

News of the Week.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The 'Union Bank' of Nova Scotia.—This hopeful enterprise will speedily go into operation in this city. The amount required by the Act of Incorporation, which passed through the several branches of the Legislature last Session, £50,000 has been paid up; and this too without the slightest necessity of applying the screw to a single individual, who had applied for Stock. The whole sum was paid in during the course of one week—a fact which we accept as a satisfactory test of the sound state of finances of both city and country. This is more gratifying, inasmuch as it is notorious that the Stock of the 'Union Bank' has principally, if not wholly, been taken up by the Trading and Agricultural classes of the Province. The great capitalists of Halifax having stood aloof in the matter, if not shown the cold shoulder to the new Bank, it cannot fail to prove pre-eminently the 'Peoples' Institution.'

The Stone Building, in the north end of Bedford Row, opposite the County Court House, well known as the Allan McDonald's, has been leased for a period of five or six years by the Directors of the Union Bank, and will be immediately fitted up for the purpose of Banking, at the expense of probably £1000. The site is eligible, and the Building is capable of being made to answer every present requirement of the Institution. We venture to predict a success so signal for the enterprise as not only to warrant but to demand a removal of the "Union Bank" to much more extended premises. These we may reasonably hope will comprise a pile of buildings that will do honor to our flourishing country and the rapidly rising city of "Old Chebucto," for the prosperity of which our friends do not by any means over estimate the Chronicle's solicitude. Success to the "Union Bank!"

Naval.—Ships of War in Harbor; Boscawen, 70, flag, Capt. Glanville; Termagent, 20, screw frigate, Commodore Kellett; Malacca, 17, screw frigate, Capt. Moore; Pyrites, 20, screw corvette, Capt. D'Eyncourt; Basiliak, 6, paddle sloop, Commander Crofton; Pyramus, receiving ship; Netley, 6, tender.—H. M. S. Vulcan, screw transport, Commander Bowyear, with the 17th Regt. on board, got up her steam on Thursday morning, and came down from the Dock Yard, but anchored just inside George's Island. She has since proceeded to sea for her destination, Quebec. Halifax Novascotian.

In Military quarters, it is rumoured that the 76th (Hindoostan) Regiment are under orders to proceed to New Brunswick. This announcement will be received with deep regret, for during their stay in this City the officers and men have deservedly won the confidence and esteem of the citizens.

We learn from Sydney, C. B., that Mr Howe was, at the last moment, withdrawn by his friends—the only candidates nominated, on nomination day, were Messrs. Ferguson, and Caldwell.—Halifax Journal.

The brig Ellen returned yesterday from the gulf, having succeeded in securing about 20 miles of the old sub-merged cable—the remainder is hopelessly lost. The brig broke loose in the heavy blow on Tuesday night.

We were visited with a violent gale of wind on Tuesday last. Shipmasters from the gulf report that it exceeded any previous gale at this season, for many years.—Cape Breton News, July 5.

UNITED STATES.

The Sumner Assault.—This assault has been tried, and Brooks made a short speech, regretting Mr. Sumner's absence. He hoped for the benefit of interrogation concerning his (Sumner's) testimony before the House Committee. Brooks defended himself on the ground that there are some offences for which the law affords no remedy. He then bowed to the majesty of the law to receive his sentence.

Judge Crawford said he would forbear to comment on the testimony, and pronounce as the judgment of the Court, that Mr. Brooks pay a fine of \$300. Brooks then retired with his friends.

The Boston Atlas, commenting on this decision, says—"This decision will bring great comfort to the Hon. Mr. Herbert, who was prevented from being present at the last important vote of the House, in consequence of a trifling misunderstanding with the authorities of the district. We do not know what position an Irishman occupies in Judge Crawford's sliding scale, but we really think that he ought to rank somewhat lower in value than a Senator of the United States. The maximum fine for murdering the last having been fixed at \$600, we think the homicide of the former would be worth no more than \$550; and as Thomas Keating did not have the good fortune to be owned by anybody, and therefore had, in the District of Columbia, only a nominal value, we hope Judge Crawford will permit the Hon. Mr. Herbert to be discharged upon the payment of the sum of \$550 with a gratuity of \$25 to Willard, for the unpleasant row kicked up in his dining room.

Mr Sumner's condition is said by Mr Greeley, in the Tribune last week, to be worse, and he is said by his medical friends to be suffering under softening of the brain. He is enjoined to avoid all excitement, and will hardly be permitted to resume his seat this session. He may never fully recover. He left Washington on the 7th, for some quiet and healthful resort.

The U. S. propeller Arctic was to leave Brooklyn navy yard last week, under command of Lieut. Berryman, to complete the deep sea soundings between Newfoundland and Ireland.

Kansas.—Advices from Topeka to the 6th reached St. Louis on the 9th. The Legislature had been dissolved without bloodshed. On Colonel Summers entering the chamber with his soldiers in Cromwellian fashion and commanding the legislature to disperse, Judge Schingler asked if they were to understand that they were driven out at the point of the bayonet. Col. Sumner replied:—"I will use the whole force under my command to enforce my orders." The House then dispersed, a similar scene was also enacted in the Senate which also dispersed.

The convention was preparing resolutions endorsing the state government and the Topeka Constitution. Fears of invasion had kept large numbers from attending. Col. Lee had not arrived.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Baltimore.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the evening of the 7th.—The train was thrown off the line in consequence of the switch being half-opened and broken. The engineer, John Gough, and Henry Nagle, newsman, were killed. Mr. Hedges, mail agent, Mr. Worthington, lawyer of Annapolis, Mr. Bridges, confectioner, and a fireman named Russell, were badly injured. Several cars were broken. A jury has found that the displacement of the switch was caused by some persons unknown and the company have offered \$2000 reward for the arrest of the guilty parties.

A Flour Mill (Warners) was burned at Philadelphia on the 6th together with an iron railing factory adjoining; loss \$20,000.

The careless use of Gunpowder caused a sad accident on the 4th, at Salem, to Nathaniel Savory, a youth of about 18, who had the iron ramrod of a pistol driven through his hand; a lad named Tiltz, one of his feet injured; a son of Mr. Samuel Lefavour, and a boy named Perkins, were injured in the leg, George Bedec, of South Salem, had a hand badly shattered, Daniel Eaton, of North Reading, visiting in Salem, had his hand severely injured; Leverett Story was so badly wounded in the head, that the operation of trepanning was required.

Mexico.—Reliable intelligence was received at New York (says the Tribune) of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty between Spain and Mexico.

Cotton Factory Burnt.—The cotton factory belonging to Messrs. Stratton & Briggs, the thread factory of Mr T. Parker, and the large building owned by Mr Arthur Rogers, adjoining the bridge, at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., were all destroyed by fire on the 28th ult.

Termination of the Indian War on the Pacific.—A correspondent of the National Intelligence writes as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.

Gentlemen:—The mail is just in from Oregon and Washington, and brings the gratifying intelligence of a prospect of peace with the Indians north. Col. Casey writes that he thinks the war at an end in Puget Sound. In Southern Oregon the Indians were surrendering to Lieut. Col. Buchanan at discretion; they were willing to go on the coast reservation. Col. Wright reports that he will "soon make peace with the tribes east of the Cascade Mountains, with or without fighting." The Indian troubles on the Tulare river, California, we are informed, are settled. I trust by the next mail we shall be able to announce to you peace throughout the department of the Pacific.

CANADA.

Her Majesty's Surveying ship Columbia now engaged in surveying the Cable route between Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton, and Cape Ray Cove, Newfoundland, by order of the Admiralty, has found bottom in the deepest part at two hundred and eighty fathoms.

A valuable Timber Ship in search of Owners. We learn from Thomas Ryan, Esq., Vice-Consul for France at this port, that he has received a letter from the French authorities at the Island of St. Pierre (off the coast of Newfoundland) containing the following statement:—On the 6th of September, 1854, the French steamer La Vesta met with a British-built vessel of some 400 tons burden, with poop-cabin, laden with timber, abandoned and water-logged at sea, and brought her into St. Pierre harbour. The name of the vessel had been broken off and no papers or other means of ascertaining her ownership or port of departure were found on board, excepting that some of the timber in her bore the mark of "I. E. & Co., Madawaska." The circumstance was duly reported to the Imperial Minister of Marine and the Colonies, by whose instructions the St. Pierre authorities now through Mr Ryan, advertise the facts of the case, that the owners of the vessel or cargo, if belonging to Canada, may take steps for their recovery. The mark on the timber (John Egan & Co.) would almost certainly indicate Quebec as the port of departure of the abandoned vessel.—Montreal Herald.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life.—We deeply regret to have to record a fire attended with much loss of property, and a melancholy loss of life, which took place in Queen's County on the morning of the 7th inst. The very comfortable dwelling house of Mr Pender, an aged and respectable farmer, his son, grandchild, and an adopted child, were consumed in the flames. It is not known how the sad conflagration was occasioned, no fire having ever

been used in the outhouse, which was first discovered to be in flames. The deepest sympathy is felt throughout the entire country for this greatly respected and now greatly afflicted family. We learn from the best authority that the particulars given below, as contained in yesterday's Courier, are substantially correct.

On Monday last about 2 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the wood house attached to the farm house of Mr. James Pender, in Jerusalem settlement, Petersville, in the above county about 12 miles from Oak Point. The proprietor of the house and part of the family were absent having gone to a prayer meeting at some distance, but including visitors, there were ten persons in the house at the time of the outbreak. On the alarm of fire being given, all the inmates escaped in the best way they could, except Miss Jemima Reed, who in trying to save some of our wearing apparel was in imminent danger and had to jump from the window, after being severely burned, and Robert Pender, aged about 50 years, and two children, Mary Dollar aged 8 years and Margaret Thomson an orphan aged 8 years, who unfortunately perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown. None of the valuable contents of the house were saved and the estimated loss is about £1000, no part of which is covered by insurance. The Rev. Mr. Stirling, a missionary from the Free Church who was staying there at the time, we are informed also lost a quantity of valuable books and manuscripts. Not a vestige of the bodies of the man or children was found in the ruins.

Mr Robinson of Douglas, who a few years ago joined the 4th Regt. as Ensign, has returned on a visit to his friends, after having obtained a Major's Commission consequent on his gallant conduct in the Crimean war.

He was present at the battles Alma, Inkerman, and during the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was aid-de-camp to General Simpson at the taking of the latter, and also at the taking of the forts of Kinburn.

He bears the honourable decorations of a medal and two clasps.

Some young representatives of youthful if not total depravity, had it appears recently hit upon an ingenious mode of "raising the wind" in Fredericton. It was nothing more or less than that of setting fire to buildings in order that they (the boys) might claim the city prize for throwing the first water. The nefarious plot has been discovered, and after much damage—we fear more than can now be ever ascertained—being inflicted in several places, the young ruffians have run away.—New Brunswick Reporter.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The legislative session was closed on Wednesday with exclamations in favour of the Emperor. The bill for the Repeal of Prohibitory Custom Duties is deferred to a future occasion. The measure for consolidating decrees relative to Customs Duties into laws has also been postponed. The Ministers of Public Instructions and Finance left Paris on Tuesday for Ems. Wednesday's Moniteur contains the nomination of M. Fould as ad interim Finance Minister and that of Marshal Vaillant as ad interim Minister of Public Instruction.

Reception of Marshal Pelissier.—It is all but decided that the return of Marshal Pelissier to the capital, which will take place about the middle of July, will be celebrated by public rejoicings, illuminations, &c. The apparatus for the illuminations on the Place de la Concorde, and the Champ Elysees have not been pulled down, and it is thought that they will be employed to do honour to the conqueror of Sebastopol.

Weather and the Crops.—The accounts from all parts of the country of the state of the weather and the crops are most promising. Even from the departments ravaged by the late inundations cheering reports arrive of the flourishing state of the crops in the higher lands that escaped being flooded. The price of wheat and flour has consequently declined. The vineyards participate in the general prosperity; the vines in Burgundy are spoken of in Lyons papers as being in a highly satisfactory condition.

Russia.—St. Petersburg.—An ukase has been addressed to the Minister of Finance authorising the definitive emission of two series of State Treasury bonds for six millions of silver roubles, the interest commencing on the 1st of July.

Free Trade.—A letter from St. Petersburg, June 20, says:—"Within the last few days, symptoms have been exhibited which lead to a wellgrounded hope that a comprehensive change in our hitherto so jealously supported protective system is likely to be introduced at no very distant period. Persons intimately acquainted with the Government have hinted pretty plainly that a plan has been submitted, and is now under consideration, the object of which is to abolish the system of exclusive monopoly hitherto so vigorously pursued, and to throw open the trade in manufactures to the free competition and industrial energy of private individuals or associated companies."

Moscow.—All the roads to this city are being put into a state of thorough repair. For the purposes of the coronation alone, they are constructing fresh houses in Moscow by dozens, and workmen are brought, not only from all parts of the empire, but even from abroad. It is computed that many of these houses will yield to their owners between twenty and thirty thousand roubles for the short period of the festivities. Whole streets are assuming a new look, as fresh stories are run up, and the outside adorned with gay decorations.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna.—A recent letter from this city says:—"The flattering reception given at Vienna to Prince Gortschakoff on presenting his letters of recall was perhaps different from what had been expected, but the world must not be deceived by those demonstrations of amity, Count Buol and Prince Gortschakoff may embrace, but between Austria and Russia exists implacable hatred and contempt on one side, hatred and fear on the other. Russia will let slip no opportunity of exhibiting her resentment; and they who hear the language of her agents can easily explain their assurance of the right regard in which the Emperor Alexander holds Piedmont."

A Carlsruhe correspondent states that the meeting of the Emperor of France and Austria is to take place in Mannheim towards the end of July. The Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Nassau, and the Prince Regent of Baden are to be of the party.

HANOVER.—Censure on Ministers.—The present Hanoverian ministers have, it appears, thought proper to appropriate severally 6,000, instead of 4,000 dollars, the latter sum being the legitimate salary for each member of the Cabinet. They have just asked parliament to sanction the proceedings. The Upper Chamber has censured it indirectly by means of a protest in behalf of its rights and privileges; the Second Chamber has, by an overwhelming majority, expressed its direct censure.

SPAIN.—The Government was said to be in possession of documents proving that the Carlists had acted an important part in the events of Castile. 50 persons were arrested at Valladolid, 45 at Palencia, and 42 at Rioseco. At Mojados, a rich agricultural district, the crops were burnt by the same individuals, who complained of the scarcity of provisions. Fourteen of the incendiaries were arrested. The plan of the conspirators appears to have been to destroy by fire the 131 manufactories, and the corn store situated along the canal between Valladolid and Alar.

The Espana states that seven other individuals had been shot at Valladolid, Duenas, Palencia, and Rioseco. The riots at Badajoz were totally unconnected with those of Old Castile. At Manzanarès and on other parts of the monarchy the high price of provisions had likewise caused disturbances, which were speedily suppressed.

A second squadron of eight ships of war, with troops on board, was ready to sail from Havana for Mexico, should the President refuse to satisfy the claims of Spain.

ITALY.—Parma.—The Opinione has the following, dated Milan, 27th:—

The Austrians are adopting great military precautions. The corps of occupation in the Duchy of Parma is to be increased to 10,000 men. The troops of the garrison of Piacenza have left their barracks and removed to the citadel. Others shortly expected will occupy the barracks. Munitions of war and provisions constantly arrive at Piacenza and Parma.—Half a battalion entered Piacenza by night, not to alarm the inhabitants. Four thousand Austrians are marching from Cremona to Piacenza.

ROME.—Political Amnesty. We have received from Rome an important piece of intelligence. We learn that the Holy Father is preparing a general Amnesty in favour of political offenders. That Amnesty is to be proclaimed on this occasion of the Festival of St. Peter. The reform so ardently desired by the population of the States of the Church will be published about the same time.

The inhabitants of several towns in the Romagna have sent protests to the Government, declaring that they will not pay any more taxes unless the gendarmes and the police force are employed to protect their property and their lives, which are now left at the mercy of the brigands.

The example of such a protest has been set by the inhabitants of Faenza, in whose neighbourhood the famous and infamous brigand Lazzarini stopped, the other day, a 'diligence,' and arrested a number of wealthy persons, whom he could not release until he received handsome sums of money from their relations and friends.

A letter from Rome circulates a story that Monsignore Patrizzi, on his transit from 'the Eternal City' to Civita Vecchia, only escaped from falling into the clutches of Lazzarini by that celebrated brigand's arriving too late at the point where his ambuscade was to be planted. But for this *contretemps*, his band was sufficiently numerous to have overpowered the guard of the Legate. Lazzarini had promised his wife the consecrated golden rose, destined for the Emperor of the French, for herself, and the reliquary, with the straw from the cradle of Bethlehem, to hang at the neck of their child.

NAPLES.—A letter of June 15th, says:—

'Still more atrocities are coming to light in the political trials going on here. One of the accused is Madame Antoinetta de Paer. She belongs to one of the first Calabrian families; her husband has long been in prison on account of his politics. Her son was condemned to death for politics, which, as a great favour, was changed to thirty years in the galleys, and he is now there. There is a great talk of the dismissal of M. Bianchini, the head of the interior police: the King takes every opportunity of annoying, saying he knew nothing of police, the real head being the infamous Mazza, who employs people to commit all sorts of robberies on Bianchini's property, as a proof that he can know nothing of police matters.'