

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 12th July, by Persia at New York.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The chief feature of interest in London was the return of the Guard from the Crimea, after an absence of two years. They made their entry into the city on the 9th, and marched through the principal streets to their barracks. The Queen and family, with Prince Oscar of Sweden and a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, waved them a welcome from the balconies of the palace. Half a million of persons were assembled.

London Timber Trade.—We commence the season for the Canadian supply of wood with a short stock of Deals, and of all sorts of Timber and of Staves. The prices in Canada are higher than our expectations of value here, for the market has already yielded in selling the old stock of 1855. All depends on the quantity coming, on which at present doubts exist, and the pressure of sale. The interval between first and second quality Pine Deals being wider than heretofore, is more likely to approximate by reducing the price of the first, than in the advance of seconds. Canadian Spruce Deals will be set as usual, just above the rates of New Brunswick, and be very much influenced by them during the season.

Pine Timber, Hardwoods and Masts must be somewhat affected in the lesser demand for ship-building.

With the New Brunswick shipments, we have held our way for the importations of June, and probably should not vary widely while the supply is moderate. Though the stock here is low, our consumption does not seem likely to be large; and it should be the study of shippers to avoid keeping up quantities like those of 1854, with the consequent disastrous losses.

St. John Pine, large, 90s to 95s.; Building sizes, 60s to 65s.—New Brunswick mixed Pine Deals, £8 10s. to £9 10s.; Spruce, firsts, £11; seconds, £10 to £10 10s.; thirds, £9 5s to £9 10s.; unsorted, £10 to £10 10s.; Battens, Spruce, £8 10s to £9 10s.—Nova Scotia and P. F. Island Deals, £9 10s to £10.—*Churchill & Sim's Circular, July 10.*

IRELAND.—A serious riot occurred at Nenagh on the 6th of July and succeeding days, caused by the alleged bad faith of the government towards the militia. They had been ordered to disband and give up their clothing and arms which they refused to do; but instead broke open the magazines, seized the ammunition, and afterwards paraded the streets, discharging their muskets in the air. Assistance was telegraphed for, and one thousand troops of the line soon arrived, and after a short struggle succeeded in disarming the insurgents. Three of the insurgents and one of the regulars were killed, and about a dozen wounded. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on. At the latest telegraph accounts all was quiet.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* officially contradicts the report that Napoleon proposes meeting the Emperor of Austria at Lake Constance.

Alliez, Grand & Co., bankers, of Paris, have failed.

GERMANY.—The Zollverein is approaching a crisis, which may possibly lead to a rupture between the liberal northern and protective southern states of Germany.

THE CRIMEA.—The definite evacuation of the Crimea took place July 5th, on which day Marshal Pelissier embarked for home.

From English papers to the 19th July, by the Steamer *Arabia* at Halifax.

ENGLAND.—The affairs of Italy were before both Houses of Parliament on Monday. There is no disguising the fact that the people of the Italian Peninsula, maddened by oppression, are on the eve of insurrection. Nothing but the imminence of a great danger would repeatedly enforce the attention of the British Ministry and Parliament to the condition of states threatening to burst forth in violent opposition to authority. The revolt of the Italians will more than probably be the commencement of a war long foreseen, a war more of nationalities than of Governments. In the first place, it is unlikely that Britain and France will tolerate the atrocities of Austria in Italy; and Austria affronted in Italy, signifies Austria attacked on the side of Hungary. Effete governments can never comprehend the weakness of their position, the change of position and of opinions the alteration of circumstances of all around them. Though Austria, Naples, and Rome, seem as if impelled to extremity and ruin, the French Government, and especially the British Ministry, appear disinclined to have the peace of Europe disturbed, and perhaps a hunting of princes by the popular dogs of war, that his holiness may misgovern at Rome, and Bomba torture and confiscate at Naples. It is desirable that the horrible oppression in Italy should cease. The British and French Governments with wise and humane policy advise the abandonment of misgovernment and the withdrawal of the armies of the strangers. The King of Naples answers with contempt; Austria replies by pouring immense military reinforcements.—In the Lords on Monday, Lord Lyndhurst in calling the attention of the House to the affairs of Italy, denounced in fitting terms the tyranny of Austria, and the cruel oppression of Naples. The Earl of Clarendon for official reasons, could give no information and produce no correspondence, but he promised on the part of Govern-

ment to do all that could be done in a legitimate way, to relax the rough grasp at the throat of a whole people. A temper bold and decided, with somewhat of the spirit of a Cromwell, was manifested in the House.—On the same evening in the Commons, Lord John Russell brought forward his motion for the production of correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of Austria, Naples, and Rome. Lord John spoke as strongly and decidedly as did Lord Lyndhurst in the Upper House. He trusted that the Government would avow an intention of interposing the power of this country between the oppressors and oppressed. Lord Palmerston, while admitting the importance of the subject, referred to the impolicy of Government making any declaration of their intentions. He stated in terms sufficiently plain, that France and Britain would not suffer an Austrian attack on Sardinia. After remarks by Mr Disraeli, Mr M. Milnes, and others, the motion was negatived.

The Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the mode of carrying capital punishment into effect, have reported in favour of executions being conducted privately within the precincts of the prison.

Lord Hardinge, in the eightieth year of his age, and prostrated by a sudden and severe attack of illness, has resigned the command of the army. It is officially announced that the Duke of Cambridge has received the appointment of commander-in-chief. Fitter men could be found for the office, but under the circumstances, perhaps the appointment is the fittest that can be made. As things go, judicious patronage is as much as can be expected from the supreme commander of the army.

General Williams has been so feted and flattered that there is some little danger of his being completely spoiled. At the Reform Club dinner on Saturday, in speaking of the reform needed in Turkey, he hinted that a high tone should be taken towards the Turks. He is concerned that a stop should be put to that corruption which has been the plague of the country. General Williams goes into Parliament to give the country the benefit of his military experience. Will he endeavour to put a stop to a form of corruption, for it is entitled to no better name, which has been the plague of Britain and the British army?

The news from India is not altogether favourable. Disturbances of a threatening character had taken place.

Sir William Williams, of Kars has received six months leave of absence, that he may revisit his native country, Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotians in Liverpool propose giving a dinner to Sir W. Williams on his way to Halifax.

Naval Reduction.—The strength of the Navy in commission has been reduced to 338 ships and 50,000 men, and of this force 33 ships and 10,000 men are ordered home to be paid off.

Wreck of an English Steamer with Troops from the Crimea.—The following telegraphic despatch was received at the Admiralty on Wednesday from Marseille: "The steamer *Spartan*, with 735 English soldiers, proceeding from Balaklava to England, was wrecked on the 6th instant, on the Island of Carres, near Tunis. All the persons on board have been saved by the French steamer *Sphinx*, and have been conveyed to Tunis. The ship is lost.

On the 18th the Queen reviewed 14,000 Crimean troops at Adershot camp. Her Majesty grants five years exclusive privileges to Messrs. Ord, Hindstone, and Newsham, of Liverpool, to collect guano on three islands off the coast of Arabia, recently ceded by the Imam of Muscat.

John Frost, the chartist rioter, whose sentence of transportation for life was recently remitted by the Queen, has joined his family residing near Bristol.

An explosion has occurred at the Cymmer coal mines, near Cardiff, Wales, by which 110 men were killed.

IRELAND.—*Mutiny of the Tipperary Militia—Action with the Regulars—Loss of Life.*—A serious riot occurred at Nenagh, Ireland, on 6th July, and succeeding days. The cause of the revolt was, in substance, that the Government, when the militia was embodied, promised to each man a considerable bounty, but having now no further need of the men, refused to pay the balance, and ordered them to be disbanded. An order was issued to take up the new clothing, which was distributed to the men in April last. One man refused to give up his clothes, and was sent to the guard-house whereupon his comrades broke it open and liberated him. They then threw off all discipline, broke open the magazine, supplied themselves with the small quantity of ammunition they found therein, and refused to give up their arms until all arrears were paid.

The militia then paraded the town, proceeded by their band, and discharging their muskets in the air. Their officers do not seem to have acted with any energy to quell the riot. Assistance was telegraphed for, and in a short time one thousand of the line, of the 13th, 41st, 47th and 55th arrived under the command of Col. Hart, who marched to the Summerhill barrack, and surrounding it, succeeded in disarming the insurgents within. Other parties of the militiamen were, however, outside the barrack walls, and made several attempts to fire through the gate upon the regulars. They did shoot one man—a Crimean veteran—dead, through the key-hole of the gate, and wounded another. The troops having disarmed the rioters in the Summerhill barrack, marched to Pond-street barrack, in Castle-street they met a body of the insurgents who fired a volley, and replied to with effect by the troops. A good deal of the militia had engaged.

At length the ammunition of the rioters ran out and they were disarmed and made prisoners.—The ringleaders will be tried by the civil-power. Only four persons were killed and about a dozen wounded. Had not the military shown much forbearance the number of casualties must have been much greater. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on.—The names of the dead were Dennis Toohy and Patrick Tracey, militiamen, Patrick Curley, 41st regiment, and Peter Gibbons, pensioner. At latest telegraph accounts all was quiet. A detachment of lancers had arrived.

After a dreary absence of nearly seven years from his native country, Mr Wm. Smith O'Brien arrived at Dublin, and took up his temporary residence at the Shelbourn Hotel, St. Stephen's green. He is in excellent health and apparently in good spirits.

SPAIN.—A formidable insurrection had broken out in Spain. The embroglio began by the opposition compelling Espartero and his ministry to resign. The new ministers appointed were: Gen. O'Donnell, Minister of War; Dease, Foreign Affairs; Cantero, Finance; Rosas, Interior; Lengrega, Justice; Collado, Public Works. Espartero is supposed to have left Madrid, at least it is not known where he is. Immediately on the new appointments, the insurrection broke out in Madrid. The National Guards assisted by the Citizens, erected barricades, and being attacked by the troops, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday, the 15th at 4 p. m., a suspension of hostilities was agreed until 5 o'clock, to allow the insurgents to submit, but the fighting seems to have been resumed, for the next account we have is a Government despatch dated Madrid, 4 p. m., stating that the insurrection is suppressed, excepting a few bands, one under command of Pacheta, a celebrated bull fighter. The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and the Government despatch says she was well received; but other statements say the insurgents proclaimed a Republic.—General Infante, President of the Cortes, commands the insurgents. O'Donnell has appointed a new Municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. He is acting with vigor. But Paris despatches say that the French Government do not believe in his account of the situation of affairs. O'Donnell by a manifesto dissolves the National Guard, and it is thought the majority of the Cortes opposed this but O'Donnell caused them to be dispersed. Another account says that the Queen appeared on the Plaza in tears, and besought the combatants to cease; and that it was owing to her interposition that the armistice of one hour was agreed to. General O'Donnell's despatch says that he hopes to suppress the insurrection, from which it is surmised that the revolt is yet unquelled. Fears are entertained of an outbreak at Barcelona. Up to 5 p. m. on Friday no later intelligence had reached Paris from Madrid. The Paris Journal *La Patrie* says that a report of the movement of Saragossa was confirmed. It is asserted that General Falcon, who commanded the place and who was formerly an aide-de-camp of Espartero, made his pronouncement with the concurrence part of the inhabitants; but according to private intelligence he was not followed by the troops, who on the contrary, retired to the heights and castle which command Saragossa. A later telegraphic message from the Captain General of Catalonia, dated the 17th states that all was tranquil in that principality.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Thursday evening says: I learn from a reliable source that the French Government has already given orders for the formation of an army of occupation on the Spanish frontier.

Madrid, July 16.—At 8 a. m., the insurrection was overcome at all points. Gen. Concha obtained possession of the Toledo gate; as some of the insurgents still held the Plaza Salvado, measures were taken to attack them. Various bodies of the lower order were commanded by Pacheta. At 10 o'clock, the last remains of the insurgents dispersed throughout the city were annihilated and Pacheta was killed. Twelve pieces of artillery were in position on the Plaza Salvado.

Madrid, July 17.—To-day order is completely established here. The Queen, accompanied by Marshal O'Donnell has just returned. [The people] received their Majesties and the Marshal with enthusiasm. To-morrow will take place the solemn burial of the soldiers who have died gloriously in defending the throne and order. The twelve pieces of cannon posted on the Plaza Salvado, delivered to the insurgents, were captured by the royal troops after some hours fighting. The *Daily News* has published the following despatch from its Paris correspondent. It is dated Madrid, Thursday:—The insurrection here has been suppressed after a combat which lasted thirty hours and was fiercely obstinate. The dead are very numerous. The National Guard has been disarmed. Deputies now present at Madrid having assented themselves to convene Cortes in legal manner dispersed by the troops. The whereabouts of Espartero is still unknown; it is probable he is at Saragossa and that the garrison there goes along with the people. By news from Barcelona it appears that that city also is in a state of insurrection. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* under date Thursday evening, says: A private telegraph despatch announces that not only Saragossa, but all Aragon, troops and people, is in insurrection. By all Aragon I suppose is meant large towns that have followed in the wake of Saragossa with their respective garrisons. We

have [no] details, but the main fact, if correct, or even approaching correctness, is most important.

CRIMEA.—*Evacuation of the Crimea.*—The following telegraphic despatch has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Grey, at Constantinople, dated 14th July: The *Banshee* has arrived with Admirable Freemantle. Every person belonging to the army had embarked, all the ships had sailed from the Crimea on Saturday evening, except the *Leander* and *Gladiator*. It was blowing a strong gale from the southward for the last three days.

Occupation of the Crimea by the Allies.—The evacuation of the Crimea by the French troops having been completely terminated on the 5th, and the landing of the Allied army having taken place on Sept. 14, 1855, it follows that the French occupation lasted twenty-one months and twenty days. As, however, the admission given on Feb. 1, 1856, by Russia to the preliminaries of peace, was followed by a suspension of arms, transformed on the 25th of the same month into an armistice, lasting to the conclusion of peace on March 30, the real duration of hostilities in the Crimea was about seventeen months.

THE EAST.—Arabia and the Holy cities continue disturbed; the last Scheriff sent from Constantinople was rejected. There are many pilgrims this year to Mecca.

INDIA.—Bombay dates are to the 10th. The Monsoon commenced on the 28th. Rain abundant. The Indian Government meditate a new 5 per cent. Loan. Another insurrection of Santals from famine is apprehended. Oude is quiet and prostrate. Insurrection in Northern Madras is suppressed. Cholera rages at Patna. Export of cotton active.

CHINA.—Hong Kong papers to May 22nd report the Chinese insurrection over around Canton broke out again in Homan and insurgents held the gates of Kiangsi. On the whole, affairs are not improved. Freights, Hong Kong to U. S. \$16 for Tea, \$30 for Silk, On the 8th at Canton 14 asked for but none offering; and for California eleven.

DENMARK.—Some disturbances have occurred in Copenhagen, occasioned by Mormon preachers. The military had arrested the offenders.

TURKEY.—The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia are definitely removed and replaced. Prince Ghika is appointed Lieutenant of Wallachia and the Boyard Theodore Balsh, Lieutenant of Moldavia.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Severe Gale—Disasters among the Fishermen.—The gale that visited this place on the night of Tuesday the 1st inst., has been felt with great severity in the more eastern and northern parts of the Gulf. In the northern part of the island of Cape Breton it caused considerable damage to the crops, which in many places have a scorched and blighted appearance, both from the effect of the lightning and from the severity of the wind and rain by which it was accompanied. Further northward, however, the storm was felt with much greater severity, and on the coast of Labrador has caused an immense destruction of fishing vessels, but happily without the usual melancholy accompaniment of the loss of life. We learn from the report of Capt. Mayo, of the *Schr. Romp*, from the coast of Labrador, at Plaister Cove, Strait of Canso, on Monday 21st inst., that thirty-one vessels, British and American, were wrecked within a distance of about half a mile. The *Romp* was bound to Pictou for coal, but the Captain determined to forego his voyage in order to afford relief and assistance to the destitute sufferers, and having done so, found it necessary, on arriving at the strait of Canso, to write a protest accordingly. The following is an extract from Captain Mayo's protest:—

"I, S. Mayo, of the *Schr. Romp*, of Tremont, in the State of Maine, * * * on a voyage from New York to Bottle Harbor, on the coast of Labrador, * * * and thence to Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, there to take in a cargo of coal, having left Bottle Harbor on the 7th day of July inst., for Pictou, aforesaid, proceeded along the coast, until arrived off Green Island, where several American flags of distress were hoisted, and perceiving several wrecks on shore, stood in towards the land. Shortly afterwards was boarded by Captains Manchester of the *Am. Schr. Enchantress*, and Bunker of the *Schr. Volunteer*, who informed me that thirty-one fishing vessels, American and English, had been cast away on the said Island, within a distance of half a mile, on the night of the first day of July inst., and that the crews were all on the Island in a destitute condition, there being no inhabitants or houses on said Island, and begged him, the said Capt. Mayo, to remain with the vessel near the island until some portion of the wrecked property could be received and the opportunity offered to snip the several crews on board the *Schr. Romp*, as in case none of the wrecks could be repaired, the crews of the wrecked vessels, 352 men in all, might perish for want of shelter and provisions.

The said Capt. Mayo, immediately consented for the cause of humanity to remain at all hazards, and take off of the island as many of the shipwrecked seamen as possible, although in doing so he must deviate from the intended voyage to Pictou aforesaid, forego his cargo of coal, and run the risk of insurance, &c.

The *Romp* brought 31 of the wrecked seamen to the States—the remainder were following in other vessels. The persons arrived there speak of the gale as having been the most terrific ever experienced on that coast. Persons resi-