

Naples.—A private letter gives the following account of what is passing at Naples:—It is now six months since I was last at Naples and I am happy to record that some outward improvements have during that period taken place. The prosecution of hats and beards has disappeared with M. Mazza. Political events are spoken of more freely, and people are no longer carried off to prison without knowing why. We attribute this change to the close of the war, which has humiliated Austria, and rendered Russia a less potent friend of Ferdinand H. We are aware that also the Governments and press of England and France have directed attention to the condition of Italy; and it is said Austria has inspired the King to pay court to France, and discontinue political persecution. The present Minister of Police is really doing something to improve the errors of Mazza. His name is Bianchini. He holds also the Portfolio of the Interior.

TURKEY.—New disturbances, in consequence of the Sultan's reforms, have broken out at Kataich and Jokat.

The Grand review on the 7th, of the English and the Anglo-German contingent, which was honoured with the presence of the Sultan, went off with great éclat. It had at first been fixed for the 8th, and the English Ambassador had invited the diplomatic body to be present; but the Sultan requested that the military display might take place a day sooner, and there was not sufficient time to inform them of the change. Those who were engaged in preparing for the departure of the packet were represented on the ground by their secretaries. The Sultan expressed himself highly delighted with what he saw. Omer Pacha formed part of the Imperial cortege.

Turkey and the East.—Constantinople April 3.—General Larchey had received a sabre from the Sultan on the occasion of his departure for France. The divan had come to a decision to permit the entry of Russian merchant ships into the Bosphorus.

The news of the peace had been celebrated at Constantinople by general illuminations.—The Greeks were specially observed to give way to rejoicing, discharging fire-arms, &c.

On the ratification of the treaty of peace General Williams will be honoured with the mission to arrange the Turko-Russian frontiers in Asia.

Colonel Turr, released by Austria on the demand of England, has left Corfu for Constantinople.

The sanitary state of the French army in the Crimea continues to improve. The Faily division will be the first to return to France.

News from Constantinople to the 14th instant says, that 6,000 men of the Sardinian army were about to embark on their return to Italy. The 10th, 46th, 61st, and 85th French regiments, forming part of Faily's division, left Eupatoria on the 8th. On the 14th the ships conveying these troops passed the Bosphorus without stopping. The greater portion of the troops of the class of 1848, whose period of service is expired, had also embarked. The cavalry of general d'Altonville, with the artillery, are now the only force at Eupatoria. Kinburn had been evacuated by the 95th of the line (French). The squadron of Admiral Trehouart sailed on the 14th for the Crimea.

The emperor Alexander is also taking measures for the evacuation of the Crimea, and three divisions now before Sebastopol are to leave immediately, and be incorporated in the army of Poland. One division will be stationed at Moscow, another at Odessa, and the third at Kiew. The remainder of the army will afterwards occupy Bessarabia. The troops which have the largest distance to go leave in the month of May, which is the finest part of the year for marches in Russia.

PRUSSIA.—It is thought here that the Princess Royal of England will proceed to Berlin, accompanied by her father Prince Albert, after her marriage with Prince Frederick Williams, of Prussia.

Peace Address.—The magistrates and municipal council of Berlin having presented an address to the King of Prussia on the conclusion of peace, his Majesty made the following reply; I have seen with pleasure, by your address, with what gratitude and joy you have hailed the intelligence of peace, and I can assure you that your congratulations have been most agreeable to my paternal heart. May God, who has kept the calamities of war distant from my states, deign to support me in my efforts to make Prussia participate in the blessings of peace!

SWEDEN.—Stockholm.—A letter of the 12th refers to the rumoured marriage of a Swedish Prince with Princess Mary of Cambridge:—If we may judge from the preparations which are now making at the palace of the Queen Mother, it is evident that she is soon about to leave on her visit to Paris, to be present at the baptism of the son of the Emperor. Prince Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothie, the second son of the King, will probably accompany his grandmother in her journey, and after stopping a short time in Paris, will proceed to London.—The visit of the Prince is a projected marriage between him and the Princess Mary of Cambridge. The idea of this union has been very well received by the public here; the Prince is very popular and beloved, and the marriage, if it takes place, is regarded as an additional pledge to consolidate our alliance with the two Western Powers.

INDIA.—We have received advices of the India Mail. The dates are: Calcutta, March 10; Bombay, March 19.

Lord Canning reached Calcutta on the 29th February, and was immediately sworn in Governor-General. The Marquis of Dalhousie left on the 6th, carrying with him a large mea-

sure of respect and regard than has perhaps ever before attended a retiring Governor-General.

The Santhal insurrection has closed; 14,000 Santhals have sought and found work on the Railway passing by their hills. Peace and prosperity universally prevail. Everything continues quiet in the kingdom of Oude. The troops have tendered their services to us to a man. The villagers seem to experience astonishment and delight at receiving prompt payment for everything required from them, and at being permitted to give or to withhold whatever they please. We have heard nothing within the last month in reference to the proceedings at Herat, or threatened hostilities with Persia.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The states of the duchy of Meiningen have just declared that Jews can neither be electors, jurymen, public functionaries, advocates, nor wives. The right of being elected is also refused to them.

The new parish established on the ground on which the lake of Haarlem stood before it was drained has just been inaugurated. Similar to all the other parishes of Holland, it possesses a church, public schools, an hospital, and a municipal administration.

Ten journals in the Russian interest, are spoken of as arranged for establishment in Germany in the course of this year.

A pastoral letter has been addressed to the clergy of Lower Austria, but without the authorization of the government, ordering that in Roman Catholic cemeteries, where hitherto it has not been the custom to make a distinction between the graves of men of different religious views, a special and distinct spot be henceforth kept for the bodies of protestants.

LATEST.

THE EAST.—Constantinople, April 14.—Aïf Bey having fallen ill, Nazim Bey, son of Fuad Pacha, will be bearer of the ratification of the treaty to Paris. The Porte is about to evacuate Mingrelia.

Six Thousand Sardinian Troops are about to embark on their return to Italy. The 10th, 56th, 61st, and 85th Regiments, forming part of the division of General de Faily, passed through the Bosphorus to-day from Eupatoria without coming to an anchor.

The Sardinian hospital at Constantinople has been completely destroyed by fire; all the sick in it were saved. The house occupied by Admiral Gray has also been burnt. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

Trieste, April 23.—By accounts from Constantinople we learn that an aide-de-camp of General Mouravieff had arrived at Erzeroum to establish the armistice. Several persons had been punished at Trebizond for calling the Christians insulting names.

BRITAIN.—House of Lords, Thursday, April 24.—The Earl of Malmesbury gave notice that he should move, the next day, (Friday,) a resolution to the effect that the fall of Kars was attributed to the want of energy and foresight on the part of the Government.

The Affairs of Italy.—Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that he should at an early day, direct the attention of the house to the State of Italy, and of the continued military occupation by Austria of extensive portions of that country, beyond the limits of her own territory, thus creating great and general dissatisfaction, disturbing the political equilibrium, and endangering the peace of Europe.

The Policy of Austria in Italy.—The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for copies of the reports, and correspondence of her Majesty's diplomatic and Consular agents in Italy relating to the occupation of the territory and the usurpation of the executive government of the Duchy of Parma by Austrian authorities, and he moved also, for copies of any communications upon this subject between the English Government and the Cabinet of Vienna.

The Earl of Clarendon declined entering upon the general question, but stated that, when the fitting time arrived, he should be able to show that the state of Italy was a question that had not escaped the notice of Government. It appeared that since the assassination of the Duke of Parma, that country had been in an unsettled state, but he did not think that the Government of the Duchy was at all to blame. On the contrary, he was led to believe that Parma was the resort of many persons desirous of promoting political disturbances. The present occupation of the Duchy by Austria was in conformity with a treaty entered into between the Duke of Modena and the late Duke of Parma, in 1848, which enabled either of those sovereigns to call in the aid of Austria, should political disturbances break out in either of their duchies. He would willingly afford all the information in his power, but Government could produce no correspondence, because there had been none on the subject.

The motion was then withdrawn, and their lordships rose at half-past six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.—Five Lives Lost.—Many more Seriously Injured.—We have to record another of those dreadful explosions happily of such rare occurrence in our waters. The J. D. Pierce, one of those small steam wheel steamers, lately employed on the upper St. John burst her boiler some thirty miles from Fredericton on Thursday, causing a dreadful loss of life. The following despatch was received at the News Room yesterday:—

Fredericton, May 9.

Yesterday about noon the Steamer J. D.

Pierce burst her boiler, while on her way to Woodstock. The steamer Richmond which was passing down at the time, immediately rounded to, and rescued the passengers and part of the freight. It is not yet exactly ascertained how many lives are lost; certainly not less than five, among whom were Mrs. T. M. Johnston, of Gage Town, Mr Robert Millar, of Woodstock, pilot, and two others named respectfully, Merritt and Work, the latter from Tobique. The steamer sank immediately in five fathom of water. Cause of explosion not yet known.

The boat, and her boiler, machinery, &c., underwent a thorough examination and testing just a week before by the Inspector, who certified that everything was in good order, and that the boilers could with perfect safety, bear a pressure of 80 lbs. to the inch. This makes the story probable, that the explosion was caused by allowing the water in the boilers to get too low. Further to confirm this, it is stated on the authority of an eye witness, that the boat had stopped to land passengers, or for some other purpose, and had just began to move again when the explosion occurred. The boiler, we are told, blew quite out of the boat, tearing her wide open, and Mrs. Johnston, who was on the upper deck, was thrown off and fell on some barrels below, thus receiving the injuries that caused her death. It is not known whether more than the firemen lost lives, but several passengers are much injured.

Mr. Smith, the Inspector, accompanied by Mr. Fleming, of the Phoenix Foundry, proceed to-day to the scene of the disaster by direction of the Government, to make strict enquiry into the cause of the explosion. It is said, that the Engineer was discharged and a new man put in charge of the engine just three hours before the blow up, and very naturally it is believed that the man so appointed had not the requisite skill and experience. As the Legislature has ordered an examination of the machinery, so also should they order an examination of the engineers, and allow no boat to run that has not a competent and thoroughly qualified engineer in charge.—St. John Freeman, May 10.

We have waited patiently till the close of the Session in hopes of having some report or some action taken on the subject of the Postal Arrangements throughout the Country.

A great deal has been said about making the office of Postmaster Gen. political, but upon this there seems to be no agreement of opinion, or at least there has been nothing done. This part of the question, however, we do not at present intend to dwell upon, indeed we feel indifferent at this moment whether Mr Howe be a political officer or not, what we require in the present instance is, a revision of the department in some of those Country districts, where new life and a new system require to be introduced for the purpose of making the Post Office what it ought to be, viz: a convenience and accommodation, instead of being a hinderance and a delay in the way of transmitting letters and newspapers, and hence inducing the public to avail themselves of the precarious and uncertain mode of transmission by private conveyance, and thereby depriving the revenue of what justly belongs to it. To have the mail service so arranged that the public will get the full benefit of that for which they will cheerfully and willingly pay, is a duty which we are disposed to say is at this moment sadly neglected.

The present Postmaster General is aware of one or two little discrepancies which we have pointed out to him, and we may yet be able to point out several others, although we hope the hints we have occasionally given, will save us the trouble, and him the annoyance of having the matter put in a more pressing shape. We do not wish to be noisy, but there are some grievances which we want redressed, and we shall endeavour to do so.—Westmorland Times.

We learn from the Carleton Sentinel, that the steamer Richmond arrived at Woodstock on the 26th ult., from Fredericton, and the Bonnie Doon on the 28th, and each of them on alternate days during the last week.—Morning Courier.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says—

Correspondence with England will be closed as soon as decorum will allow, and unless some unexpected contingency is presented, Cramp-ton will receive his passports in a few weeks. There is no disagreement in the Cabinet upon this point.

Mr Perley in Washington.—The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Journal under date May 5th writing from the former place says:—

Mr Perley, Her Majesty's Commissioner for fixing the limits of fisheries under the Reciprocity Treaty, is here, and is accompanied by his son, who is his secretary. He is making arrangements for commencing the labors of the commission, and it is said that another effort is being made to substitute some one in the place of Gen. Cushman, the American Commissioner, who is cited as one of the unfortunate appointments of Gen. Pierce. The General, on dit, is entirely unacquainted with fish and the fisheries—knows nothing about maritime life or law—and merely receives his appointment to gratify Mr Hamlin.

Buried Alive.—A coal bank, a short distance from Zanesville, Ohio, caved in on Friday last, and shut in four men. An immense number

of people, at last account were engaged amid much excitement in trying to dig them out. The prisoners had a basket of provisions, and it was supposed would hold out until rescued, although they were nearly a fourth of a mile from the mouth of the pit.

New York, May 10—6 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Flour heavy, and inferior brands easier; sales 9100 bbls; common to straight State \$5 371-2 a 5 75; Upper Lake \$5 621-2 a 6 12; common to good Ohio \$5 87 a 6 25; Southern heavy and easier; sales 1600 bbls; mixed to good brands \$6 a 6 75; fancy and extra \$6 871-2 a 8 25; Canadian drooping; sales 300 bbls; superfine \$5 87 a 6 371-2; extra \$6 75 a 8 25. Grain—Wheat unchanged; common very dull; sales 3400 bush; Tennessee red \$1 60; Southern white on private terms. Oats lower; sales 1500 bush; State 37 a 39 1-2c; Western 40 a 42 1-2c.—Corn firm for good, but dull and heavy for common; sales 19,000 bush; mixed 60 a 62c; white 61 a 63c; yellow 61 a 63c; round 60 a 621-2c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Railroad.—In answer to an Inquirer we have the best authority for stating that the Railway works will commence immediately after the Commissioners are appointed, about the 20th inst. Letters have been received from England authorizing the Government to draw for the first £50,000 as soon as they like, agreeably to the understanding entered into between the Delegates and the Barings, the latter having agreed to advance the money out of their own funds the extent of £50,000 for this years operations. The first work will be commenced or resumed at the Bend, and it is calculated that the branch will be completed before Christmas day. Why not? Contracts are to be entered into in the Fall for commencing work on the St. John end of the line on one first of January next; the road will be let out in sections; and it is thought the line can be completed to Hampton Ferry by the end of 1857.—News.

A Boat Race between the St. John and New York Clubs.—We learn from the Boston Telegraph that a match for a four-oared boat race was perfected yesterday afternoon between the St. John, N. B., and New York Clubs, for \$800 a side to come off in Charles River, on the 29th of September next. The representatives of each club have signed the articles and deposited \$200 each, as forfeit, should either party back out.—Courier.

New Advertisements.

CARD.

The Subscribers return their sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Douglastown, and to all who rendered assistance in any way, to save their Property from FIRE on the morning of Thursday, the 8th instant.

ALEXANDER JESSIMAN,
ROBERT T. MILLAR.

May 10, 1856.—1w.



CROWN LAND NOTICE.

CROWN LAND NOTICE, May 5, 1856.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the Third day of JUNE next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeable to the Regulations of 11th May, 1843, and no sale of credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the crown for previous purchases.

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.)
(No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

RESTIGOUCHE.

By Deputy Sadler, at Dalhousie.

112 acres, lot 81, block I, Durham, D. Merchy.
103 acres, lot H, block 9, Durham, P. Hagerty.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

By Deputy Peters at Chatham.

100 acres, lot 18, 14, block 7, Glenelg, J. McDougall; improved by W. Munroe.

KENT.

By Deputy Little, at Richibucto.

16 acres, lot F, block T, Palmerston, F. Richard.
97 acres, lot 51, block T, Palmerston, H. Gallant, improved.
109 acres, lot 18, block N, north of Molus River, J. Dergavet.

JAMES BROWN, Ser. Gen.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL, TO ARRIVE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS expects by first arrivals
1,000 Barrels SUPERFINE FLOUR.
500 Barrels CORN MEAL.

Which they will sell low on arrival.

WM. J. FRASER & Co.
Chatham, May 10, 1856.—2w

AMERICAN HARNESS AND COACH HARDWARE.

Edward Dana,

AGENT AND MANUFACTURER,

24 KILBY, (near State Street) BOSTON.

Cloth, Lace, Bands, Bolts, Washers, Common, Half-patent, and Patent Axles; Elliptic and Side Springs, Warranted quality malleable iron; Extra Enamelled Top and Lasher Leather; Superior Enamelled Cloth, black and fancy colors; Bent Rims, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts, &c.

Particular attention paid to Orders.—3m.