

*Gazette* for about one-fifth of the amount charged—offers which have been declined! Surely enough demands the destruction of such a monopoly as exists at present. A healthy competition in trade is greatly to be desired.

You have heard of the proposed Governmental Bank of Issue, which does not find favour throughout the country generally. It is felt that, apart from the incongruity of the scheme, and its want of adaptation to a new country, the power which it would throw into the hands of the Government of the day is a decided objection.

The Governor General has been requested by Parliament to communicate with the Government of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia concerning the long-anticipated Railway to Halifax. Certainly the prospect of such a road is brighter now than it ever was before. The Grand Trunk already stretches Eastwards a considerable distance, and its Western terminus is beyond the boundary of Canada, and promises to extend much farther towards the Pacific.

The Election Committee is making poor progress in the Quebec scrutiny. If the wheels of Justice revolve at all, they move slowly. Perhaps if the truth were known, ministerial influence has something to do with the retarded motion. It is not pleasant to remove a valuable colleague. For two Sessions the member for Quebec has retained a seat in the Legislative Assembly, and a Ministerial office, when it is well known that forged votes secured the one, and led to the other. The third Session progresses rapidly; what can be the cause of such delay?

Meetings expressing sympathy with the Pope continue to be held throughout Canada. How far the Resolutions so heartily passed comfort His Holiness, we may inquire in vain; and perhaps are quite as much in the dark respecting the extent of the actual sympathy felt by the people. Resolutions are not always the best expression of the popular voice. In almost every case, a few persons at most, contrive and construct them. This remark applies with equal force to Protestant and Papal Resolutions. We must feel the pulse to know how the heart beats.

A. B.

## General Intelligence.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

BY THE "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

The news by the "Persia" is told in a few words. The Piedmontese troops entered Florence on March 28th, and a division had marched to Ravenna.

The Austrian Cabinet protested sternly against the annexation of the Duchies and Romagna. Prussia has declared that the rights of Switzerland must be protected.

The King of Sardinia had issued a proclamation releasing Savoy and Nice from their allegiance to him.

The act of excommunication against all concerned in the rebellion and invasion of the Romagna, was published on the 29th.

The correspondent of the London *Standard* says that the French are preparing a campaign of 250,000 men.

The French papers have renewed their attacks on England. The revolutionists attempted a demonstration outside of Rome. Banned in this by the guards, they broke themselves to the force, where, when the police attempted to arrest some of the ringleaders, the French soldiers interfered in behalf of the revolutionists, and the police had to retire, but they returned in force, and it is said that a serious collision ensued, and several were wounded, including two French officers in plain clothes. We may hear the truth of the affair some day.

### PROSPECTS OF THE POPE.

#### ITALY RECONSTRUCTED.

There is no such thing as popery, when the movements of kings and diplomats are to be viewed on. But everything in Italy and France now seems to tend toward the complete severance of the people from the temporal power of the Pope. The people have voted. The Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia approve of the remarkable measure of asking the people what they would be pleased to do, to be, or to suffer. The old Pope, like the toothless giant, looks on and curses; but he is harmless in his wrath, and the people decide almost unanimously that they will have the Sardinian king to be their king.

The Paris *Constitution* states that the Pope has informed King Victor Emmanuel that all relations and communications with the Royal family of Sardinia are broken off, and that the King is excommunicated. The Pope, considering the interests of the Catholic Church in Piedmont, reserves any severer measure.

The King takes quietly. Signor Farini went to Turin, the capital of Sardinia, and was presented to the King. Signor Farini said:

"I have the honor to place in the hands of your Majesty the legal documents containing the return of the universal suffrage of the people of Savoy, and the Kingdom of Italy, and the Kingdom of Sardinia. I am ready to receive them with favor, as a token of gratitude and confidence." The King replied—"This manifestation of the national will is so universal and so spontaneous, that it confirms to Europe at a different time and under altered conditions the vote already expressed by the national assemblies of Savoy, Piedmont, and Sardinia. This manifestation completes the proofs of the order, perseverance, patriotism, and wisdom by which those people have merited universal sympathy and esteem. I accept their solemn vote, and henceforth will be proud to call them my people. In uniting to my ancient province not only the States of Modena and Parma, but also the Romagna, which has already separated itself from the Papal Government, I do not intend to fail in my deep devotion to the Chief of the Church. I am ready to defend the independence necessary to the supreme minister of religion, the Pope, to contribute to the splendor of his Court, and to pay homage to his sovereignty. Our Parliament, in receiving the representative of Central Italy, will assure prosperity, liberty, and independence to the new kingdom."

The official *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree annexing the province of Emilia to Sardinia. The city goes off into fits of rejoicing. In Florence, when the election was over a solemn religious ceremony took place. The Archbishop intoned the *Te Deum*. Shouts of "The King for ever!" resounded from all sides.

The Florence correspondent of the London Times gives a graphic account of the scenes witnessed in Modena, Parma, and Bologna during the voting. He describes the train leaving Piacenza:

We opened the carriage window, and not 200 yards from the great road we perceived a procession of country people, with the tricolor flag in front of them greeting the railway with "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva Vittorio Emanuele!" They were the voting contingent of a neighboring commune, who were on their way en masse to the

chief place of the *municipi*, which was precisely the station at which we had to stop next. It was little more than 7 a.m., and the voting was not to begin till 10 a.m. We had not yet completed more than one-fifth of our journey. And from this time up to the end of it, it seemed as if the whole population of the Duchies and the Romagna was bent on a general heira. The high road, which we were still skirting, was never empty. Smaller and larger detachments, with the indispensable tricolor, singing and cheering, were wending their way towards the larger towns.

But both Parma and Reggio were always among the well-dressed, but how will it be at Modena, where the influence of money and landed interest has tried so systematically to work on the lower classes, especially the country people? Well, my doubts were solved in the most brilliant manner. Just at the station the main road from the Po district crosses the railway, and at this cross road a batch of several hundred country folks, with numbers of tricolor flags, bearing the cross of Savoy and inscribed with patriotic devices, their sinners and priests at their head, were waiting to cross, and for the first time I heard the Italian peasant give a real hearty cheer as the train passed by.

The voting had thus in passing much more the character of a national triumph and holiday than of a contest. I scarcely saw a man on the whole road who did not exhibit on his hat the signal of annexation. Upper as well as lower classes were decorated with it. The impression was a hundred-fold strengthened when we arrived at Bologna. There was not a house, not a shop, which had not its handbill with "Viva Vittorio Emanuele!" "Viva l'Italia!" "Viva l'Armata!" "Fideltà al Re!" As for the people of the town as well as of the neighborhood, the voting seemed altogether a matter of secondary force, the chief being crowding the streets, going in procession with flags and music, singing, cheering, and rejoicing the chief part of the day. As on all great days in Italy, windows and balconies were crowded with flags, carpets and silk hangings, not a few with the arms of their owners embroidered thereon. The students, the workmen, and the artisans of the different trades had all their possessions, flags, and music, and went from one piazza and one polling place to the other.

Baron Recasoli reached Turin on the 22d, and presented to the King of Sardinia the vote of the nation, by uniting them to those of the other parties of the State. The Parliament in which the representatives of Tuscany will take seats beside those of Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Emilia, will bring the laws of the country into conformity with the truthful principle of liberty.

This Tuscany will enjoy the blessing of a misanthropic autonomy without weakening the union of power and national will upon which the prosperity and independence of the country are principally dependent.

The King then signed a decree, annexing Tuscany to Sardinia.

In France the feeling against the Pope is becoming fiercer every day. The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

"There is great wrath here against the Pope. I am told that the Holy Father has issued another circular still stronger than the 'Epiclipsis' of the Romagna affair. I have not seen the document, but it must be very strong to justify the remark said to be made in a very high quarter, that the Pope would, from the manner he was going on, soon make the famous pamphlet 'Le Pape et le Congrès' a truth. This means that of all his States, Rome only would be left to the Pope, and the only occupation for him and the Curia would be the contemplation of the stars and of ancient monuments, prayers, the churches, &c. Letters from an ultra Ultramontane writer now in Rome state that the agitation is so great as to make it doubtful whether even the French army will be able to restrain it much longer."

There are indications of a far different state of things from that which the Roman Catholic newspapers of this country would persuade us to believe is prevalent in the Papal countries of Europe. It is becoming a universal opinion that the Pope must mind the Church and let the State alone; in other words, mind his own business.

### DOMESTIC.

#### PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE AT WOOD-STOCK!

(By Telegram to Livingstone's New Room last night.)

WOODSTOCK, April 20. The fire commenced about one on Tuesday morning. It originated in the three-story building on the corner of Main and Water streets; its cause is not known; there are suspicions of incendiarism, but nothing positive is known. The flames spread rapidly in every direction, and lasted till five in the morning. Fire destroyed the whole centre and business part of the town. Only four stores left. The burnt district extends from the Madunakik up both sides of Main Street to, and including Mechanics' Institute, and the only occupation for him and the Curia would be the contemplation of the stars and of ancient monuments, prayers, the churches, &c. Letters from an ultra Ultramontane writer now in Rome state that the agitation is so great as to make it doubtful whether even the French army will be able to restrain it much longer."

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### RAILWAY COMMITTEE REPORT.

The following is the Report of the majority of the Railway Investigating Committee appointed by the Legislature:

"The Committee appointed on the 22d day of February last, to examine and report upon all matters connected with the European and North American Railway, beg leave to submit the following report:

"That having the Chief Commissioners and Chief Engineer's Report for 1859 before them, as also Plans and other Documents relative to the construction of the Railway Works, they proceed, on the 9th of March last, to examination of Witnesses who had been summoned before them, and have continued from that day to the 30th March, inclusive, examining Witnesses and taking evidence.

"That after the most searching investigation, which the disposal of the Committee enabled them to make, there is no evidence to show fraud or mal-appropriation of the public money, nor anything like collusion between the Commissioners or Chief Engineer and the Contractors; on the contrary, it is the opinion of this Committee, that both the Commissioners and the Chief Engineer have endeavored to act judiciously and prudently; the Commissioners, so far as the Committee can judge, have throughout exercised a sound discretion and maintained a careful supervision in the construction and management of this important work; it may be a matter of opinion, however, if at that initiation of the work, an Engineer of greater practical experience had been selected to superintend the construction of the Road, whether some saving might not have been effected: we believe, however, that the Chief Engineer has performed his office to the best of his judgement and ability.

"That although the expenditure appears larger than the public were led to expect at the commencement of the work, the Committee believe that such extra cost has arisen chiefly from the improved and durable character of the Bridges, Culverts, and other structures on the line, and that consequently, although more at the outset, they will, in the maintenance of it, create less charge on the Revenue for its support and repairs, and less running cost. In some instances, changes have been brought to the notice of the Committee, involving considerable additional expense, but all such cases they have improved the character of the Road, and this Committee are not prepared to say that any Road of the same character and description has been built in any other country pursuing the same engineering difficulties, for less than the cost of the European and North American Road.

"That it appears from the Chief Commissioner's Report, as well as from the evidence before this Committee, that the sum of £1,067,151 is estimated to be sufficient to complete the road from St. John's Station in a thorough manner: it is the opinion of the Committee, that the Commissioners should use every economy in the carrying season in the completion of the work, so as to keep the amount within the estimate, and that no further sum or sums of money should be expended in completing the Road without the full sanction of the Government.

"From the evidence before the Committee, it appears that the expenses of the Board of Appraisers for the past year is £262; it also appears that the whole line was located before October 1858, and as it further appears that the Board have not met since the first of November last, it is the opinion of the Committee that the Government should take this subject into their serious consideration, with a view to economize this service, and if the service will permit, discontinue their allowance and pay for their services as required.

"From the evidence before the Committee, they are of opinion that in some instances the Appraisers have awarded too much Land damages, especially in the case of James Smith, Esq., Chairman of Appraisers, and Nelson Arnold, of Sussex; it is, however, due to the Commissioners to state, that they resisted the claims for damages in the cases referred to, and are not, in the opinion of the Committee, in any way responsible for the acts of the Appraisers.

"The Committee have confidence in stating that the numerous charges that have been made against the Commissioners and the Engineer, of incompetency, bad management, and mal-appropriation of the public money, have not been sustained in evidence before this Committee; on the contrary, it appears from the evidence of Mr. Burrows, that as the Road had been constructed in detail, no money has been wasted; and the Committee are of opinion that the character of the Road is such as will reflect no discredit on the country.

"The Committee desire to state that both the Chief Commissioner and the Chief Engineer manifested a ready and willing promptitude in affording information and explanation whenever called upon.

"The Committee recommend that the Evidence be printed and circulated for the information of the country.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

MATTHEW McLEOD,  
JOHN McLEOD,  
RICHARD WRIGHT,  
Committee Men, 20d April, 1860."

ANOTHER FIRE.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in Smyth street, York Point, which destroyed two buildings, owned by Mr. Scott and Mr. Moore. The fire commenced with great energy, and thus prevented the whole block from being destroyed.

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeated testimony of hundreds of persons of all ages, with regard to the magical effect of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. When every medicine fails this seems to possess a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally.

Weekly Receipts for the Religious Intelligencer.  
PLEASE READ!—Persons paying money for the Religious Intelligencer, will please see that it is credited. The number of the paper to which each man's money pays immediately follows the amount received.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—April 19.—Hugh Davis, 7s. 6d.; Elisha Baker, 7s. 6d.; 36d.; Hon. Chas. Harrison, 7s. 6d.; 38d.; Wm. Fowler, 5s.; 36d.; John Mercer, 3s. 9d.; 33d.; Charles Threlkeld, 2s. 6d.; 37d.; William Hayward, 7s. 6d.; 38d.; Allen McCleary 7s. 6d.; 38d.; Reuben Smith, 5s.; 36d.; James Campbell, 7s. 6d.; 38d.; Joseph Coy 7s. 6d.; 36d.; Frederick Kidson, 7s. 6d.; 37d.; Chas. Calkins, 7s. 6d.; Abram Vanwart, 7s. 6d.; 38d.; NOVA SCOTIA.—Rev. A. McNutt, 6s.; 36d.

### MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. T. B. Smith, Mr. Charles E. Brackett, to Miss Catherine J. Brown, all of St. John.

By Rev. John Perry, on the 28th March, Mr. Thomas Hetherington, to Miss Violet D. Thorn, both of the Parish of Johnston, Q.C.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. John Wallace, Mr. Robert Cheesnut, of Havelock, to Miss Susanna Jordan, of St. John.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. E. B. Hill, Mr. Ingersoll Steadman, of Cornwallis, N. S., to Miss Eliza E. Scribner of this city.

### DIED.

On the 3d. March, at Garey, after three weeks painful illness, which he bore with christian patience and resignation to the will of His Divine

Master, William Smith, in the 60th year of his age. He was baptised by Elder S. Hart, about eight years ago, and joined the Free Christian Baptist Church in that place, of which he remained a useful and consistent member up to his death. By this dispensation of Providence the church has lost one of its most useful and active members, and a large family has been deprived of an affectionate and only remaining parent. Appropriate remarks were made on the occasion to a large assembly by Elder J. Gunter, from 2d Timothy, 4th chap. 7th verse—"I have fought a good fight," &c. &c. &c.

On Sunday afternoon, 15th inst., Wentworth Eston, youngest son of Mr. John Mercer, aged 17 years and 5 months.

At Cambridge, Q. C., on the 18th ult., Charles Edward, aged 6 weeks; and on the 2d inst., Adelaide Lucilla, aged 2 years, children of Daniel and Margaret S. Alward.

At Woodstock, on Monday 22d inst., after a short and painful illness, Ethelinda F., the beloved wife of Gilbert W. Vawward, aged 24 years and 1 month, leaving a sorrowing husband and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sudden bereavement.

At Indian Town on the 16th inst., John E. infant son of Mr. David Roberts.

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TO THE FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF SAINT JOHN.—GENTLEMEN. Having endeavored to discharge the important and responsible duties of the Office I have held by the suffrages of my fellow citizens in such a manner as to justify the confidence reposed in me, I am encouraged to present myself a second time as a candidate for the Office of MAYOR, at the Election to be held on the first Tuesday in May; and in the event of re-election, I shall use my best exertions to promote the public well being.

Your humble Servant,  
THOS. McAVITY.