, the town will be closely pressed, and the robber-fortress be humbled, and we hope devoutly, not one stone of it be left upon another, unless it shall be resolved that it never is again to pass into Russian hands. The manner in which Russia refused the terms of peace that were offered to her hardly a month ago, and which virtually conceded to her all that she could have rationally claimed ought to convince the allies that there is no alternative left to them, they must either humble Russia or be humbled by her.

We are requested to state that the Rev. G. Hoben will preach to-morrow (Sunday) in the Baptist Chapel at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 3 P. M.

Wheat crops in the Western part of Canada are said to look remarkably well. The same is reported of the following States of the Union, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York.

A Company has been formed in Boston to establish a line of Steamships between that City and Liverpool. It is thought that the project will likely lead to the Cunard line abandoning Boston as a port, and making New York their depot.

It is said that a new idea has been started with regard to Cholera by an American Physician. He maintains that sores of any kind will act as a preventive to the Cholera. He recommends that on the appearance of the Cholera all people shall be inoculated by caustic issue. The idea appears to have been lately tested in St. Petersburg with very satisfactory results.

A visit made by Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to the Governor General of Canada, has given rise to various conjectures. Nothing had transpired, but an impression was gaining ground that the Cabinet Councils frequently held, have reference to a proposed union of the Colonies at no very distant day.

The Governor of Prince Edward's Island had set apart the 8th of June (yesterday) as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the success of the British Arms.

NOVA SCOTIA.—We learn from the Nova Scotian that returns have been received from all the Counties, and that the elections just held have resulted in a complete triumph to the liberal party—as follows—35 Liberals and 18 Conservatives, or nearly two to one. This is said to be the largest majority ever possessed by any political party in that Province since the advent of Responsible Government.

A serious riot occurred at Portland, Me., on Saturday last, at which one man was killed and seven wounded. The riot appears to have arisen in consequence of liquor seizures. We have not room for the particulars.

[From the Illustrated London News.]

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Admiral Dundas left Faro Sound on the 8th inst., in the Duke of Wellington, and with twenty-four other vessels, proceeded to Elfsnabben. The Driver steamer, which arrived at Dantzic on the 10th, reports the Gulf of Finland as packed with ice from Revel to Finland, so that all communication with the shore was impracticable.

Letters from Stockholm complain that all direct communication with Finland is cut off by the blockade, so that the mails are now sent by land all round the Gulf of Bothnia, and have to perform a journey of more than a thousand miles, the distance not being a hundred miles in a direct line. The most recent accounts from Finland mention the activity of the Russians in preparing for the defence of the country, and give particulars of the corps that have arrived there from the interior. The Grand Duke Constantine is said to be indefatigable in his exertions to organise the Russian navy, and has drawn up a plan by which all the line-of-battle ships are to be fitted with steam machinery, and ultimately the screw. It is not said, however, where the steam machinery is to be made, or by whom. They cannot now get it from England, and, as the greater part of the English engineers, and mechanics have returned home, and those that are still detained in Russia are not adequate to the work, even if they were induced by threats or good pay to work for their country's enemy—it is difficult to understand how the Grand Duke will be able during the present war to transform his dull sailing ships into steamers.

In the meantime he has come down to Sveaborg, where there are half a dozen steam frigates and it is said to be his intention to proceed with them to sea, to endeavour to pick up some of the ships of the blockading squadron. It is added that each of his steamers will take a line-of-battle ship in tow to cover his retreat if too hard pressed by the English frigates. If this news is confirmed, it will be glorious intelligence for our sailors, who desire nothing better than to catch the Russian ships out of port, and have a brush with them.

TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

The most important intelligence from St. Petersburg is the alleged resignation of Count Nesselrode, caused, it is said, by his opposition to the war party in the Russian Cabinet.

The cautious old Chancellor has, no doubt good reason to argue in favour of accepting such terms as the Allies have offered. The recent accounts from the Ukraine represent the insurrectionary spirit among the peasantry as very far from being suppressed. In other parts of Russia the heavy requisitions are causing loud complaints, nor is it at all unlikely that the Government may find work enough for a large portion of its army at home, if the disaffection should spread, as is highly probable.

In Poland, on the other hand, where the repressive system has been carried out most rigorously, the Government has all at once adopted the mild method. Letters from Warsaw affirm that measures calculated to give just satisfaction to Poland are impatiently expected there, and that the police has been extremely indulgent; so much so, that people talk freely of public matters at cafes and theatres—a thing unheard of before, and which excites the astonishment of all those who know what severity there was before. This, however, may be only a ruse of the authorities for the purpose of ascertaining what the real opinions of the people are, with a view to check any free movement in concert with the Allies.

CURIOUS PROPHECIES ON THE WAR.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming begs to enquire of the Editor of the Illustrated London News the following very curious old predictions, which, in reference to our present position, must interest.

7, Montague-place, May 14.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming quoted, in the course of a series of lectures he had been giving in Hal kin-street, Belgrave-square, the following remarkable anticipation of present events—not, he said, as of inspired prophecies, but as proofs of early and sound interpretation of inspired prophecy.—The following lines he quoted from an old volume of predictions, written in the fifteenth century.—In 1453 the Turks took Constantinople. The poet says:—

In twice two hundred years the Bear  
The Crescent will assail;  
But if the Cock and Bull unite,  
The Bear will not prevail.

But mark, in twice ten years again  
Let Islam know and fear—  
The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,  
Dissolve, and disappear.

The Rev. Lecturer also quoted from a work in the Augustinian monastery at Rome, entitled, "De fluctibus mystice navis, 1675," in which are these remarkable words:—"Before the middle of the nineteenth century seditions will be excited everywhere in Europe; famines, pestilences, and earthquakes will spread desolation over many cities. Rome will lose her sceptre, the Pope will be made captive by his own people. A prince from the North will overrun Europe; his sword will vigorously defend the church, uphold the orthodox faith, and subdue the Moslem."

These, said the lecturer, were plainly drawn from inspired prophecy. Their fulfilment is evidence of their origin.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—Perhaps Dr. Cumming will inform the world of the title of the "old volume," written in the fifteenth century, and further state where it may be seen? Without such information, "the cock and bull," referred to in the "prediction," will be applied, we fear, both by good and by ill-natured readers, to designate the character of the Rev. Doctor's communication to our columns.]

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer Calcutta arrived at Trieste on Tuesday morning, in 131 hours from Alexandria.

The Indian mails brings news from Calcutta of the 10th April and from Bombay of the 18th April. A treaty was signed with Hyder Khan at Peshawar on the 30th March, by Mr. Lawrence containing three articles:—1. Perpetual peace between Dost Mahomed and the English. 2. The English to respect the territories of Dost Mahomed. 3. Dost Mahomed to recognise the territories of the East India Company. There are rumours of hostile preparations at Ava against the English. There had been fighting between Golab Singh and his nephew. The Afreedees have been chastised by Colonel Craigie. Lord Dalhousie's health at Ootacamund has greatly improved.

A meeting of Protestants was held yesterday at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, Dr. McNeill in the chair, to discuss the propriety of continuing the endowment of the College of Maynooth.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &c.—It appears from a Parliamentary paper, published on Saturday last, that the total receipt of naval prize money, bounty, salvage, and other moneys between June 1st, 1854, and March 31st, 1855, amounted to £71,990 and the total expenditure to £15,715; leaving a balance of £56,275. Of the receipts the sum of £62,557 arose from proceeds of the sales of Russian vessels and cargoes captured by Her Majesty's ships, and £3,335 from the amount of prize money, &c., remained unclaimed after the expiration of three months. Sums to the amount of £31,580, consisting of freight money, *pendente lite*, of the cargoes on board vessels seized, and of the proceeds of the sales of vessels and cargoes captured by Custom House officers, and condemned as droits and perquisites to her Majesty, have been paid into the Bank of England on account of naval prizes by order of the High Court of Admiralty.

EXPORTS FROM CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—*Haszard's Gazette* furnishes the following information. Cleared at the Custom House, Charlottetown, between April 18 and May 5, 1855:—

53,726 bushels Oats; 1,775 do. Barley; 50 tons Oatmeal; 57 bags Pearl Barley; 20 do. Hayseed; 30,580 bushels Potatoes; 1,600 do. Turnips; 34 kegs Lard; 144 barrels Flour.

The Canadian Legislature was prorogued on Wednesday last, after the unprecedented long standing of seven months. The proposal of the Colonial Secretary that a grant of Canadian Crown land should be given to the soldiers enlisting in the Foreign Legion, has been reserved for future consideration.

The British North American says that Ship-Carpenters are much wanted in Halifax, and that they command \$2 per day.

The Nova Scotia Railroads are being vigorously prosecuted towards completion.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are a certain cure for scurvy.—Edward Hope, of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, suffered more than most people from the scurvy, and the whole of his body was covered with this unsightly eruption, he tried a great number of reputed remedies, but he was not benefited by the same, indeed, it became doubtful to his friends whether he would ever overcome this disfigurement. At length he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these medicines quickly produced a beneficial change, by continuing with them for eight weeks, he was radically cured.