of excitement. Sumner is the man of the north, of all others the dearest in our hearts, if there is to be any difference. Brooks had better struck any one else, almost. This blow is killing off the administration rapidly in the north. To divert attention from this—as a political ruse—our President has dismissed the English minister. Now you may rest assured that with the people the most friendly feelings exist with the mother country, I think I am safe in saying that 19 out of 20 of the people do not care a straw for the whole Central American affair, especially at this time. It is the current opinion here that this whole affair is got up to divert attention, and it is the opinion of many that it will be alike unsuccessful. But altogether we shall have a year of much excitement if not trouble. God grant to guide us safe over the rocks and whirlpools, into broad and open sea again.

Religious interest in this part of our State has been pretty good during the winter and spring, though there has been no news of powerful widespread work. There have been a number of local, precious revivals. Our church in Bangor have making an effort to build a house of worship, to cost about ten or eleven thousand dollars, and are succeeding pretty well. This together with our Seminary affairs cries pretty loudly, for these hard times, upon our moneied resources, but both are succeeding finely. Something of the latter I will give you another time, after our meeting of laying the corner stone, a few weeks hence.

Yours, in Christ,

WILLIAM H. LITTLEFIELD.

## Canada Correspondence.

MONTREAL, C. E., June 7, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,—"*The Sacerdotal Tythe*" is the title of a book from the pen of Rev. Adam Townley, "a Presbyter," as he styles himself, "of the diocese of Toronto, C. W." and an extraordinary book it is. Allow me to make an extract or two, that the readers of the *Intelligencer* may judge whether it be worth their while to procure copies or not. The following is the second sentence, "The Church is, if such an expression may be allowed, God's great FACT upon earth; it is the only REALITY in this shadowy world, hence it cannot, will not fail; and as our reformed Anglican branch thereof is (according to the only tokens by which we are permitted to know it here) the sole *legitimate* portion of Christ's church in Britain and this North American continent, we cannot but hope and believe that notwithstanding all the sad shortcomings of her members, the gates of hell shall never prevail against her." If proof of an ascertion so bold and startling be sought in the pages of Presbyter Townley's book, I can assure your readers they will fail to find a syllable to that effect; indeed the author attempts nothing of the kind, but proceeds with his statements as if no one would have the hardihood to dispute his premises. On the same page it is said, "Rome, I must think has received her death blow, she may, for a while, exhibit the violent spasmodic efforts of dying; * * * but to Oxford has, undoubtedly, been given the honour, in these latter days, of destroying her boasted outworks beyond all hope of redemption." Surely, Mr. *Editor*, you and I have been strangely deceived if this be true! *We* have been simple enough to believe that the work of Oxford was helping Rome; but Mr. Towaley assures us that the work of Oxford is the destroying of Rome's outworks. Do you ask for the proofs of this new statement? There is none given. I did think of making a few additional extracts; but will not tax the patience of your readers farther. Should they wish to procure the volume, I dare say the publishers, Messrs. Dunn & Co., No. 381, Broadway, New York, will be happy to receive their orders.

Christians, there can be no doubt, are not sufficiently alive to the claims of Christ; we are too apt to forget "that we are not our own; we are bought with a price," and practically regard ourselves as *owners*, when we are but *stewards* of what God has given us. Hence, the necessity of frequent and urgent appeals to the Christian public on the behalf of objects confessedly important; and the failure of such appeals, in many cases, to awaken sympathy and elicit support; the grudging, constrained, and pitiful contributions of many who do respond; and the manifestly unscriptural motives which govern some of the most liberal, tell how grievously we mistake our mission, and despise our vocation. Why should Christians excuse themselves from giving to the cause of missions, to the support of the gospel, and to the suffering poor, on the plea that they *have not been called upon?* What honest man would wait for the call of a travelling agent when he is indebted to the publisher of a newspaper, knowing that his facilities for remitting are all that we could wish, and that the publisher is straightened through the negligence of many, including himself? No more may Christians *honestly* keep back from Christ His due because fellow Christians do not wait, in all humility upon them, and press upon their attention the claims of the gospel and of humanity. Said Christ to those who attended on his ministry, "Except your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven;" and yet Scribes and Pharisees gave, at least, one-tenth of their receipts towards the maintenance of the divinely-appointed service of Jehovah. When Christ rebuked them for neglecting "the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith," he did not denounce their scrupulous payment of tythes, but expressly declares: "these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone." Surely christian liberty was not given that Christians might overlook and neglect so plain a requirement. Covetousness in Christians is fearful—at least, in the estimation of an inspired writer, who constantly classes the covetous with the vilest,—and no respectability will lessen its curse or blot out the infamy. It almost overwhelms the thoughtful to reflect upon the robbery of God perpetrated by his professed servants, who with the air of injured innocence, exclaim, "Wherein have we robbed Him?" God's answer will be sufficient to confound them; "In tithes and offerings."

It is really amusing to read the indignant comments of the Roman Catholic journals upon the amendment proposed by Dr. Drummond to the ecclesiastical Corporation Bill, which it is believed will pass. Your readers may remember that these amendments require a bill of *six months standing* to render what is devised to ecclesiastical corporations valid, and permit only *one third* of a man's property to be thus willed, if he leave children. Mr. Drummond who is a Romanist, is declared to have betrayed his religion; while it is asserted that such provisions were needless, and actually insulting to the Church. But as has been well said, why all this out cry, if the amendments are harmless and unnecessary? and why should Romanists look upon the amendments as aimed at them, when they apply to *Protestant* Ecclesiastical Corporations just as certainly as to Roman Catholic.

A fact or two respecting the question of Prohibition, and I will close the petitions for that measure, although the decision against it was made early in the session, numbered 102,000; while only 4,000 persons asked the law makers to save them from the oppressive amendment; and yet our Legislators had the handihood to reject the prayer of the overwhelming majority. Be it so; we must send a better class of men to Parliament. *The people can secure what laws they please if they will but do their duty.* Let New Brunswick prove herself true to Prohibition in the present crisis; and she will be doing herself, and Canada too, untold good. It seems the general impression here that the law is a failure in New Brunswick; for our papers for the most part copy from your rabid anti-Prohibition press; but let it be seen that New Brunswick will maintain the law, and all the falsehoods that can be invented will fail to perpetuate the slander.

A. B.

# The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. JUNE 20, 1856.

## Our General Conference.

The time for our Twenty-fourth annual Conference of the Free Baptists of New Brunswick draws nigh. In about two weeks more we shall be assembled to report—to hear and to deliberate in our denominational capacity, on the interests of a cause of infinitely greater importance than any national or human policy can be. The year that will close at the session of Conference just to be held, has been one of unprecedented success in affording additions to our churches. The measures which were adopted by our Conference at its last two or three Sessions have been abundantly owned by God, and made instrumental in the conversion of many souls. The seal of divine approbation has been placed on the plans and measures, which were devised with great care, and adopted with much fear; and ample evidence has been afforded us that systematic co-operation in carrying forward the work of God, is the most judicious and the most profitable. We are now looking to the Conference soon to take place, with anxiety and deep interest; we hope not only to meet all our brethren in the ministry (both ordained and licentiates,) with the delegates from the different District Meetings, but also many brethren from different parts of the Province, who feel an interest in the cause of Christ, and who will come up to our annual gathering with dispositions and hearts ready to labour for its promotion.

Among the subjects which will come before our Conference for deliberation will be, first, the care of our Churches. This is a matter of great importance, and will require deep and prayerful consideration. Second, the subject of Missions. Something has been done in this work, during the present year, but much more need to be done, and measures to secure the hearty co-operation of all our churches, and members, should be at once adopted. Colportage, for the diffusion of Religious tracts and books, should be prosecuted more energetically than ever. The good which has already resulted from this department of labour is untold, and it should by no means be abandoned. The great moral questions of the day will likewise demand attention, and will not be slightly passed over; while the subject of EDUCATION also requires deliberation and action.

We trust our brethren will come up to the Conference with their hearts deeply interested in these and other subjects, as well as with minds throughly imbued with the Spirit of Christ. And in order that this may be the case, let earnest and special prayer be made in relation to our annual gathering, and each be prepared to cast a *free will offering* into the treasury of the Lord for the support of some one or more of those departments of Christian effort which our Conference is making for the promotion of the Redeemer's cause. Then will God verily meet with us, and our annual Session will be guided with wisdom, and crowned with blessing.

## Our Mission Fund.

A considerable amount subscribed to our Mission Fund still remains unpaid. Our Conference is at hand, and it is desirable that the amounts pledged should be forwarded immediately in order that all engagements made by the Board may be met, and that the Treasurer's account may shew all subscriptions *paid*. A number of our churches have not been called on by us in behalf of the Missionary Board, and hence they have neither pledged nor paid any thing toward the Mission cause. We suggest that the deacons, whose duty it is, or some other persons in those churches collect what ever amount they may be able to, and forward to the Religious Intelligencer Book Store, or to the Treasurer at the General Conference. It is of importance that all our churches—and all our members—should co operate in this work, and each give something. All amounts contributed, and from whom, will appear in our Minutes of Conference.

## Education.

We cut the following in reference to a system of Education, from the speech delivered by the Hon. Charles Connell on the day of nomination at Woodstock.

"I am for direct taxation for the support of schools. Common schools should be free; and I would recommend the establishment in each County of a superior school—the benefits of which might be participated in by all classes. But we want no College—unless the different denominations require it; and if they do, let them build them and support them themselves—with some little assistance, which I, for one, would be willing to give, from the public chest. But away with King's College. £3,000 a year to educate eight or ten boys! Sixty-two altogether have left it, and £150,000 have been spent. *This!* this is the way you have been robbed."

THE ELECTIONS

TAKE PLACE

In Sunbury County, Tuesday, June 24th.
" Saint John County, Tuesday, June 24th.
" Saint John City, Wednesday, June 25th.
" Victoria County, Saturday, June 28th.
" Kings' County, Friday, July 4th.
" Westmorland, Tuesday, June 24th.
" Northumberland, Friday, June 27th.
" Gloucester, Friday, June 27th.
" Queen's, Wednesday, July 2d.
" Charlotte, Thursday, July 3d.

**LIBERAL CANDIDATES FOR ST. JOHN.**

*For the County.*

RICHARD WRIGHT, Esq.
ROBERT JARDINE, Esq.
JOHN W. CUDLIP, Esq.
THOMAS VAUGHAN, Esq

*For the City.*

HON. S. L. TILLEY,
ROBERT REED, Esq.

## The True Issue again.

Let it be distinctly understood that the Prohibitory law is not the question in any respect whatever, to be decided by the present elections. The present law will probably be repealed let who may be elected. But the issue is, shall the road to preferment and emolument, with equal privileges to all classes,—Church and Dissenter—merchant, lawyer, farmer, and mechanic, provided they have education and abilities suitable, be open or otherwise. We are happy to say that there are hundreds of Liberal Churchmen who meet Dissenters on the platform of equal rights; but we regret to fear that there are others, who would send Dissenting ministers crouching to the feet of the Bishop of Fredericton or *another Bishop*, for liberty to solemnize the bands of marriage between the members of their own congregations. To these, and to those only, with their supporters, are we opposed.

## The People's Contest.

The struggle has fairly commenced. On Friday last the County of York elected her representatives—the same that belonged to the former house—among whom is the Hon. Charles Fisher, the late Attorney General. Against him the whole strength of the opposition was brought to bear. The state of the poll at its close may be seen in another place. The return of Mr. Fisher in York County is, we think, the beginning of the end—the triumph of the people and the contest there fully sustains the views expressed by us two weeks since, in an article under the heading of *Principles not Men*. The entire toryism of Fredericton, led on by those in place and power, both in Church and State, rallied to defeat the people's candidate; but in vain. Mr. Fisher, the leader of the late Government is elected, notwithstanding the staunch opposition of Governor, Government, Bishop and Priest, and an amount of other influences sufficient of themselves, to crush any ordinary cause. Let the people of New Brunswick be encouraged from this result. The contest is one between them, and those who would wrest from them the rights granted by a free constitution, and incorporated with the principals of Responsible Government. Will the people of the Province say in this election that they are willing to be governed by a compact of ecclesiastical and aristocratic influences, which would take from them their equal privileges, crush the honest ambition of our sons, and make them crouching slaves, instead of British freemen? If we come to this, it is by our own vote—by the election of men—who though many of them otherwise honourable no doubt—will sustain a Government that a conspiracy against the best and only legitimately understood wishes of the country has placed in power.

The Prohibitory Law hated though it be—was only a pretext for the late dissolution of the Assembly, and there is not an individual of ordinary information on the subject now convulsing the public mind, that does not know that *it is not* the question at issue. It is absolutely sunk in one of greater importance, which is, whether men from among the people, *without the influence of Church or family*, are eligible to fill seats in the Executive, or to hold offices of honour and profit in the government, or not. The well understood cause of the dissolution was to get rid of Messrs. Tilley, Fisher, and others, whose habits were not congenial to wine suppers—who were from among the people—and whose plebeian origin (so called) as well as their sober habits were offensive in *high places*. This with the secret intrigues of office seekers, and a determination to crush the ambition of those who are without Church or State influence was the real cause. *The issue is now with the people.* York and Carleton have spoken out well. Let none be deceived by the cavass that Prohibition is the question at issue; neither let the cry raised against the late Government in relation to Railroads deceive any. Who made the contract with Messrs. Jackson & Co., by which the Province lost thousands, but the former Tory Government—who declared that Mr. Fisher's plan was not extensive enough, but the leader of the present Government. We feel bound to set things in a right position before our readers, and if they then contemn their own privileges as British subjects and vote their civil and religious rights away by sustaining the candidates who are in favour of His Excellency and his present advisers—we are clear.

## Our Course.

Some of those opposed to our position in the present struggle in this Province, seem to regard our course with considerable indignation, entertaining the view that a religious journal should not interfere in politics. We have a reply:—1. Why should we not interfere and show our deep interest in the great question now before the public and involving the rights of the people, as well as Bishop Medley or Mr. McDevitt, or any other Bishop or priest? 2. Our subscribers demand the current news, and one of the professed objects of our paper is to give it. 3. About two thousand copies of our paper go into families and communities, who take no other paper, and unless we place the true issue before them, they will be deceived by the most extravagant and untrue canvassing stories, and after being induced to vote against their own rights, be branded with ignorance and credulity.

### Governor's Sutton late Act.

We cut the following paragraphs from an article in the *Nova Scotian*, published in Halifax, on the late act of Governor Sutton, in dissolving the House of Assembly. We wish our readers to see what is thought by disinterested parties out of the Province, on the highhanded and arbitrary course pursued by his Excellency in defiance of the expressed wish of the people through their representatives, as well as in opposition to the advice of his Council, which he is constitutionally bound to be governed by, as long as they possess the confidence of the people.

"His Excellency may or may not be right in the policy of repealing the Prohibitory Liquor Law—on that subject he may possibly have the sympathies of a majority of the population—but in dissolving the Assembly at this peculiar crisis, he has raised an issue before which the liquor law sinks into comparative insignificance. Governor Sutton is a bold man. He has essayed to do what no Sovereign of England has done for two centuries, and what has never been done in the N. B. American Colonies. Even Sir Francis Bond Head, with all his eccentricities, never ventured so far as to dissolve on his individual responsibility—Sir Charles Metcalf, it will be remembered, was never without a constitutional adviser—but Mr. Sutton, more adventurous than his predecessors, acts in opposition to the united wishes of his Council, and personally assumes the responsibility of an act which should be borne by those who are amenable to the people thro' their representatives. * * * *

The Liquor Law a mere pretext on the part of of the Governor to get rid of his late advisers.—Descended from a high tory stock, educated with strong conservative views, Mr. Manners Sutton never had any sympathy with the Liberal party of New Brunswick. We have it upon good authority that he never zealously co-operated with his late advisers, and that it was nothing but the decided majority by which they were sustained in the Assembly which prevented His Excellency from openly avowing his desire to reinstate the old party in power. * * * *

* * * * The duty of the people of New Brunswick is clear. Liberals of every shade—Prohibitionists and anti-Prohibitionists—should sink all minor differences, and rally round the ex-councillors. Their late Governor, Sir Edmund Head, appointed a Judge without consulting his Council—Mr. Sutton goes a step further and dissolves the Assembly, in direct opposition to the wishes of his constitutional advisers. Should the people of the Sister Province, misled by the Liquor Law cry, sustain the Governor, then there will not be wanting examples in the future, of other Governors capriciously over leaping the boundaries of the Constitution. But we hope better things from our fellow Colonists. The eyes of British America are upon them, and we feel that when the hour of trial comes they will acquit themselves as becomes a sagacious, an intelligent and free people.

### ALBERT COUNTY.

We stated last week the report that Messrs. McClellan and Lewis of Albert Co., were elected without opposition. This did not prove to be the case. We understand that opposition Candidates are in the field, and the Election will be contested. Albert is a County which of all others should return the right kind of Representatives, and we shall be astonished if the people there vote away their privileges as Dissenters by electing men who will sustain the Governor or his present advisers.

## Read the Following.

The following article we cut from the Halifax *Presbyterian Witness* of the 14th inst. It is right to the point on the great question of the Province and shows what our neighbours think. It is also from one of our most ably conducted religious journals published in the Provinces, and we are happy to hear it speaking so plainly on a subject on which we have so unreservedly committed ourselves.

## New Brunswick.

The conduct of Governor Sutton to his late Administration has been almost unanimously condemned by the people and the press of the Lower Colonies. In Nova Scotia especially, where the axioms of Responsible Government have become as familiar as household words, there are scarcely two opinions on the subject. To dissolve the House under the pretext of an appeal to the people about a measure on which the people, through their lately elected representatives, had just deliberately expressed their decision, was unnecessary and unreasonable: to unsettle the Railway operations of the country, at such a crisis, by a change of ministry; to refuse a fair trial to a measure so important as the Prohibitory Law, and aimed at evils of such universally admitted magnitude, was nowise in the extreme: and to do all this in defiance of the remonstrances of advisers whose policy had been approved by the people, and whose advice, while they had the confidence of the people, the Governor was bound to follow—was an act of despotism as gross and intolerable as was ever perpetrated on Russian serfs or Neapolitan revolutionists. In the coming struggle our neighbours of New Brunswick have the warm sympathies of Nova Scotian hearts. They could not have a nobler cause, nor greater motives to exertion, and if they are but true to themselves victory is certain.

The last number of the St. John Courier contains the cards of four candidates for seats in the lower House—two for the county, and two for the city of St. John. Of these, only one comes out boldly in defence of the Governor; two are opposed to prohibition, one avoids declaring himself on this troublesome question, and one, Mr. Tilley, conscious that his principles are known, and that his course has merited public confidence and support,—on the principle that good wine needs no bush, if the proverb can be at all applicable to one who is such a foe to wine—contents himself with the simple announcement that he is again a candidate for legislative honours. The election is to take place on the 24th inst. as the new House is to meet on the 10th day of July. We trust that the friends of liberty in New Brunswick are sufficiently numerous, unanimous, and determined, to give Mr. Tilley and his friends a larger majority than ever. The experiments which the inquiring mind of Mr. Sutton has instituted for the improvement of the science of government, will thus be somewhat abruptly terminated; and he himself speedily consigned to that obscurity for which, in the judgment of clearity, we must suppose him peculiarly fitted.

The errors of the man, however, with all their injurious results to the interests of New Brunswick, are only an illustration of the evils of that system of red-tapeism which destroyed the noblest army that ever left the shores of Britain, rather than infringe the vested rights of the aristocratic imbeciles who claimed every honorable or lucrative military office. Just so this same demon of red tape, in itself essentially aristocratic, has consigned the destinies of a free, intelligent, and virtuous people to the care of a man whose conduct proves him to be weak, ignorant, and obstinate,—not because the people needed him, but because he require the salary. A few dozens of active merchants' clerks would have introduced order, persons, and energy, into the public offices at home, and bought provisions and clothing with mercantile speed and certainty to the perishing men and horses in the Crimea; and the Hon. Messrs. Tadpole and Taper never could consent to admit that aristocratic noodledom was only fit to hold office when there was nothing to do.

And so, in the North American Colonies, a thousand men might be found, of business habits, ordinary intelligence, and honorable character, any one of whom could govern New Brunswick to the satisfaction of a vast majority of its inhabitants; and some of whom would govern it better than it was ever governed before. The comfort and prosperity of the people of New Brunswick however, are considerations with which the red tape system has nothing to do. A belief in Caste is the first article in its creed. If a man belongs to the governing class he must be fit to govern. In India a cobbler's son must always be a cobbler: why should not a Governor's son in England always be a Governor?

In reference to the new Administration, the New Brunswick papers reveal one curious and most important fact. It appears that it consists of five Episcopalians and one Romanist, the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists being excluded. We are not aware of the relative strength of the various denominations in the sister Colony, but we feel assured that these latter sects constitute an immense majority of the population. They are deeply impressed with the value of the principle of Prohibition. Of this the Governor is fully aware, nor is he ignorant that they are just as deeply imbued with the determination to maintain their political rights. Bishop Medley and the Rev. Father McDevitt, with the other supporters of the Rum interest, have led His Excellency into a fine quandary.

### Election Returns.

*State of the Poll for the County of York at its close.*

| | |
|---|---|
| MacPherson, | 1473 |
| Allen, | 1347 |
| Fisher, | 1169 |
| Hathaway, | 1088 |
| M'Intosh, | 1049 |
| Frink, | 251 |
| CARLETON COUNTY. | |
| Connell, | 833 |
| Perley, | 730 |
| Harding, | 632 |

EASTERN MAIL.—We learn that the *Intelligencer* of last week was not received on Saturday at the different offices in King's County.—Although an accident happened to our Press it did not delay the sending of any of our papers, but those that usually go by the Steamboat mail on Friday morning. Our publisher says that they were sent to the Post Office at the usual time. We are informed at the Post Office otherwise—we cannot say which is right.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning last, about 10 o'clock the Carriage Factory in Portland owned by Mr. Harrison was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents. It is supposed to have originated by some defect in the furnace. The loss of property we learn is estimated at about £8,000, only £1,000 insured.

ANOTHER.—Very early on yesterday morning, fire was discovered in the Market House in Lower Cove, and although the engines were soon on the spot, the building, we learn, was totally destroyed.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—On the 10th inst., a Steamboat explosion occurred at Longueil, near Montreal, by which nearly 30 persons were killed and as many more wounded. The boat was employed as a Ferry boat of the Grand Railroad Company; was made a complete wreck and immediately sunk.

CORRECTION.—The Elders' Conference of Free Baptists will meet at the Oromocto on the 4th of July instead of the 14th, as stated per notice last week.

☞ Some of the new subscribers to the "Intelligencer" will receive this week's issue printed only on one side, in consequence of orders being received for nearly one hundred copies after the first side went to press.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

*(By Telegraph to the News Room.)*

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

**Four Days Later from Europe.**

HALIFAX, June 18th.

The "America" left Liverpool at noon on Saturday, 7th and arrived at Halifax at 9 A.M., to-day, the 18th.

The "Atlantic" arrived at Liverpool at 8 20, on the evening of Wednesday, the 4th, and the steamer "North America," at 11 P. M., on Thursday, 5th, from Quebec.

The news relates mostly to American difficulties. The Atlantic's arrival was anxiously awaited as Mr. Crampton was expected to be on board, and a considerable sensation of relief was felt when he was not.

The London Morning *Post* which published several false reports recently, respecting American affairs, caused excitement by the following editorial announcement. "The government of the United States has intimated to Mr. Crampton its desire that he would forthwith quit American territory, and his Excellency has in consequence retired from his post, and arrived at Toronto, Canada. The Globe and other journals immediately contradicted the statement, and said it was merely a random statement made by passengers per *Atlantic*.

In Parliament on the preceding evening, D'Israeli put the question direct to LORD PALMERSTON, who made a shuffling reply to the effect, that he understood so from indirect sources, but Mr. Crampton not having himself said so, he Palmerston had no statement to make. In the Lords, Earl Hardwick put a similar question, to which Earl Granville replied that the Government had no information on the subject.

LATEST.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent writes, "I believe I am correct in stating that the French Government has tried every effort to remove those unhappy complications which have led to suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America. The government of the Emperor will, I understand, continue its good offices, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt, England may reckon on the active alliance of France.

Sir C. B. Lytton would put a question to the minister on a subject of importance, viz. with regard to the relations with the United States. The House would remember that some time ago he had withdrawn the motion of which he had given notice, on the Central American question, because the Government then stated that they had made an offer of arbitration to the United States, and that they were in daily expectation of a reply. Since that period, however, grave events had occurred; the proceedings of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua had been recognized by the Government of the United States, who had sent a vessel of war there (he would fain hope for the purpose of observation) and there was, by last accounts from America, every prospect of an invasion of the Mosquito territory, on the part of that power of which Gen. Walker was head and dictator, with the view of annexing it to Nicaragua, and the House would remember that this country was pledged to protect that territory from external invasion. "Whether in the interval that had since elapsed any steps had been taken to press the Government of the United States for a reply."

Lord Palmerston said, I am unable to give any definite answer to the question. I can only say that the American Government have been made fully aware of the offer having been made on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and we have not thought it necessary, as yet, to press for a reply. In the present state of things it would be inexpedient if the opinion of the Government is to be expressed, and I feel that the interests of the country, and the prospect of the maintenance of amicable relations between the two countries, would be promoted by the continuance of that judicious forbearance which the House has hitherto shown. I hope that these discussions may terminate without any interruption to the peaceable relations between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) Whatever cause there may be for a collision, it is to be hoped that good sense on both sides, may prevent any unnecessary collision, but certainly a discussion in the House could not fail to be attended with injurious results. In regard to Mr. Crampton's dismissal, he said, after referring to the current rumours, we are not in possession of any official information on the subject.

THE EAST.—Dates from the Crimea of the 21st, and from Constantinople to the 28th bring nothing important from either.

FRANCE.—French papers are filled with accounts of a destructive inundation. At Lyons 500 houses were destroyed and 150 at Avignon. At the latest accounts the waters were subsiding. Ten million francs were voted by the Government for the relief of the sufferers, and the Empress has opened a subscription list.

ITALY.—Paris despatch states that the notes presented by France and Austria to Neapolitan Governments are nearly identical; no reforms positively indicated by name, but the general tone is urgent and pressing. Austria objects to foreign active interference, and hints that the present crisis has been planned by Sardinia, starting, however, that Austria has no desire to interfere with Sardinia's liberal institutions.

France, however, hints at an intervention, should any outbreak take place in Naples or Sicily.

BRITAIN.—In the British Parliament, Lord Clarendon has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conference at Paris, and intimated his opinions that before the close of the session there must be a discussion upon the affairs of Italy, he added that he had reason to believe that both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian territory.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has presented General Marmora with an acre of valuable building land within the city of Turin.

M. Mazini announces his intention of withdrawing altogether from politics, and emigrating as a private citizen to the United States.

GREECE.—The King of Greece has asked the infanta of Spain, sister of the King, in marriage, for the heir to the Greek throne; a favourable answer is given by Spain.—King Otho is about to set out for Germany.

RUSSIA.—Russia had made the following diplomatic appointments:—M. Bunberg, Ambassador at Berlin to Vienna, replaced at Berlin by Baron Brunow. Prince Dolgorouski, formerly minister of war to Paris, and Count Cherptowith to London. Mr. F. Finter will either succeed him at Brussells or German Diet.

The Central Committee of Polish democracy has published a protest against the terms in which the Czar has granted amnesty to Polish political *emigres*, they assert that in taking up arms for their national independence in 1830, they fulfilled a duty, not anything to be pardoned, and they could not now accept the title of pardoned rebels.

Latest by telegraph from London to Liverpool, Piedmontese correspondent of the *Daily News*, June 7th.—Turin, Friday.—It is stated that Count Cavour will set out on another journey to Paris. The situation of affairs is considered critical.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Constantinople May 30th, Russia protests against admission of Sourse to the commission for rectifying the Bessarabian frontier.

The papers announce the death of Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The *Times* city article, Friday evening says: the statement of Lord Palmerston last evening that he had received information of fact of Mr. Crampton having been required to leave Washington, disappointed the expectations excited by private commercial letters received yesterday at New York, the English funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at slight advance.

In the Stock Exchange there is a good demand for money; in the discount market there is a fair supply, and in some instances one quarter to one half per cent. below the bank terms. A payment of twenty per cent. on the new loan falls due on Thursday, and as this will absorb one million, the applications at the Bank are likely to increase during next few days. The *Times* has a leading article on the American question, but its object is chiefly to complain of those politicians in the United States, who, though condemning the policy of President Pierce's cabinet, do not oppose it with sufficient energy.

The *Daily News* remarks upon the change which is taking place in public opinion in reference to the difficulty with America.—there is still, it says, an universal dislike to the idea of a war with America, but doubts are beginning to arise in the minds of many whether our conciliatory deportment has not already been carried quite as far as prudence dictates, and whether President Pierce and his cabinet are not presuming too far on their knowledge of our desire for peace.