The French Alliance: How to cement it.

The enthusiasm that greeted our Queen on her arrival on the shores of France has, during her short stay in the capital, deepened into affection. Her Majesty seems to be personally beloved by the Parisians; and we are not surprised that it is so. Her womanly yet queenly dignity, blended as it is with that genuine kindness which throws a charm around the humblest individual, and is altogether irresistible in a sovereign, were sure to win upon the affections of so susceptible and gallant a nation. She has been equally popular with all classes, and in every quarter of the capital. This is something to be said of a city like Paris. Its different quarters are nearly as dissimilar in tastes and politics as if they were different countries. Perhaps there is not a city in the world so little homogeneous; and yet, amid the fashion of the Boulevards, and the blouses of St Denis and the Bastile, in the autocratic region of St Germain, and the democratic fauborg at St Antoine, the same enthusiastic cheers and the same hearty good-will have greeted the Queen of England. The presence of the Queen would seem to have shed a benign influence upon the city which she made her abode, by inaugurating, for the time at least, a period of concord and amity. Not only have the two countries forgotten their past contests, but Frenchmen themselves would seem to have laid aside their animosities and strifes; the "red" has smoothed his scowl, and the aristocrat his hauteur, and have embraced in the gracious presence of the Queen of England. This is not more flattering to her Majesty than it is complimentary to the nation which has the happiness to call her sovereign. We accept it as another guarantee for the continuance of an alliance on which such vast interests at this moment depend. We knew before that the two Sovereigns were united; we knew that the two Cabinets were united; but now we see that the two nations are united,—united in affection as already in policy.

The Queen, then, leaves France with the alliance betwixt the two countries firmer than she found it. Her visit has been no holiday excursion, no idle display of royal pageantry, no mere and meaningless interchange of Court compliments, but a grave State transaction, full of important and beneficial bearings upon the interests of Europe. We could ill spare France from our side in our present great conflict with northern barbarism. We might make a shift to defend our own soil, though anything so untoward as a rupture of the French alliance should occur. There are, we trust, enough of bold hearts and strong arms in the country to repel the Russian hordes, however numerous, and preserve our land inviolate as the abode of liberty. We are pretty sure, too, that we would retain the supremacy of the ocean; and with the ocean subject to our sway, not only would we ward off danger from our own shores, but we might make a not unsuccessful effort to preserve the integrity of our colonies,—a duty which the patriotism and bravery of some of them might enable them to do for themselves. Canada could be invaded only by sea, unless indeed, the sympathy with the Czar, which has appeared so strangely in America, should wax so strong, as that the States should do for Russia what Russia could scarce do for herself. Australia could be invaded only in the same way, with this farther disadvantage, that the extent of ocean to be traversed before it could be reached is much greater. There is a road to India by land, but it is so difficult, that the ocean would be found the only practicable path. But, though wanting France and Sardinia, whose army, by its recent worthy deeds, has greatly added to its country's weight in the councils of Europe, we should maintain our home empire, and perhaps also our colonial dominion, yet what, in that case, would become of Europe? It surely is not expected that we alone will fight the battle of the whole world: that we will save Turkey from absorption, and Greece, and Italy, and Spain, from being carried away by the deluge. These countries must look to themselves in that event. We shall do well if we maintain the independence and integrity of our own soil. Whatever, then weakens the alliance between the two countries, so far enhances the risk of all these calamites overtaking Europe; and whatever strengthens that alliance,—and our Queen's visit has decidedly done so,—multiplies the securities against the evils which threaten the world from the aggession and domination of Russia.

It most occur to every one, that an alliance on which so much hangs ought to be made as firm as possible. On looking at its present bases, one cannot feel altogether easy on reflecting that they are all of a somewhat perishable kind. We are delighted to see the enthusiasm of Paris, and Paris is France. It is plain that the French have forgotton Waterloo, though it was foretold they never would, and that they love, not our Queen only, but our nation too. But enthusiasm, though well enough for tiding us over a difficulty, has nothing in it solid enough for standing the tear and wear of continuous hard work. We are delighted also to see the liking which the Emperor has to our country, and the confidence he reposes in us, as thoroughly at one with him in the great objects of his foreign policy; but the dynasty may change, and with it the alliance. The last and firmest link now binding the two countries together, even that of a common danger, will not last for ever. The war will end some time, and the alliance, which has grown out of it may end with it. But it were desirable,—in the prospect of future complications, and of attacks to which liberty may be exposed from Russia, or any other quarter in time to come,—to prolong the alliance beyond the present emergency. Such an alliance conquers by its very name. But in order to make the alliance lasting, we must strive to get hold, not of the Sovereigns merely, or the Cabinets, but of the two nations. We must tie them together by their self-interest: so that, let war or peace come,—let insurrections break out or dynasties change,—let a republic or a monarchy be installed on the other side of the Channel,—it may still be the interest of France and Britian to be at peace. But how shall we effect this?

We must look about us for some stronger tie than either the likings of sovereigns, the policy of statesmen, or the necessities of a common struggle, for cementing the union between France and Britian, and this we shall find in commerce. After Christianity, a reciprocal trade is the firmest link to bind countries together. It so thoroughly indentifies their interests,—the interests not of a class, but of the whole nation,—that a war betwixt them becomes almost impossible. France and Britian are most favourably situated for trading with one another. No wide ocean divides them. The line of the one coast may be descried from the cliffs of the other. There is a happy contrariety, too, in the qualities of their climate and soil, and in the kind of their productions, as if made for one another. It was wont to be said of them that they were natural enemies; and the way in which for ages they wasted the blood of each other proves that they believed this to be their true relation. The very opposite was the fact, could they but have seen it. They are natural friends, and have been formed to be mutually helpful to each other. The one possesses in abudance what the other lacks, and a mutual interchange would vastly enrich both. Britian is full of iron, and of all that is made of iron; now, this is the very thing that France most needs. Any one who has travelled in that country must have marked the backward state of its agriculture, as compared with that of England and Scotland. The fields are ploughed, harrowed, and dressed in the most unfarmer-like fashion. At least so they appear to a Scotch eye. Now, why this inefficient and slovenly culture? Why does France, with all its riches of soil, remind you of the garden of the sluggard? Because the farmer has not the requisite tools to work it up. He needs ploughs, harrows, hoes, spades, picks, carts, barrows; in short, everything that is in use for the culture of the soil. Those now used in Erance are of the rudest construction. They are a whole century behind those of Britian. With great toil to the farmer and his cattle, they do very little work. Sub-ploughing, and other improved methods, by which the strength of the soil is reached, and its fruit-bearing powers vastly enlarged, are out of the question with such implements as are there in use. Though all the furnaces in Britian, and all its iron-workmen, were set agoing to-day to supply France with ploughs, reaping machines, and other agricultural tools, they would have work enough for a quarter of a century. That period at least would elapse before France could be stocked as it ought with what is required for its proper cultivation. But what a blessing to that country, what different harvests would the farmer gather in, and what a benefit to the manufacturing population of this!

But if it is true of France, much more is it true of the countries south of the Alps, that they are most wretchedly supplied with the tools of husbandry, In these countries agriculture has stood still for ages. In the Papal States, in particular, no progress has been made for the past two thousand years. The plough of Virgil is still in use, where in use at all; and the richest soils are reverting into deserts. Were these countries encouraged to come into the iron market of Britain for the implements they need, and which we have to sell, they would prodigiously benefit themselves, and they would create work for at least a century to come to British workmen. We are within the mark where we say that, with proper implements, the produce of these countries would become fourfold what it is, and their inhabitants, after retaining double their present allowance, would have an equal portion over, which they could send to us; but such policy is by far too enlightened and liberal for the petty despots that govern them. It it a double curse which tyranny inflicts: it blights the countries over which it reigns, and it limits the scope which would otherwise be open to the skill and enterprise of free countries.

But it were unreaonable to suppose that France would receive the products of our forges and workshops, unless we take in return the productions of her soil. It would not be for our advantage that she should, for her soil is rich in what our's does not produce. Not to mention other articles, her silks and wines are peculiarly valuable, and ought to be largely imported into this country. Wine in southern countries is, next to bread, the staple of life; and we do not hesitate to say, that the importation of these wines, at a rate that would render them accessible to the working classes of this country, would be conductive at once to the health and morals of the nation. The measure, too, would be highly popular in France. We would send them our iron ploughs,—everything, in short, which they need to turn their rich soil and fine climate to account; and we would receive in return, the produce of the vines of Burgundy, and the fabrics of the looms of Lyons; and we should both be richer in consequence. The present is a most favourable moment for effecting an arangement of this sort. The throne of France if filled by a man sagacious enough to see in what lies the true interest of his country, and capable of estimating the benefits that would accrue from a reciprocal trade. The enthusiasm of the two nations is at its height; and a more patriotic part the legislators of France and Britain could not act than to set about removing such imposts and burdens as fetter the trade betwixt the two countries, and devising international treaties for indefinitely extending that trade. This would most surely cement the alliance, and would speedily demonstrate to the entire satisfaction of the two countries, if already they are not convinced of it, that is far more profitable for nations to trade with one another than to fight with one another.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

State of the Camp.

A very interesting letter from Dr. Sutherland, the chief sanitary commisioner in the Crimea, to Lord Shaftesbury, has been published. He attributes nearly the whole of the unhealthiness of the camp to the marshy position to which the troops are tied by the exigencies of the service. He says:—"It speaks volumes for the care and attention of the authorities that the loss from disease has been so little during the summer, because do what they can, our troops are exposed to the exhalations from the foul encampment of the other armies, which have suffered far more from disease than our men have. I have myself gone among the men and asked about their provisions and clothing, &c. I have never been able to elicit a single complaint, except one—namely, that they were not in Sebastopol; they have always told me they had nothing in the world else to complain of. Our hospitals are the one point I am proud of; we have first-rate men, and everything clean and beautifully ordered. We have nothing in London to compare to them in their sanitary relations. It is a perfect treat to walk through them. The air is as pure inside as out. Our sanitary work comes out well here. Some points still require improvement, and the work is going on. The change in three months is incredible. The water question may be summed up as follows:—With proper care there is enough; without proper care it will require much labour to obtain a proper supply; after the dry weather is over, there will be water enough for any purpose. In regard to the burial of the dead, in our camp it appears to be properly done, judging at least from any instances I have seen of interments. There are, however, plenty of unburied carcases about; they are not ours, but belong to the other armies. It will assist you further to estimate our sanitary condition if I compare it with things at home familiar to you. Balaklava harbour is much sweeter than the Thames, and the town is cleaner than the nine-tenths of the lower districts of London, Manchester, or Liverpool. Liverpool dock basins smell worse every day than Balaklava harbour did at the worst. When the town itself was held up to the reprobation of the civilized world from its unburied carcases and filth, it was not worse than entire villagees I could name in our own country, and was about on a par with the district where knackers' yards, private slaughter-houses, and unwholesome trades exist in the borough, and where cholera was so fatal last year. I think it right to mention this comparison, in order that the truth should be known. The same may be said about the sanitary condition of the camp: putting out of sight the local malaria, the camp is in a very much better state than the towns and villages at home out of which the men have come. It is also very satisfactory to state that almost every practicable improvement we have advised for the camp, we have found already in operation in some part of it. We have wished the worst practices to be abolished, and the best systematicaly adopted. In doing this, all depends on the commanding officers of the regiments, and hence different degrees of improvement. We have also found the medical officers thoroughly alive to the nature of the changes required; representing them to the authorities, but without power to carry them out."

SOLDIERS' WIVES AT SCUTARI.—The Rev. Dr. Blackwook, one of the chaplains, writes:—"Not the least improved thing here, I think, is the condition of the soldiers' wives. They are now well cared for, and the poor things are happy and greateful. It has also become a refuge to some of the most respectable, where they wash and work, and are useful to others as well as themselves. Mrs. Keatty, wife of Lieut. Keatty, R. N., has arrived out, and is matron of it now. The authorities have been very attentive to all requisites; the *Times* Commissioner has been also well disposed to assist in some particulars, and it has been a very pleasant thing to see, also, some moral fruits in progress. The Romish priest, indeed, has been endeavouring to prevent the Roman Catholic women from receiving spiritual benefits from us, and to some extent has succeeded. His proceedings were, however, open and candid. He plainly told me that it was sin for these poor women to atend our ministrations. I explained what the ministrations were, viz., to read God's Word, avoiding controversial topics, and to offer prayer to God through the Mediator; and that the congregation was composed of persons of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and others, without inquiry as to creed or name. This he candidly, and not offensively, explained to me that he considered 'sin.' I was desirous to get out of him the distinction as to whether the sin consisted in their going against their own convictions (which could be easily remedied, by enlightening their consciences through the truth), or whether it consisted in the act itself, as contrary to God's law. 'Sin being the transgression of the law?' He replied, that the act was sinful, whether considered by them or not; and that in him this was not opinion, but '*Fides.*' I was glad to have a clear understanding on the point, which was given with all candour and courtesy. Of course I demurred to the doctrine; and stated that I should require to see the law of God forbidding the act, before I could acknowledge the possibility of sin in it. And that while we never could compel or unduly influence any one to attend worship, we never would repel any one who voluntarily should come. *Magna est veritas et prævalebit.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—It is not generally known that the Emperor had a most miraculous escape from destruction at Boulogne on the morning of the day of the Queen's arrival. Some time before the Royal squadron was sighted, his Majesty, accompanied by Marshal Baraguay d'Hillers galloped up the heights for the purpose of having a better view of the approach of his august visitor. While his horse was gliding quietly upon the most elevated ground, within a very short distance of the overhanging cliffs, he permitted the reins to hang loosely upon the animal's neck, his hands being occupied holding a double opera glass to his eyes. The Emperor's attention being wholly absorbed with the contemplation of the Victoria and Albert, which in the distance he saw approaching, and while, at the same time, conversing with the Marshal on the subject, he was aroused to a sense of the most imminent danger by the sudden movement of his horse, who made a violent leap across a narrow trench which some labouring men were cutting in front of where he stood. The hat of the Emperor fell off, and, throwing the glasses to the ground, he seized the bridle with both hands, and most providentially, by his cool presence of mind and his main strength, was enabled to arrest the violent career of his horse, and to pull him back almost upon his haunches, when within but a few feet of the yawning gulf beneath.

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May 19 J. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

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20th JUNE, 1855.

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June 23 Chronicle & B N A

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300 Chests Chebucto TEA,
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20 do BRANDY, Hennessy's brand,
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IF you want Hay Rakes, Snaiths, Forks, Hoes Ploughs, Hay Cutters, or any other kind of Farming utensils, give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it to your advantage.

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FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES EVEN Balances, &c—Can be had of the Subscriber with many other kind Scales, Beams, and weighing apparatus, cheaper than most other places, for particular reasons which I will not explain for a year or two.

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WANTED—30,000 lbs. Dry Corn Husks, for which cash will be paid, on delivery of parcels of 50 lbs. or more. Tons of this article is left to rot on the ground by our farmers. The smallest child that walks may gather them up and get money; it may be screwed up in parcels of 1 to 200 lbs. and I will pay at the rate of 10s. to 15s. per cwt. for it.

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Sept 1.

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June 9

Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical Department

OF THE

Theological Seminary

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry, REV. PROFESSOR ROSS.
Latin, Mathematics, Algebra, & Nat'rl Philosophy, PROFESSOR McCULLOCH.

THE Committee of Superintendence having secured the services of Mr. THOMAS McCULLOCH as second Professor, and having completed their arrangements and tested the efficiency of the Institution, beg leave to submit to its friends and the public the following outline of the course of instruction which it affords:—

First Year—Logic, Greek, Latin, & Mathematics.
Second Year—Moral Philosophy, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics.
Third Year—Natural Philosophy, Greek, &c., &c.
Fourth Year—Chemistry, Greek, &c., &c.

The LOGIC course embraces an analysis of the intellectual powers and their mode of operation, giving particular prominence to the nature and different kinds of evidence, and of prejudices, to the different modes of reasoning, and to fallacies, —Æsthetics,—Universal Grammar,—Composition,—and Elocution.

In the MORAL PHILOSOPHY Class, the following subjects are discussed: The origin of Action and the nature of Power; the freedom of the Will; the Mechanical, Animal, and Rational principles of Action; the nature and standard of Virtue; the existence of the Deity; the immortality of the Soul; Duty, as indicated by the light of nature; Man in a state of nature; the origin and progress of the Arts and Sciences; Law; Government; and Political Economy.

The course in NATURAL PHILOSOPHY treats of Matter, its properties, necessary and contingent; Motion, its laws; Acoustics; Mechanics; Hydrodynamics; Pneumatics; Heat; Optics; Magnetism and Electricity, including Galvanism, Electro-Galvanism, Magneto-Electricity, and Thermo-Electricity.

In CHEMISTRY, after some preliminary remarks on Affinity and the laws of Combination, the course is divided into the following parts:—Part 1st. Inorganic Chemistry; Part 2nd. Organic Chemistry; Part 3rd. Application of Chemical principles to the purposes of life.

In the PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL Classes no particular text-books are employed. The Professors furnish the students with a syllabus of the course.

The ELEMENTARY works used in the Classical Department are Bullion's Latin and Greek Grammar, Andrew's or Riddle's Latin Dictionary, and Liddel and Scott's Greek Lexicon.—The Classics read are, in Latin, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Cicero, Quinctilian, and Tacitus, and in Greek, Dalziel's Collectanea Graeca Majora.

No particular text-books have been prescribed for MATHEMATICS or ALGEBRA. The treatises on these branches, contained in Chambers' Educational Course, are the works generally used.

The qualifications for admission to the Seminary are, a competent acquaintance with the English language, Arithmetic, Geography, first three books of Euclid, Latin and Greek Grammars, first book in Latin, four books of Cæsar, four books of Ovid, and Cataline's Conspiracy, (or an amount of Latin equivalent thereto), first book in Greek, and fifty pages of the Majora.

The Seminary is open to all who desire instruction in any of the branches taught therein.

From Students studying for the ministry in connection with any religious denomination no fees are exacted.

For the purpose of encouraging education in the higher branches, the fees exacted from Students not studying for the ministry are reduced to the low sum of £2 per term of six months.

The Library consists of upwards of 1000 volumes, and the Seminary is provided with apparatus which cost above £200. To both Library and apparatus the Synod is making annual additions.

The next term will commence on the first Wednesday in March 1855, and close on the first Wednesday in September following.

Introductory Lecture by Professor McCulloch.

Applicants for admission must meet the Board at the Seminary on the day previous to the commencement of the term.

By order of the Board,
JAMES WATSON, Secretary.

Theological Seminary, West River, Pictou, Nov. 1, 1854.

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EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!

OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated 9th October, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted, for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous: by slow degress my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy five years old. I remain, Sir, your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!!

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strengh in me that a child just born. It was then I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

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Copy of a Letter from Wm Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

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I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

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Sep 8 G. E. MORTON & CO.

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