

EUROPEAN.

Three Days later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 22.

The Steamer *Circassian*, Capt. Powell, from Liverpool, 11th inst., arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Steamship Asia, for New York, sailed from Liverpool the same day the *Circassian* left.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The English House of Lords have defeated the Jewish Oaths Bill by 34 majority.

Naples is tranquil.

There have been further slight disturbances in Spain.

A slave vessel named the *Adams Gray* of New Orleans, has been captured and condemned, at Sierra Leone.

In Parliament, the Government have asked for half a million pounds each, on account of Chinese and Persian wars.

Notice has been given of a resolution to continue the present duty on tea and sugar for two years from next April.

Thackeray has been nominated for Parliament from Oxford.

Lord Palmerston promises a government surveillance in regard to the supply of free negroes to the French West Indies.

The submarine cable is expected to be all on board the Niagara by the 20th July.

The French *Assemblée Nationale* has been suspended for two months, on account of the election article.

The Bank of France returns show a loss of specie.

At the second election in France, Magendy and some other opposition candidates were returned.

Disturbances have occurred at Ureña, Spain, but were suppressed.

The Spanish Cortes have passed a gag law on the press.

There have been no further demonstrations at Naples. The details of the outbreak show a considerable loss of life.

Mazzini has escaped from Italy.

The King of Prussia is on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

Meeting in India.

(Extracted from the English correspondence of the *Standard*.)

You have probably received, by the last mail, intelligence of the mutinies in India.

As we had only received the sharp, short, curt announcement conveyed by the telegraph, I deferred writing until I could forward you ample information, and a more matured opinion of it. As the result of very careful investigation, I believe the following to be the true history of the affair.

The population of India have always been accustomed not merely to foreign rule, but to have the religion of the conqueror forced upon them.

The Brahmins, the Buddhists, the followers of Nanuk Shah, the Mohammedans, and innumerable smaller sects, or religions, have pursued this course. Long enough before recent events had ever cast their shadows before them, I was assured by those who knew India well, that the common idea among the natives was, that our Government was only biding its time, and that when it was, strong enough, it would pursue the same policy with preceding conquerors, and force its religion upon the people.

To counteract this impression, at least among the troops, our Government has thrown all possible obstacles in the way of missionaries preaching to the native soldiers. They could not absolutely prevent their doing so, but they discouraged it.

The result is, that whilst the gospel has been diffusing itself through general society, whilst like heaven, it has been acting upon the great mass of the people, the native army has remained to a great extent uninfluenced by it. It has continued under all the tyranny of its old superstitions and caste prejudices. It has seen the power and prestige of idolatry dying away through the country, whilst it has remained unshaken in its adherence to the old systems of faith and worship.

The Government has for the last few years been taking the initiative in repressing many of the worst and most injurious rites of Hindu worship. For instance, it has prohibited the hook-swinging, and other forms of torture; it has repealed the law which forbade widows to marry; it has repressed infanticide, and secured to the Christian convert his rights of property forfeited by the old law of caste. The army has seen these changes going on with extreme aversion. At the same time efforts have been made by the military authorities to induce the Sepoys to leave India, for foreign service in the Burmese and Persian campaigns.

This would involve the breaking of caste, and was hence strongly resented by the troops. A multiplicity of other causes of irritation and annoyance have been in operation; and warnings have not been wanting of the rapid growth of dissatisfaction in the army.

Whilst these influences have been at work in the ranks, others, not less dangerous or injurious, have been operating amongst the European officers. The increased facilities for intercourse with, and returning to England, have tended to unhindooize the English residing in India; they have not identified themselves with their troops, as they used to do, when a voyage home was an affair of months, and an event for a lifetime. India is now more easily accessible than the Highlands of Scotland or the West Coast of Ireland were a century ago. Hence has arisen a want of sympathy between the English officers and the Sepoys under their command. At the same time, whilst their absolute number has increased, their relative number has diminished. That is to say, our Indian Empire has increased so prodigiously, that it has been found almost impossible to keep pace with it. The number of officials is smaller, in proportion to the work to be done, than it was a few years since. Officers have been called away from their military duties to fill civil appointments, and their corps has been left in the hands of their native subordinates. Putting all these facts together, you will be at no loss to understand the startling intelligence that a dozen regiments had mutinied, and that the city of Delhi was held by the insurgents.

The special occasion of the mutiny is easily explained. The stability of our Indian Empire depends mainly on our being able to put the Mohammedan and Hindoo populations

against one another, who hate each other rather more than they hate us. Van Amburgh used to go into a den containing a Lion and Tiger; either might have eaten him, but neither would let the other do so. But by a clumsy blunder we contrived to offend both, by serving out cartridges which were, or were believed to be, greased with lard. The Hindoo soldiers could not touch this, because it was animal fat. The Mohammedan soldiers, who would have enjoyed nothing more than to compel their Hindoo comrades to defile themselves, could not touch it either, because it is the fat of the swine, an unclean animal, and so for once, both parties agreed to mutiny against us.

That the mutiny will be put down, there can be no doubt; 14,000 British troops are now on their way thither; reinforcements will be drawn from Persia; regiments on their way to China are being stopped en route and diverted to Calcutta. A force will soon be concentrated in Bengal which will enable our Government to tread out the embers of the mutiny, let it spread as widely as it will. For there is this encouraging circumstance that it is confined to the Bengal army, and that neither the troops of other Presidencies, nor the population of Bengal, have shown any symptoms of sharing in the revolt. The only circumstance that gives me any alarm, is the admitted incompetency both of our Governor-General and our Commander-in-Chief.

They will probably be speedily superseded, if affairs look serious. It is whispered about, and I believe with truth, that immediately on the arrival of the news from India, Lord Palmerston sought an interview with Count de Persigny, the French Ambassador, and informed him that we should be unable to continue our operations against China, and requesting the French Government to take our place in carrying on hostilities against that country.

Louis Napoleon was only too glad of the opportunity again to put France at the head of a joint armament, in which it should hold the first place and we only the second, and at once consented. This is the explanation given of the sudden activity displayed in fitting vessels for China from all the French ports. This turn of affairs, of course, does not tend to make those of us who always opposed and denounced the Chinese war, at all more favourable to it. We think that it is only a just and swift retribution for that atrocious attack upon Canton.

One good effect, I hope, will result from this outbreak. It will compel the attention of our Home Government to Indian affairs. The annual statement of the President of the Board of Control, as our Indian Minister is styled, is made at the end of the session, to an array of empty benches, his hearers frequently not exceeding twenty or thirty. The other night, when the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird presented the petition from the missionaries in Bengal, asking for inquiry into the government of that immense Empire, his audience was considerably below forty, and it was only by means of prompt action that "a count out" was avoided. This petition of the missionaries, and the state of things out of which it sprang, would have suggested very interesting topics for discussion a week ago, but within that week the intelligence has arrived which makes it quite obsolete.

The Insurrection in Italy.

Despatches were received in Paris on the 7th inst., from Genoa, stating that Miss Meriton White (an English lady who had come to Genoa as an agent of Mazzini, and who had stirred up the late movement) had been expelled by the police.

Fresh discoveries of arms and ammunition have been made by the authorities at Genoa, and 3,000 stand of arms, with ammunition, hand grenades and other warlike stores have been seized.

A letter from Genoa of the 2nd inst., in the "Opinione" of Turin, says that several of the persons arrested there have been set at liberty, but more than a hundred remain in confinement. It is said that three of the party who attacked the Diamante Fort had been apprehended. The sentinel of the fort has also been taken into custody.

The "Corriere Mercantile" of Genoa, of the 3rd, states that M. Savi, the responsible editor of the Mazzinian journal, *Italia e Popolo*, has been arrested, together with a few other suspected individuals. The criminal inquiry is being actively continued.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on the 3d, Mr. Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question addressed to him by Count Revel, confirmed the statement that the movement of Genoa was Mazzinian.

The government here (says a letter dated Turin, July 2), has already got hold of all the threads of the conspiracy, and to-morrow the "Gazzetta" will inform us of some of the particulars of it. This city continues to be gripped and astonished by the attempts which have been made; very few of our townsmen had any part in it, and those few were inexperienced youths, who will have to mourn for what they have done. Some of those who attacked the Diamante Fort were observed to speak French, and there are many reasons for believing them to be connected with the celebrated French "Marianne."

The conspiracy was directed, it is now understood, against the King of Naples and the Pope. It was not with a view to any particular form of government; the object was to get rid of the Italian Bourbons, and expel the Austrians, and those who are protected by them, from Italy. The conspirators of the plan have as their watchword the saying of Machiavelli, "Fuerit Barbari," and then Italy may choose the government that best suits her. What has taken place at Genoa was, it is said, not directed against the Piedmontese government. The object was to get possession of some ships of war in the harbor, and the occupation of the forts was judged necessary to keep the city in check whilst the vessels were manned by the conspirators. With these vessels it was intended to proceed at once to Naples, and make a desperate attempt to fire the shipping, the arsenal (which is full of combustible material), and the powder magazine, and to blow up the palace and part of the city, if necessary. It seems that persons employed in the arsenal were aware of what was going on, and when the moment came would have lent their aid. At Naples itself there was an understanding with the conspirators, and in the ranks of the

Napoleonic army there are said to be many sympathisers. The conspirators, it seems, were well furnished with money and arms. Sapri, where they landed, is in the Gulf of Policastro, between the province of Salerno and the northern division of Calabria. It is a mountainous country, where cavalry can render but little service.

A rising was also planned at Bologna during the Pope's stay, but was subsequently abandoned. The chief of the expedition is an officer of engineers, who formerly served in the French foreign legion; he visited Naples some time ago in disguise, and had an opportunity of examining the arsenal with a view to the present outbreak.

Naples (June 30th.) Correspondence of the "London Times"

Important despatches arrived from Gaeta, in Naples, on Sunday night at late hour, by which six vessels were ordered to be fitted out immediately. The general was benten at 11 o'clock at night in the arsenal. Two vessels left on Monday morning (29th inst.) for Baia, to take in powder and ball; two others left in the afternoon, and two more follow this morning. After taking in their ammunition they proceed to Gaeta. No one knows anything of the object or the destination of the armament, but great alarm prevails, and it is conjectured that a revolution has broken out in Sicily and Calabria.

The foundation of the largest cotton factory in the world has just been laid in Russia, on the island of Cronholm, in the river Narva, between its two calancts. It is in the form of a grand square, and will possess 1672 windows, 20,000 gas burners, and will employ 3,000 workmen.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

Manchester, that great manufacturing English city, had recently a noble exhibition of art of curious and valuable productions of art. The queen visited the exhibition, and in answer to the address of welcome, gave the following reply:

"I thank you sincerely for the warm interest which you have expressed in all that concerns my own welfare and that of my family, and for your congratulations on the approaching union of my eldest daughter with the Prince of an illustrious house, which while it affords to them under God's blessing, the best prospect of happiness, will, I trust, also be conducive to the interests of the kingdom."

"I have the greatest pleasure in again visiting Manchester, not only because it enables me to make my cordial approval of the valuable and interesting exhibition which has been opened within these walls, but also because it has given me another opportunity of witnessing the gratifying proofs of the ardent loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants of this great seat of manufacturing industry."

"You may be assured that there is no object nearer to my heart than to advance the best interests and permanent welfare of my loyal and faithful people."

The reply appears delightfully appropriate as given by a matron Queen, in the prime of life, beloved by a powerful people, and worthy of their love. Her Majesty's family—the approaching marriage of her child—the loyalty and welfare of her—are the grateful topics.

How happy is the instance as compared with others—in the career of other monarchs—both Kings and Queens. In the most dignified, as well as in the humble conditions of life, personal character is of the utmost consequence, in reference to substantial private happiness and public estimation. The remark may be very true, and yet how it seems to be forgotten—Queen Victoria appears to have been trained in its consideration, and not to have departed from the better way when the reins of imperial power were given into her own hands. England, at present, and in this respect, is favourably circumstanced indeed, as compared with other eras of her history. Manchester, as pictured in a late illustrated paper, looks more like a great shipping dock, at a distance, than a city, from the number of tall, smoke-like chimneys of its numerous manufactories, and the smoke pennants that stream from them. Statistics of its wealth and powers of production would form a curious item of national strength and wealth.

The *Portent of July*.—A friend of mine has been severely with fire on the 10th inst. He applied the usual remedy, and in half an hour was entirely free from pain. Don't forget this.

The advertisement of Jones Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, is another column, is worthy of notice.

It is prepared by Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete and correct which has attended its use, is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which accompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatment of the above named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation.

HOLLAND'S OINTMENT.—Aches and pains, rheumatism, and many other ailments, are cured by this powerful and potent ointment, and its use is recommended by the most distinguished medical authorities. It is sold by all the principal druggists, and is also sold by the proprietor, Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, at 25¢ per box, and 50¢ per dozen.

Do not waste your health and money in purchasing worthless nostrums when there is medicine which will perform all the cures, and which will cost you only a few cents.

Letters and Monies Received.

25th Rev. I. Wallace; 18th, John F. Palmer; 24th, Rev. W. S. Howe; 25th, Rev. John Davis; 22d, Rev. John Ford, Esq.; 15th, 20th, D. Perkins; 20th, 22d, R. E. Stevens, Esq.; 30th, Capt. C. Pinkney, 50 copies of "Family Casket," sent as directed; 16th, Isaac Lawrence; 25th, Edward Hewlett, Esq., will ascertain as nearly as possible, who are going to Convention and give timely notice; 25th, John M. Curry, aged 25; 17th, 6d; 25th, Mr. Peter Knight, 7d, 6d, 1st.

All directions in the above attended to.

NOTICE.

The New Baptist House in Kingsclear.

The committee beg to announce that the services connected with the opening of this House, will occupy the three first days of August ensuing, viz—

Preaching on Saturday, August 1st, at three o'clock, P. M.

Dedication Sermon, by Rev. William Harris, August 2d, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Sale of Pews, on Monday, August 3d, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Preaching, on Monday, August 3d, at four o'clock, P. M.

Rev. T. W. Saunders, Moderator for the occasion.

The building is large and commodious, and Ministers from every part of the Province are respectfully invited to attend.

J. H. DYKMAN, Building.

C. A. LONG, Committee.

G. A. HAMMOND, Committee.

Kingsclear, July 11th, 1857.

NOTICE.

The next Session of the CHARLOTTE COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING, will be held with the Bockback Baptist Church, commencing on Friday, August 14, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

July 28.

Baptist Seminary, Fredericton.

This above Institution will be re-opened on Monday, the 3rd of August next, under the direction of the Rev. ISAIAH WALLACE, Principal. The usual branches of an English and Classical Education will be taught.

Under 10 years of age, \$10.00
Between 10 and 14, \$15.00
Above 14 years of age, \$20.00

First \$8. 6d. each Autumn, Winter and Spring Term. BOARD 10s. a week, washing extra. Students are expected to bring their own Bed.

Extract from a Letter from Henry W. Mason, Dentist, 49 Tremont Street, in favor of

Jones Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1856.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. Gent.—Twenty years ago my mother was attacked with embarrasment of the respiration, resulting afterwards in a serious case of Asthma, with which she has been tormented ever since, until a recent trial of your valuable

Having tried all the remedies usually recommended, she became despondent. I then procured a bottle of your Remedy, which she has obtained from the medicine shop, and she has become cured, but to try a bottle of Whitcomb's Remedy, as an experiment, which she had two months since, as a dernier resort, and she is now perfectly cured.

The relief in her case has been so satisfactory that I thought it worthy of the notice of those who are suffering with this disease. The remedy has been effective in every attack where it was taken in season. One of four teaspoonfuls usually being sufficient to produce almost immediate relief, and allowing her to lie down and drop into a gentle sleep for the night.

Respectfully,
HENRY W. MASON,
Dentist, 49 Tremont Street.

Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. For sale by all Druggists, at \$1 per bottle.

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER.

Is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. I had for years the closest attention of the medical profession, and in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M. Lane's Great Specific, prepared by Fleming, I had usually been unable to produce almost immediate relief. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although I was well versed in the treatment of the derelict effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the search of Dr. M. Lane, most completely brought under the control of a simple and safe remedy.

Dr. M. Lane's Great Specific, prepared by Fleming, is a simple and safe remedy, and it is now, thanks to the search of Dr. M. Lane, most completely brought under the control of a simple and safe remedy.

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Jamima, youngest daughter of Andrew Davidson, Watchmaker, Annapolis, N. S., in the 19th year of her age.

On Sunday the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas Rickson, a native of the County of Kerry, Ireland, aged 86 years.

At Kingston, on Monday, 20th, Susan Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Martin H. Peters, aged 34 years.

SAINT JOHN MARKETS.

(CORRELATED WEEKLY.)

Sugar, 68 3/4 70 0
Molasses, 40 0 41 3
Flour, 130 0 135 0
Pork, 6 0 6 0
Cheese, 17 6 20 0
Butter, 14 6 20 0
Codfish, 11 3 13 6
Herring, 15 0 16 6
Haddock, none
Mackerel, none
Salt, in bags, coarse, 3 8 4 3
Rice, per 100lbs, 26 3 28 9

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter, in country, 1 0 1 0
Roll, per lb., 1 0 1 0
Hay, per ton, 80 0 100 0
Meats, Beef, per lb., 5 0 6 0
Pork, per lb., 5 0 6 0
Lamb, 5 0 6 0
Hams and Shoulders, 7 0 8 0
Pork, 3 0 4 0
Potatoes, per bushel, 6 0 7 0
do. (new), 10 0 12 0
Eggs, per dozen, 10 0 11 0
Curdwood, mixed, 25 0 28 0

1858. BAPTIST ALMANAC FOR 1858.

NOW READY

This important and useful American Baptist Publication is ready for 1858, and contains a large amount of denominational information. Its statistical