

that readily vegetate in numerous substances that have a strong tendency to decay, as in various preparations of fruit bread, cheese, pumpkin, &c. &c. Heating substances that are liable to mould, and close covering of vessels prevents their admission.—N. E. Farmer.

Colonial News.

Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island.—Grand Temperance Demonstration.—Yesterday being the day set apart for the Grand Temperance Demonstration, at an early hour in the morning a salute of seven guns were fired; the town was decorated with numerous flags, and some of the shipping in the harbor displayed their colors. Divine service was held in St. Paul's Church, at the hour of 11 o'clock, and a Temperance Sermon preached by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald. At the hour of 2 o'clock the Sons of Temperance assembled at the Town Hall—at the entrance of which was built a grotto of evergreens—from thence they proceeded in procession around the town, preceded by a band of music in a large carriage, followed by another carriage containing the chief officers bearers of the different divisions, to Government House Grounds. On arriving at Government House, the procession formed a circle, when the Hon. Charles Young, the G. W. P. presented an address to His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, the purport of which was, that they had met together to celebrate the anniversary of QUEEN VICTORIA'S Coronation; and to thank His Excellency for having placed at their disposal, the beautiful grounds around the domain. His Excellency was then pleased to deliver a suitable reply. The procession then moved on for some distance to a field in the midst of a delightfully shaded grove, where awnings, marquees, long tables, stages, and an immense large boiler, for the purpose of boiling water had been erected. From what we can learn, we should suppose that upwards of one thousand persons partook of tea and cake. Immediately after tea an excellent address, distinguished for its originality, was delivered by Mr F. W. Kellogg, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer. The enlivening strains of instrumental and vocal music also added much to the pleasures of the evening.

The day was remarkably fine, and the air clear and cool. It is computed that from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons were assembled on the ground. The number far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the managers—every ticket that could be had was disposed of—hundreds that were present paid on the ground. We were much pleased to observe His Excellency and Lady Campbell join in the festivities of the evening. Members of the Sons of Temperance from the Divisions in distant parts of the Island, and the neighboring provinces, were also present. About half past seven the party returned to town, in order of procession—the Sons to the Town Hall, and the others to their respective homes. In the evening the Town Hall and several private residences were illuminated in honor of the occasion.—Want of particulars prevent our giving a more lengthy notice of the day's proceedings.—Islander.

New Brunswick.

English Mails to Canada.—In this day's impression, we give copies of a correspondence which has taken place between the Dy. Post Master General of Canada, and the Secretary of the Board of Trade, on the subject of the delay in transmitting the English Mails. We cannot say that we are sorry that this untoward circumstance has happened, and if it has the effect of opening the eyes of His Lordship, the Post Master General and the authorities at the Colonial Office, we shall be glad to see the "difficulty" increased.

The Weather.—The weather for the last ten days has been very fine, and, until yesterday, the heat moderate. Yesterday, however, the Thermometer rose in the shade to 90, and to day, at ten o'clock, it stood at 89, with every prospect of its being at least 95 in the course of the day.—Fredericton Head Quarters, July 11.

The Hon. Daniel Hannington has been appointed to act as Imperial Officer of Customs at Shediac, and Mr James Blackhall at Caraquet, under the new system. Both these appointments have

been made by His Excellency the Lieut Governor, no provision having been made for them by the Imperial Government.—St. John New Brunswick, July 10.

The next and succeeding English Mails are to be brought by express from Halifax by the Messrs. King who have taken the Contract for their conveyance to this Province.—St. John Observer, July 10.

Novascotia.

Mr Naylor has published his weekly report of the Small Pox Hospital, from which the following appears: Total admission to June 29, 26; deaths 1.—Amount subscribed to the same date £147. 1. 3; expenses the same date, £36. 2. 11. "The greater number of the patients are convalescent. Twelve will be fit to be discharged in a few days. Fourteen others have the disease, so far, very favorably; and the remaining four, though rather bad, are not at present considered dangerously ill. Four of the patients have been taken into the house as Boarders."—Halifax Nova Scotian, July 11.

Canada.

We learn from the Herald that the following gentlemen have been appointed the Commissioners for the payment of the Rebellion Losses:—Messrs. Simpson, Hanson, Jacques Viger, Moore and Ovide LeBlanc, with a salary of £1 per diem to each.

Sir Allan McNab was invited to, and attended, Her Majesty's Grand State Ball on the 13th of June at Buckingham Palace.

Provincial Parliament is again prorogued until the 9th August next.

The Herald states, that the "Commerce" which was chartered for Halifax will not go there, in consequence of her proprietors being unable to effect insurance upon the voyage. It appears that there is no Provincial office in a position to effect insurance on sea risks, and that the Agent of some American insurance at Quebec asked so high a premium as to render it impossible to pay it, without sacrificing the entire profit on the voyage.

The 4th of July in Canada.—Yesterday, public feeling was exhibited by the display of the Stars and Stripes in two places in Montreal—one by a supporter of Liberalism, formerly an active member of the Royal Repeal Association, during the time that Society enjoyed the distinguished patronage of some of her Majesty's present ministers, and was supposed to be useful in carrying elections for the liberal interest.

At St. Johns, a similar display took place, the flag having been fastened to the telegraph wires, from whence, however, it was speedily taken down by J. Mott, Esq., the Mayor.

Another flag was hoisted at Chantilly, at which place, we believe there was some little rowing thereupon; but we have at present no reliable information on the subject.

No doubt all these demonstrations partook, more or less, of the character of jokes; but it is not long ago since such jokes would have led to something serious, and they may be still the precursors of something serious enough. At any rate they show what people are thinking about.—Montreal Herald.

MONTREAL, 5th July, 7 p. m.

Markets.—Flour in better demand; 2000 barrels superfine placed at 20s 9d a 21s; asked and held firmly at that figure.—Grain, nothing doing; nominally as follows: Wheat 4s 6d a 4s 9d; Pease 2s 9d; Corn, 2s 9d.—Provisions: In Mess Pork nothing is doing; \$13 asked.—Some enquiry for prime, and prime mess and held at nine dollars and a quarter to ten dollars and a quarter.—Quebec Gazette.

United States News.

FATHER MATHEW IN NEW YORK.—Father Mathew landed at New York on Monday the 2d inst. His reception by the Mayor and Corporation of the city, and the assembled thousands of citizens was most imposing. Upon landing at the Battery, Mayor Woodhull welcomed him to the city in a speech of some length, to which Father Mathew replied briefly, expressing himself quite overcome by the kindness of his reception. He was then escorted in procession from the Battery, through Broadway, to the City Hall in the Park—the Rev. guest riding in an open carriage with his honor the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Pise, and Alderman Haws. The multitude assembled in and about the Battery, and the enthusiasm of the people

exceeded anything ever before witnessed. Broadway was lined on both sides with a dense mass of human beings of all classes and descriptions, all cheering and shouting, while the windows of the houses on each side were crowded with fair spectators, all waving their welcome, Father Mathew acknowledging the compliment by bowing to the enthusiastic assemblages.

Having reached the City Hall, the Mayor appeared upon the balcony and introduced Father Mathew to the people assembled in the Park, who received him with long repeated cheers. Leaving the Hall, the authorities then escorted their guest to the "Irving House," and committed him to the care of its worthy host.

The reception of the Rev. Mr Mathew by the American Temperance Union took place on Tuesday evening last at the Tabernacle. At 8 o'clock Mr Mathew, accompanied by the officers of the meeting, took his place on the platform, when the services were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of the Reformed Dutch Church. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, who, filling a glass with water, observed that he "took his text before commencing his sermon." After a rather humorous preface, in which he characterized cold water as the "beverage with which was celebrated the marriage of Adam and Eve," he proceeded to reconnoitre, as he said, some of the principles of the temperance cause. Wherever human nature had an identity, they were equally applicable. They were also leveling, but they leveled, and though we were told by some that we must not connect religion with them, he regarded them as principles with which religion was most intimately connected. It was because he valued this cause so much, that we value the character and efforts of him who is now the nation's guest. He was glad, since every cause has its epochs and changes, that this was the chosen time for its renovation in this country.

The audience was afterwards gratified with an address from Mr Mathew. He appeared in excellent health, though evidently much embarrassed by the enthusiastic demonstrations with which his appearance was greeted. Owing to slight temporary indisposition he limited his remarks to about ten minutes, preferring to speak again on some future occasion.—In the course of his speech, Mr M. said, "In consequence of my labors, upwards of 5,000,000 of Irish have taken the pledge of total abstinence. Of them I cannot learn that more than one in 500 have broken it, and I hope before I return those who have relapsed, will again return to the fold of temperance."

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, June 30.

We received the papers by the steamer Niagara, which vessel arrived at Halifax on Thursday last in 11 days. They are to June 30. We give below numerous extracts.

We were enabled to furnish our readers in our last number with the substance of the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the income and expenditure of the country; by which it will have been seen that a small actual surplus of about £100,000 is anticipated during the present financial year, the statement appears to have given general satisfaction throughout the country, since all classes, with the exception of the agriculturists, are disposed to look upon the bright side of the account. We do not perceive, however, any mention of the charge of the Caffre war, estimated at about two millions. It was stated some time ago that the "account" had been sent back to the Cape to be "audited;" we hope next year this charge will not come upon us when the subject is almost forgotten. Upon the whole the Chancellor of the Exchequer has contrived to get through the session in a far more successful manner than, from the attacks of the financial reformers at Christmas last, he could possibly have anticipated. Mr Cobden, Mr Macgregor, and Mr Ewart, the representatives of that class expressed such general and qualified satisfaction at the results of the endeavors of the Government to keep down expenditure, that we presume the agitation upon that subject will, in a great measure, be allowed to die away.—The remarks of Mr Sandars the free-trade member for Wakefield, a gentleman extensively engaged in the corn trade, and the reception his argument met in the House, will illustrate the feeling of parties upon that question better than a hundred articles. Mr Sandars urged that a small fixed import duty of 5s. per quarter should be imposed on grain, and showed by so doing we should gain a clear income of £1,250,000, which he, and many others like him, think would come out of the pockets of the foreigner, as illustrated by the course of the late importations from the continent. Mr.

Cobden declared that Mr Sandars was wholly unauthorised by his constituents in making such a proposal. Mr Sandars asserted his equal independence with Mr Cobden, and reiterated his statement with details far more clearly on a subsequent evening. Now, without discussing the relative value of the opinions of both these free-traders, it might have been expected that the Protectionists would have seized upon Mr Sandars proposal and urged its propriety. No such thing. A vast many liberals in the House approve of Mr Sandars' views, but the Protectionists meditate far different projects; and thus they will find all their hopes wrecked. The Duke of Richmond, no longer daunted, has again assembled his party at a public meeting in London. Drury Lane theatre was the scene chosen for the last display. The meeting having been held in the day time was not so crowded as those held in the evening by the Anti Corn Law League at Covent Garden Theatre. The speakers were all of third class ability, but Lord Stanley or Mr Disraeli would 'show' on the boards of a public Theatre, the result perhaps would be different. The organisation of a 'National Association for the protection of British Industry and Capital' seems however to be concerted. All the machinery for a league is sealed as far as resolutions go; whether the leaders have only in view to strengthen Mr Disraeli in his not of fixed for the second of July, or whether they really intend to continue a prolonged agitation throughout the country, remains to be seen. The objects of the new association are clearly stated to be the restoration and maintenance of a moderate, just protection to every British interest; and in the prosecution of their designs the leaders endeavor to enlist under their banners the agricultural, colonial, commercial, manufacturing, trading, mining, and maritime interests who are favorable to their views.

On Tuesday the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, which had for its object the entire removal of Jewish disabilities, and to enable the Jews to sit in Parliament, was submitted to the House of Lords, when the long expected decision took place. Upon a division the bill was thrown out by a majority of 95 against 70. Ministers not venturing to call for the proxies.

The affair of the Irish state prisoners has continued to be the subject of discussion in and out of Parliament; but whilst the question of their transportation is being settled in London, the cholera has broken out on board the Elphinstone at Cork, and arrangements have been made to convey them to Van Diemen's Land in H. M. S. Swift, which is destined for the Pacific station. About a score of Irish members persisted in offering every opposition to the bill declaratory of the prerogative of the Queen to extend mercy in cases of treason; but all the amendments in committee to defeat its object, were rejected by immense majorities; and the bill was read a third time and passed on Monday night, and on Tuesday received the royal assent, together with the Navigation Bill and numerous others. The Encumbered Estates Bill was expected to have been made a statute of the realm at the same time, but although it has safely got through the committee 'up stairs,' as the select committee is denominated, the alterations which have been made in the bill, will require its being sent back to the Commons for their concurrence. The Irish Poor-Law Bill is also at length progressing in the House of Commons; after three nights' discussion in committee, almost all the clauses have been agreed to, and the great principle of the bill, a maximum rate of relief, will no doubt be carried out in detail, the opposition to it being more pertinacious than alarming. At present the crops are all most luxuriant; and in spite of all we have heard of large tracts of untilled land and deserted districts, it would appear that the breadth of potatoes sown is greater far than even that of last year, which was the most extensive ever known; and not a whisper has been heard all the week of the existence of any disease whatever.

The Bank of England accounts record weekly a gradual return of the capital which lately flowed from their coffers, and the whole stock of bullion now again amounts to about fifteen millions sterling. The Bank is overflowing with money, whilst the quantity in the hands of the public is lessened. Considering that the bank books are closed for the nearly approaching dividends, money is unusually easy, and must be more so if the present auspicious appearances of both politics and the harvest continue. Several parcels of California gold are now coming into the market. The magnificent weather which prevails encourages us to hope that an abundant harvest will make amends for the deficiencies of past years; and we sincerely hope that the present bright prospects may be fully realised.

An overland mail has arrived since our last, bringing dates from Hong Kong to the 25th April, from Calcutta to May 2, and Bombay to May 12. The intelligence from India is of a peaceful and almost unimportant character, and from China it is pregnant with important but remote consequences.

Some disturbances have taken place in the Nizam's dominions, in consequence of Appa Saib, a pretender to the throne, having taken up arms. The British forces, under Brigadier Ouslow, speedily put down the rebellion; but to a moment of victory, Brigadier Ouslow lost his life by accidentally falling from his horse over a precipice, when he was killed on the spot. The annexation of Satara seems determined on.

Everything is quiet in the Punjab and at Peshawar. The arrangements for the administration of the Government of the Punjab