

General Williams afterwards partook of a *dejeuner* with the authorities, provided at the Ship hotel, and left for London by the two o'clock train.

General Williams is now in town, staying at the Colonnade hotel, Charles-street, St. James's. The gallant officer, on arriving in town from Dover on Monday, proceeded to the residence of his sister, in Westbourne-grove, Hyde-park. He subsequently took up his abode at the hotel above mentioned. In returning home General Williams was accompanied by his aide-de-camp Mr (Teesdale) and his secretary (Mr Churchill), both of whom shared all the officer's dangers and privations. His attendant Mr Hodder, also accompanied him, after having braved many dangers in common with his master. On entering the United Service club the gallant officer was most warmly received.

He has had interviews with all the military authorities, and now no doubt awaits the oral approbation of the Sovereign.

General Williams is fifty-five years of age and unmarried. The General, as our readers may be aware, is a native of Nova Scotia.

There was a meeting at the Reform on Monday afternoon to get up a dinner to the hero of Kars—the bright particular star amongst the English officers. At least 100 names were immediately set down. It is intended that Lord Palmerston shall preside, if indeed he will do so.

The first public duty of General Williams was indeed a melancholy one. The remains of Captain Henry Langhorne Thompson were conveyed to Brompton cemetery on Tuesday morning, accompanied, besides his immediate relatives, by his gallant chief, as well as Lord Panmure, Colonel Lake, and other officers.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 23. OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

[The following Speech was made by Lord Palmerston, in reply to some remarks by Lord John Russell, on the difficulties with America:—]

Lord Palmerston: as no hon. member had expressed a wish to have those explanations, I think it would still have been the duty of her Majesty's government not to have allowed a day to pass without putting the house in possession of the actual position of these affairs, and of the determination arrived at by her Majesty's government. It is unnecessary for me to enter into any explanation of the contents of those communications which a few days ago my noble friend (Lord Clarendon) received from the United States minister to this country, because those communications having been presented to Congress have already been published in the newspapers, and every hon. member is as fully in possession of them as the government of her Majesty. To lay them upon the table of this house officially, it would be necessary that we should also be able to accompany them with such answers as upon full consideration and due deliberation we should have thought it fit to return to the United States. We have not yet been able to frame those answers, and therefore we are not in a position to lay those papers officially before parliament. But I am ready to answer the question of my noble friend as to the intention of her Majesty's government with regard to the diplomatic relations between this country and the United States. It is to be observed, in the first place, that although the United States government have thought fit to intimate to Mr Crampton that they shall discontinue all relations with him, and that in consequence he is to leave Washington, that intimation did not go to the extent of a rupture of diplomatic relations, but on the contrary, it was accomplished in another despatch, by an intimation of a desire to continue diplomatic relations through the American minister at this court upon another matter. Now, her Majesty's government, maturely considering all the bearings of this matter, and attending to those considerations which my noble friend has dwelt upon, had not deemed it their duty to advise her Majesty to suspend diplomatic intercourse with the American minister at this court—and we are therefore prepared to enter into communication with him upon any matters which regard the mutual interests of those two great powers. I think that the house will feel that I shall best perform my duty by abstaining on the present occasion, from entering into any discussion with regard to the questions in dispute as to Central America. But my noble friend has expressed a hope that the instructions sent by her Majesty's government to that naval force which has recently been despatched to the coast of America are not such as are likely to bring about any unnecessary collision between the British and American forces. We certainly have thought it right, considering the uncertain position of our relations with a great naval power—we undoubtedly did think it right that our force in those seas should be placed in such a condition as not to render it liable to any occasional insult. We thought it right to be strong, but being strong, we shall not become oppressors. I can assure the house that on this question about Central America—it will not wish me to go into details—I concur with my noble friend in those opinions which he has so well expressed, and which I have also, on a former occasion expressed, that it would be indeed lamentable for two great countries, that have so many interests in common, to be brought into a state of hostility with each other. With respect to the conduct of her

Majesty's government, I may be permitted to say that as this country was never in a better position than at present to carry on war, so that very strength is also a reason why we may, without derogation from our dignity, act with calmness, order, and full deliberation in a matter of such importance as one which involves the mutual relations and the numerous material interests existing between this country and the United States of America.

Mr Disraeli would not enter into the question further than to say, that though the American government had chosen to draw a distinction between the government and Mr Crampton, he was sure this house would not follow their example, or agree to make Mr Crampton the scape-goat of these quarrels. He did not mean to express an opinion at the present moment, whether the government was to blame or not, but the house would do well to take an early opportunity to inquire into the reason why it was that the American government was so jealous of our acts, and insisted on immediate reparation when they imagined wrong was done to them. He traced that jealousy to the fact that Lord Palmerston had opposed the treaty of the north-eastern boundary, and contended that they looked upon that noble lord as their enemy, in consequence. He warned the House not to be jealous of American aggression on that continent, and pointed to the conquest of California as having contributed to the wealth of England as much as to the United States.

The subject then dropped.

#### A PROTEST FOR POLAND.

Whereas Alexander Nicolaiewicz, the Czar and Oppressor of Russia, in announcing to the Poles an amnesty, had the insolence to advise them to disown their own country; we, who during the period of our lives have fought with sword and word for her cause, consider it our duty to proclaim before the world, in our own name, as well as in the name of those who are forbidden to speak, the following resolutions:—

1. The most infamous atrocity and crime were perpetrated upon Poland; three crowned bandits, Catherine the Prostitute, Frederick the Blasphemer, and Maria Theresa the Hypocrite, forsworn against God and truth, seeing that the existence of the Polish republic threatened their iniquitous oppression, and impelled by their thirst of domination and plunder, invaded our country with their mercenary hordes, murdered our fathers and our families; and having, robber-like, divided among themselves our lands and our property, brought by craftiness, deceit, and violence, the nation in the bondage in which it is still kept by their successors. Iniquitous as the deed is, it was, and it is nevertheless sanctioned and confirmed by treaties by all the contemporary, as well as the present governments; by all the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, catholic, protestant, infidel, and constitutional.

We, therefore—we, the sons of murdered Poland, who do not disown God, and have not extirpated conscience from our hearts,—we consider it not only our right, but our sacred duty—the duty of our remotest posterity, as long as blood is flowing in our and their veins; as long as there will be breath in our and their bodies—to fight not only against the Czars of Russia, Austria, and Prussia: against all the kings, queens, and popes soever; but against the existing order of things, which allows and sanctions crime. Every barricade in the world beheld our banner floating over it; and we, the true and faithful progeny of our fathers we swear before God and the world, that we will never relinquish it, but wield it with a never-faltering arm against oppression in every shape.

2. The former republic of Poland never invaded other countries, never subjugated nations, never declared war but in defence of her own just rights or in the defence of mankind threatened by tyranny:—we Poles, therefore, do not require the insidious and interested advice of Alexander Nicolaiewicz to unite with Russia, but declare solemnly that we bear no grudge to the Muscovite or the German: that we do not wish requiring crime by crime; that we never intend subjugating any nation, nor ever thought turning Germans or Muscovites into Poles; but on the contrary do secure to each and all the nationalities, united together by bonds of mutual rights and institutions into one universal republic, a free and undisturbed existence, not within those limits within which tyranny hath confined them by conquest, but according to their own choice. We promise, however, to fight every man, whoever he may be, whether German, Pole, or Muscovite, who arrogate to himself an unlawful power over the people, and turns a tyrant, or the voluntary tool of a tyranny; we promise to fight with and punish him with all the severity which the law may prescribe for his crime. And like of yore with the Marats, the Robespierres, the Pestels, the Bestuzews, and Blums, are we willing and ready to enter now with every true and noble patriot of whatever country he may be, into a bond of the closest fellowship, in order that we might be enabled to combat more efficiently with our united forces our common oppressors.

3. The former republic of Poland fell by admitting an inequality of classes, and by submitting the people to the sway of nobles, who for their own sordid personal advantages used to join and introduce into the country foreign oppressors, and were thus betraying their own fatherland. But the former republic of Poland notwithstanding these governmental and social evils and defects, stood, nevertheless, in her

time, at the head of the civilization of mankind; and her institutions, though imperfect were yet comparatively better than any other then existing.

We, therefore, promoted not only by the dictates of justice, but following up, like Poles ought to do, the traditional idea which swayed the former existence of Poland, seeing our social edifice totally demolished and ruined, and having to rebuild it anew, cannot and will not consent to any constitutional forms and hal: measures being imposed upon us, and claim the most complete freedom for our people and all the people in general. We do claim the abolition of everything which may tend to oppress the people, and an introduction of an order of things, which shall secure to each individual his due and undeniable rights.

We do finally, faithful to our character of Poles, declare, that we consider the present amnesty, proffered by Alexander Nicolaiewicz, to be a gratuitous insult offered to the Polish nation, and that, without treason to the sacred cause of our country, we cannot and do not accept it.

We enjoin to the committee selected for that purpose to have the above resolutions translated into three languages which they will consider necessary, and to have them extensively circulated.

Done at the meeting of the Polish refugees, held at No. 11, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy square, London, this is the 8th day of June, 1856. By order of the meeting.

(Signed) L. OBORSKI, Chairman.

ZENO SWIETOSALAWSKI, Secretary.

SPAIN.—Espartero has declared that he will always govern in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the cortes, whatever that opinion may be. The meaning of this statement doubtless is that should the cortes decide upon the impeachment of Queen Christina, Espartero will not shrink from giving effect to their vote; but he will incline to the prevention of any prosecution of her majesty for her acts as regent. The proposition brought forward by the democrats for a vote of censure on Marshal O'Donnell, the minister of war, has been rejected by a majority of 147 to 11. The government intends to make the Mexican expedition an imposing one, and the Governor of Cuba has reported that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in the island, and that he could send off all the squadron and 4,000 men to exact satisfaction from Mexico.

The conduct of the Queen's mother has been brought before the Cortes. The report which has been presented to the Cortes on Queen Christina's delinquencies is now in everybody's hands, and its contents are commented on by every mouth. It confirms the very unfavourable opinion long entertained of that unprincipled woman. It must be as extremely painful to Queen Isabella as to her mother's immoralities and swindling transactions thus dragged before the world, as it must have been to Palmer's family to listen to the harrowing narratives of their relative's guilt; but such are the inevitable penalties which all are compelled to pay who have the misfortune to have a black sheep in their family. The subject will be formally and officially brought before the Cortes. It is more than probable that the Progressistas will demand the prosecution of the Queen-Mother, for applying the public money to her own purposes, and availing herself of her position, as regent of the kingdom, to facilitate numerous speculations and malversations. There would be other counts in the indictment, but private appeals will be made to the chivalrous feelings of the democrats to spare those of the Queen; and should these prove ineffectual, Espartero will make an appeal to the Cortes, in which he will point out the inutility of wreaking their vengeance upon a person who is beyond their reach, and is likely to remain so; at the same time making a promise that Queen Christina should never again pollute Spain with her presence. On these conditions, it is probable that the treatment, prosecution, or by what legal term it may be designated, will be withdrawn. A revolutionary movement, says a recent letter from Madrid, appears to have been the expression of social, rather than political grievances. It broke out at the bull-fight, and was renewed later in the day at the Puerta del Alcala, but in other places it was a *coup manqué*. We were all riding and driving, and disporting ourselves, at the Prado, on the evening of the 9th, when suddenly news was brought that the fighting was going on at the Puerta del Alcala. The report spread like wildfire through the mazes of the affrighted crowd, which dispersed as rapidly as though a tiger had escaped from a menagerie, and made its sudden and unwelcome appearance in their midst. The Queen, who was driving in an open barouche, inquired the cause of the unwonted clamour and commotion, and on learning that her subjects were engaged in resisting the authorities, she ordered her coachman to drive rapidly to the palace. The rush then became general; but, after all, it was found to have been a false alarm. There had been some cries in favour of a republic, which had been responded to by admonitory cudgelling from the National Guard, which quickly drowned the *Vive la Republica*!! and the whole affair ended in smoke.

RUSSIA.—It does not appear at present that there is any immediate intention of rebuilding Sebastopol; now that the harbor is no longer to be used for vessels of war, the value of the site is almost destroyed, for as a commercial station it cannot in any way be compared with Odessa. It is understood, however, that some few points of the southern part of the city, which are requisite to complete the system of

defence of which the north side forms only a portion, will be restored. A plan for fortifying Eupatoria has been proposed, discussed, and rejected; and as regards the defence of the Crimea, it appears as if Russia intended for the present to content herself with what she can make out of Sebastopol.

RUSSIAN FLEETS FOR THE PACIFIC.—The Russian government is now devoting attention to the development of its naval resources on the Siberian coast of the Pacific ocean. The administration, building, armament, and fitting out of the fleet and harbours there, are confided to the independent control of the governor-general of East Siberia.

COLD COMFORT FOR AUSTRIA.—The Sardinians were well satisfied with their intercourse with the Russians. Their common antipathy to Austrians was a bond of union between them. General Luders himself did not conceal his feelings on that subject. At a dinner given by General Wassilinsky to many Piedmontese officers, a Russian officer said, and amidst great cheering, drank to the 'next war' when Russians and Sardinians should fight together against Austrians.

THE SARDINIAN HEROES.—On the occasion of distributing the medals to the Sardinian troops returned from the Crimea, the king addressed them in a speech of which this was the principal passage:—'You have worthily responded to my wishes, as well as to the hopes of the country, and have justified the confidence of the allied powers, who this day offer you their solemn acknowledgments. I receive back your victorious colours, assured that, if the honour and interests of the nation should oblige me to restore them to you, you would well know how to defend them everywhere and under all circumstances, and to invest them with new glory.' These words, which produced a strong impression, were received with enthusiastic vivats.

#### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Monday, with dates to the 25th June.

General news unimportant.

Markets.—Cotton steady; prices unchanged. Wheat firm at 2d to 3d advance. Flour improved 6d. Corn exhibits a downward tendency. Beef, Pork and Bacon dull. Lard scarce and high.

London Money market easy. A further reduction in the Bank of England rates was expected. Consols closed at 94 5-8 to 94 3-4.

Prussian papers re-assert that Queen Victoria will certainly visit Berlin September next. No intimation to that effect has transpired as yet in London.

Italy.—It is current that the Sardinian Government has just issued a note in reply to that of Austria. Sardinia denies the imputation of fostering revolution, but expresses a fear it may break out if existing governments do not place themselves at the head of Italian nationality.

Advices from Parma state that the Grand Duchess, while attempting to leave her dominions, was arrested by Austrian military authorities, and obliged to return to her capital.

A letter from Malta of June 18, states that the Anglo Italian legion is disbanded, and a part of them will go to Genoa, where they are engaged by the revolutionary party. Mazzini's agents at Malta say everything is ripe at Naples for a great movement.

The Sound Dues.—From Berlin June 21, it is stated that owing to the mediation of Russia, an arrangement had been concluded between Denmark and the United States, in virtue of which a provisional Toll Convention will remain in force till June, 1857, and the Sound Dues will be collected under this Convention as formerly.

The East.—The town of Kars had been surrendered to the Turks, and the Turkish troops had evacuated the fortress of Redout Kalch.

The demolition by the Russians of the fortifications of Remi and Ismael is confirmed.—Workmen are employed under engineer officers in levelling the walls and sending the stones to Odessa. The Russians say that the fortifications that are destroyed were built by themselves, and that they will give up the fortress to the Turks in the same condition it was when captured by invasion.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Sumner Outrage.—The examination of Brooks in the Washington Criminal Court is postponed in consequence of Mr Sumner's continued ill health.

Kansas.—The debate in the senate on the admission of Kansas still continues, and is attended by considerable excitement. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Thursday (3rd) the debate was still going on without any prospect of an adjournment.

St. Louis, July 2.—An Extensive Fire is now raging in this city, by which five steamers, and among them the Brig Grand Turk have been burned to the water's edge.

Excitement against the Mormons at Beaver Island.—Detroit papers state that great excitement exists in that quarter against the Mormons of Beaver Island, in consequence of the robberies and other crimes committed by them.—Companies were being formed at Mackinaw and other points, for the avowed purpose of proceeding to the island and making arrests. Strange, it is said cannot survive. His assassins have been discharged, and are active in the demonstrations against the Mormons.

#### NEW BEUNSWICK.

The Steamer Adelaide arrived from Boston at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought 250 passengers, said to be the largest