

## News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 19th June.  
By the Arabia at Halifax.  
EUROPE.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Although there is no marked improvement to notice in commercial matters, the general business of the country has somewhat improved. The supply of money still continues ample. Whilst this is the case, the tendency of nearly all classes of securities is still towards depreciation. There is no change to report in bullion. The market for British securities has been very active. All Canadian securities are prejudiced by the intemperate tone which is at present the fashion in the United States. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia bonds were selling at 108 1/2. A languid trade is reported at the British Grain markets. There was a slight advance on flour. The Sugar market continues quiet. Antigua selling at 38s. 3d. to 41s. 3d., and Jamaica at 29s. 3d.

The denials in Parliament of the hostile intentions of France towards this country have reassured the public mind on a topic about which it had been most sensitive, and from the inquiries which the Daily News has made, it is inclined to believe the statements of Ministers. That journal says:—"We may depend upon it that the naval armaments or counter armaments of France are nothing more than the natural responses to the jealousy we have shown of her in the Mediterranean, and to the system of exclusion which we pursue. Let Lord Derby settle the great Levant and Mediterranean question with France, and then we shall hear no more of French armament, fleets, or rivalry with us upon the ocean." Against this may be pitted the declaration of a large commercial house in the metropolis which "recently dispatched a special and confidential travelling agent to France to ascertain the truth of the allegations made with respect to the increased naval and military establishments of the Empire. He has just returned, after a protracted tour, having enjoyed the best opportunities for visiting the great ports and arsenals, and observing the movements of troops. His report is that nothing has been exaggerated in the statements which have been made; and this report has produced a great impression upon the minds of several public men to whom it has been privately communicated."

Parliament has expelled a bankrupt member, and Mr Townsend, of Greenwich has been pronounced incompetent to take part in the legislation, and the votes he has given since his bankruptcy have been annulled.

Queen Victoria had visited Birmingham for the purpose of inaugurating the first public park and museum established in that city.—She was afterwards to have visited Leeds.—Aston Hall, near Birmingham, to inaugurate which was the professed object of the Queen's visit to that part of England, is Washington Irving's "Bracebridge Hall," and the subject of his papers in the Sketch Book.

King Leopold, of Belgium, uncle of Victoria, has arrived at Buckingham palace, on a visit to the Queen.

It is rumoured that Pelissier is about to return to Paris, and that his place will be supplied by Persigny.

The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland died on the 14th inst.

The British Consul at Bulgrade, Turkey, was attacked and seriously wounded by a Bashi-Bazouk on the 7th June. On the 11th, several Nizans (Turkish soldiers) or Bashi-Bazouks, attacked the Consul's house. They were repulsed by some Servian guards. Great agitation prevails among the Turkish and Servian population. Servian troops protect the English Consulate.

It was thought the Queen would visit Germany about the middle of July.

The total amount of the fund subscribed for the family of the late Mr. John O'Connell is said to amount to £1,328 16s.

Storms of lightning, thunder, and rain, in some instances accompanied by violent winds and heavy falls of hail, are reported from different parts of England.

The letter writers represent that events indicate the fast ripening of a misunderstanding between France and Austria, and both nations are making extensive preparations for the combat. The motive is not given; but we suppose on the part of Austria it grows out of the affairs of Montenegro, and on the part of Napoleon III. the desire to give employment to the six hundred thousand warriors who are now idling and demoralizing the French nation.

The accounts from India state that small-pox prevails to a great extent amongst the British troops, and the medical officer has recommended that, to stay the scourge, the troops should be vaccinated. It is somewhat remarkable that the whole of the French army is also being vaccinated.

The steamer New York, on her outward passage from Glasgow to New York, ran ashore on the 13th inst., about three miles east of the Mull of Kintyre Light-house. The passengers were safely landed, and although the vessel is much injured, hopes were entertained of rescuing her and the cargo.

The "Banner of Ulster" states that from all quarters of Ireland the most cheering accounts come respecting the appearance of the 'crops, especially in the northern counties.

Mr. W. Russell, the London Times Indian correspondent, is suffering from sun stroke, re-

ceived on the road to Bareilly. It is said that he will require much care and attention before he can recover.

**The Galway Steamer.**—The steamer Indian Empire, which was to leave Galway on the 18th with the first mails from Ireland direct to the United States, while on her passage round from Southampton to Galway to take on board the mails, and when close on St. Margaret's Rocks, was run hard ashore by the pilot, who had charge of her from Southampton. Fortunately, however, the spot where she struck was not dangerous, and the ship eventually floated off and proceeded to Galway, having sustained but trifling damage, and such as will not impair or otherwise prevent her from sailing on her appointed date. The authorities in Galway, on learning the particulars of the vessel's going ashore, caused the pilot to be arrested, and after undergoing a preliminary examination, he was committed to prison on a charge of having wilfully and knowingly run the Indian Empire on a hidden rock, the ship being in his charge at the time.

**The Dispute with America.**—The temperate and conciliatory discussion in the House of Commons last night leads, says the 'Times,' to the conclusion that the dispute with the United States is at an end, but the graver question still remains whether the traditional policy of this country is to be continued. The question is about to enter a new phase.

**Mails for Canada.**—The Postmaster General having represented that great difficulty and delay is experienced in the conveyance through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of newspapers and book packets addressed to Canada, and marked 'via Halifax,' and have strongly urged that their transmission by that route should in future be discontinued, newspapers for Canada will henceforth be forwarded either by way of the United States or by Canadian mail packets. As book packets for Canada cannot be transmitted by way of the United States except at the letter rates of postage, such printed matter will only be forwarded by Canadian mail packets.—By command of the Postmaster-General, Rowland Hill, Secretary.—General Post Office, June 17.

**The Fleet of Lord Lyons.**—This magnificent fleet is cruising off the island and going through many evolutions. At about 11 30 p. m. last night a heavy cannonade was heard, which the first alarmed many of the natives, but it proved to be a sham battle fought by the fleet, bearing E. N. E. of the island. The firing was quick, and lasted till a little past midnight. Some of the broad-sides were so heavy that houses were actually shaken from the effects, and several people fancied it was a shock of an earthquake.—*Malta Daily News*, June 11.

There are several items of interesting news from the Continent.

In Paris it is positively asserted, that no settlement of the Montenegrin question out of the pale of the conference has taken place.

Several of the Paris Journals continue to manifest hostility to Austria. The Constitutionnel having asserted that Piedmont and its politics were popular in Tuscany, the Frankfort Journal is instructed to reply that the Ruler of Tuscany is an Austrian Grand Duke, who must stand or fall by the continuance or decay of German predominance in Italy. It taunts France with the possession of an intrinsically German province called Alsace, and hints that Strasburg and Mulhausen are not French towns, that part of Flemish speaking Flanders lies under Gallic rule, and that a large Basque population no longer belongs to Spain, not to talk of Corsica in defence of the boasted principle of nationality.

The French Mediterranean fleet, ordered to Brest, to be present during the Emperor's visit will consist of twelve screw line-of-battle ships, five frigates, four corvettes, and a certain number small steamers.

Sardinia has claimed from Naples an indemnity for its subjects who were imprisoned at Naples in consequence of the Cagliari, and who have now been liberated. She likewise insists upon the Cagliari being indemnified.—The King of Naples has declared that he yielded only to force, being unable to resist the power of England; most probably, therefore, he will not be found so yielding in the case of Sardinia. It is said that he had made a counter demand of indemnification for the damage done by the Cagliari at Ponza, as well as on the coast. Thus, this disagreeable affair still clouds the horizon of Italy. In addition it is stated from Paris that the French Government as yet sees no reason for resuming diplomatic relations with Naples.

From Constantinople we hear that an armistice has been established between the Candiot insurgents and the Turkish authorities, and that the Christians have declared themselves content to entrust their interests to commissioners, who have been appointed to examine their grievances. As the greater force was on the side of the Christians, the Sultan has certainly no reason to complain of ill-will on their part.

**SPAIN.**—*Madrid*, June 17.—The elections in Spain are fixed to take place in October.

**CHINA.**—A despatch from Peking directs the foreign Plenipotentiaries to return to Canton to meet the new Commissioner who, it is said, is gathering forces with the intention of attempting to re-capture Canton.

Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the Peiko.

## INDIA.

The letters and journals brought by the Bombay Overland mail have come to hand. As already known by telegraph, the dates are to May 19. With the fall of Kotah, Jhansi, and Luck-

now, the operations of regular warfare seem to have terminated, the strife in Oude and Rohilkund having degenerated into a sort of guerilla contest, in which success can only be expected to wait on patience, while a defeat sustained by the rebels between Jhansi and Calpee seems to have reduced the mutineers in Central India to despair.

**Sun-stroke in the Central India Field Force.**—*Storming and Capture of Koonch.*—The troops under Sir Hugh Rose have, it seems, a more serious enemy to encounter in the heat than in the bullets of the mutineers. Sun-stroke is doing deadly work amongst our poor fellows in this force, Her Majesty's 71st Highlanders having lost seven men, the 89th three, and the Artillery and Engineers four from this cause alone, in an engagement which took place at Koonch on the 8th inst., described as follows, by Sir Hugh Rose:—

"About four or five thousand mutinous Sepoys from Calpee, three thousand Bundelas, one thousand Sowars, and four hundred Velaities, with some guns, had occupied Koonch for the purpose of opposing my march to Calpee. Koonch is a large and open town, but difficult to attack because it is concealed by woods, and surrounded with gardens and temples with high walls. The rebels had thrown up strong entrenchments for protecting the town from the Aite and Jhansi roads, by which my force was marching on it. I marched here yesterday, and turned all these defences by making a flank movement to the northwest, and attacking the town from that quarter with my force and Major Orr's field force. After having driven the enemy's infantry and cavalry out of the woods into the town by artillery fire, I stormed the town with my first brigade in skirmishing order, covered on each flank by cavalry and artillery—my second brigade and Major Orr's supporting. The Calpee Sepoys, seeing they were on the point of being cut off from Calpee, returned in a mass in that direction, and the town was in our hands in less than an hour. I pursued the enemy with horse artillery and cavalry for more than eight miles, the former firing into them, the latter charging them.—The artillery and cavalry were so completely exhausted by the long day's march, the intense heat, and the day's operations, that they could go no further. Among the slain are Sepoys of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th Regiments Gwalior Contingent, of the 12th, 32nd, 52nd, and 56th Regiments Bengal N. I., and Mehidpore Artillery. We took eight guns, quantities of ammunition and tents. I had few killed and wounded, but some European soldiers were killed, and others, as well as officers, were struck by the sun, which was 115 degrees in the shade. I march on Calpee to-morrow."

**Destruction of Sitana.**—*The Hindostanees cut to pieces.*—It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, that Sitana was destroyed by a force under General Cotton on the 4th May. The Hindostanee fanatics fought with determination, and were cut to pieces. We had four natives killed and twelve wounded. Previous to the attack on Sitana, that is, on the night of the 28th or 29th of April, General Cotton and Colonel Edwards ascended Mahabun, a mountain on the right of the Indus, and destroyed the stronghold of a noted chief. The name is not intelligibly given in the message from the Punjab. The ascent was one of eighteen miles and very difficult. Fortunately there was no fighting.

The following telegram from Colonel Edwards, C. B., to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, regarding Sir Sidney Cotton's operations on the frontier, is published in the "Bahre Chronicle":—"Punjar was burnt without opposition on 15th April, and Chinglee on the 26th, by the force under General Cotton. Immense loss of property inflicted on the robber chiefs. Captain Thelwall's new regiment distinguished itself in driving the enemy off the hills at Chinglee, and pursuing them into the Chumla valley. No loss on our side. Loss of the enemy supposed to be 20 killed and wounded."

**Plunder and Massacre at Shahjehanpore.**—I would appear that after the force under Sir Colin Campbell had left Shahjehanpore, a strong band of rebels from Mahomed, in Oude, made an attack upon the few troops that had been assigned for the protection of the station, surprised, and cut off one picket of DeKantow's horse, and destroyed many of the men. The rebels are reported to have plundered the city of Shahjehanpore, and to have massacred many of the inhabitants, and to be in possession of the fort, which is an old dilapidated building on the outskirts of the city. The rebel patrols are on the river, and communication is difficult and dangerous. It is said that the intrenchment round the gail in which our troops are posted is very strong. The investment is not complete, although the rebels, it is said, are eight thousand strong, and have twelve guns. It is reported from Futtehgur that on the 9th the entrenchment at Shahjehanpore was attacked, and that the assailants were repulsed by the garrison. Brigadier-General Jones's column was said to be within three miles of Shahjehanpore.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

**Fire.**—About half past 2, yesterday morning our "ponderous sleep" was broken by the startling cry of fire, uttered apparently by a solitary individual; and hurrying to the window, we beheld the neighboring building illuminated by the broad glare of flames, issuing in fierce volumes from the iron foundry of Mr. James E. Suttie.

Mr Suttie's loss is very severe, and deep sympathy is felt for him.

The foundry and its contents could not have

been worth less than £1000, on which the insurance is but £400—not enough to pay for the patterns destroyed. There was a fine steam engine, which cost \$1000; four machinis lathes, the largest of which cost \$500; a steam drill, and miscellaneous articles of considerable value. The injury to his house and furniture—the latter of which had been hurriedly removed during the excitement—is also very great; but we presume will be nearly covered by insurance. The steam engine and lathes have been saved in a more or less damaged condition. The castings, we believe, passed through the fiery ordeal uninjured.

## P. E. ISLAND.

The following is a list of the members returned, and their political principles, as far as can be ascertained:—

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

**Liberals.**—George Coles, Francis Kelly. **Conservatives.**—Palmer, Longworth, Douse, Gray, Montgomery, Holmes, John Longworth, Laird. 8

## PRINCE COUNTY.

**Liberals.**—Sinclair, Warburton, Gaidet, Perry, Lord. 5  
**Conservatives.**—Ramsay, John Yeo, D. Ramsay, James Yeo, Pepe. 5

## KING'S COUNTY.

**Liberals.**—Wightman, Harris, Thornton, Whelan, Dingwell, Knight, Alex. Beaton. 7  
**Conservatives.**—Haviland, McAulay, Owee. 3.—*P. E. Islander.*

## NOTICE.

The SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the MIRAMICHOE JOINT STOCK FISHING COMPANY will be held at the house of Mr. PETER MOAR, Chatham, on MONDAY evening, the 5th July, at 7 o'clock.

W. J. FRASER, Secretary.

Chatham, June 26th June, 1858. 2w

## R. R. R.

**HEALTH** will, in all cases, follow the use of RADWAY'S R. R. REMEDIES. There are none so sick or diseased, so weak, feeble, or crippled with pain or infirmities, but that Radway's Ready Relief; Renovating Resolvent; or Regulators, as the nature of the disease or sickness may require, will quickly and rapidly cure.

These remedies consist of Radway's Ready Relief; Radway's Renovating Resolvent; Radway's Regulators. Each of these remedies possess special curative powers over certain diseases. Yet there are other diseases wherein their combined medicinal properties are required; and when thus used, if there is sufficient life and strength within the diseased or dying body to sustain their action, the patient will live and be restored to health.

Pain,	R. R. Relief
Acute Diseases,	do. do.
Inflammatory Diseases,	Relief and Regulators.
Malarious Diseases,	do. do.
Congestive Diseases,	do. do.
Scrofulous Diseases,	Renovating Resolvent.
Chronic Diseases,	do. do.
Syphilitic Diseases,	do. do.
Constitutional Diseases Resolvent and Regulators.	
Skin Diseases,	Renovating Resolvent
Nervous Diseases,	Relief, Relief, Regulators.
Infectious Diseases,	R. Relief and Regulators.

## CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Many diseases that afflict humanity, are inherited as heir-looms from the diseased bodies of sickly sires. Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis and Pits, are among the most common of constitutional diseases. Now we care no longer how many generations the seeds of these diseases may have been established in the system, corrupting the blood—Radway's Renovating Resolvent will eradicate from the bodies of the afflicted, every particle of diseased deposits, and fill the veins with new, pure, and healthy blood.

## CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent should be hailed as a blessing by every mother throughout the land, whose infants are afflicted with Sores, Humors, etc. These breakings out (thus early) are evidences of disease transmitted from the parent stock. A few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will eradicate every vestige of the disease, and insure the child a sound and healthy body.

**R. R. R.**—Radway's Ready Relief for Head-aches, whether sick or nervous; Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera-Morbus, Cramps, Influenza, Bloody Flux, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Toothache, Small Pox, Fevers, Swollen Joints, Kidney Complaints, Scarlet Fever, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Measles, Heartburn and Pains of all kinds. Radway's Ready Relief will, in a few minutes change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

**R. R. R.**—Radway's Renovating Resolvent, for the cure of chronic diseases—such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumption and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Induration and Enlargements of parts, Eruptive and other diseases of the Skin, Nodes, Tumors, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

**R. R. R.**—Radway's Regulators will cure, effectively and speedily, Costiveness, Indigestion, Painter's Cholera, Lead Diseases, Inflammation of the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Heart and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Small Pox, Erysipelas, Measles, etc., etc. Whenever the system is out of order, or the blood impure, a dose of Radway's Regulators will restore it to regularity, and purify and cleanse the blood. No female should be without them.

**R. R. R. Remedies** are sold by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

RADWAY & CO. New York City.

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W. A. Letcher, Dr. Thomson, J. A. Pierce & Son, Chatham; at Post Office, Thomas Seaton, Bathurst; J. D. Cranell, Medisco; J. H. LaBelle, Dalhousie; W. S. Smith, Camobolton; M. M. Sargeant, J. Randle, Newcastle; H. N. Patten, Nelson; R. T. Miller, Deaglastowa.