THE FUTURE GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We are indepted to some kind friend across the water for a late number of the London *Daily Telegraph*, containing an interesting and sensible article respecting the heroic conduct of General Willtams —and suggesting to the British Government, the propriety of conferring upon our gallant countryman, when Sir Gaspard's period of service shall expire, the Governorship of his NATIVE COUNTRY. The article reads as follows:

It is seldom that Her Majesty's Ministers avail themselves of any opportunity to give that credit which is due to to our British Colonies. Many opportunities arise, but they are allowed to pass by unheeded and uncared for. We have ever maintained it as a golden rule, that the empire of England, to remain foremost amongst the nations of the earth, must retain her magnificent çolonial possessions. They are the bulwarks which protect the mother country, and they form the virgin soil from whence we can recruit our future strength. Once let these possessions slip from our hands, and Great Britain will add another to the examples of the inevitable course of events that are to be found in the history of the great nations of the earth ; she will follow in her fate ancient Rome, whose first symptoms of decay are to be dated from the period of her willing relinquishment of the Danubian Principalities.

During the second Punic war after the destruction of the Carthagenian power which once possessed innumerable Colonies, and above 300 African cities, extending for above 2,000 miles along the sea coast from the Syrtis Major to the Pillars of Hercules, embracing Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, along the coasts of Spain, to those of Britain, and south to Senegal and Gambia, Rome rose into position as, great colonial empire, and established above sixty colonies extending over Gaul, Germany, Spain, England, and various parts of Asia and Africa. It is computed that, from the establishment of the city to the death of AUGUSTUS, above 164 colonies were formed, and in the reign of CLAUDIUS her colonies contained 126,000,000 people. But Rome ceased to colonise and looked upon her Colonies with coldness and Rome fell. Spain, which once threatened England with her invincible Armada and who possessed the greater portion of the American continent, even to the halls of MONTEZUMA, let her Colonies, one by one, slip from her grasp ; and where is now Spain, and what position does she hold in the scale of nations ? Away then, we say, with the dangerous doctrine inculcated by the Manchester school, that England will be better without the Colonies. When this country relinquishes her possessions, she will have made her first retrograde step towards becomeing a second-rate power. But to possess and to retain those Colonies, we must regard them as integral portions of the British Empire—not as insignificant off shoots of the parent stock. We must delight to honour their great men, and glory in their achievements. Fail to do this much longer, and the Colonies will spurn the power who refuses to recognise merit and valour, because embodied in the person of a Colonest.

In both House of Parliment, last week, votes of thanks, pension, and honour, were deservedly conferred upon General WILLIAMS, as an officer pre-eminently distinguished for that military genius which the British army so lamentably lacks. But the mover of those votes in the House of Lords never once considered it necessary to mention the important fact, that the hero of Kars was a Colonist, a native of British North America, and one who, as a Nova Scotian, had conferred upon the land of his birth, an honour our Government should be the first to acknowledge and make known to the world. Lord Palmerston, in the Commons, did justice, however, to our Colonies in the following graceful allusion :—"I believe Sir W WILLIAMS is a native of Nova Scotia ; and it must therefore, be a matter of satisfaction to the House that our fellow countrymen in North America have been partakers, in the person of General WILLAMS, in the satisfaction of sharing in the honour of the distinguished services that have marked the progress, of the war.

The Duke of Kent was formerly Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, and while stationed at Halifax became acquainted with the parents of young WILLIAMS. His Grace interested himself for the lad, and secured his admission into the Royal Military Academy as a cadet. The after career of General WILLIAMS is now recorded upon the page of history, but let not Nova Scotia be forgotton in the scroll which will entwine that name amongst the great and the brave. England, in her native chivalry can well afford, from amid the host of gallant names who have served her well and faithfully, to spare one niche for the country —Colony though it be—which has added a WILLIAMS to the illustrious roll of those who have adorned the ranks of her army. *A Nova Scotian has proved himself, in the late Russian war, to be the only military officer who, in point of genius and skill has signalised himself as a general-*

As General Sir W. WILLIAMS has now reached the highest rank of professional preferment in our service— for, as an Artillery officer, he is not eligible for a Command-in Chief, in accordance with the absurd regulation of the Britisharmy, framedp in total forgetfulness of the fact, that the great NAPOLEON himself was an Artillery officer—it would be a suitable step on the part of our Government towards the individual, and a most acceptable one to the Colony, here a man of such tried ability and proved administ rative genius, appointed Governor of his native Province, Nova Scotia. According to several of the Halifax journals, the *Acadian Recorder*, amongst others, the present Lieutenant ,Governor Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, is by no means popular.

[Here follows an extract from our contemporary of the 5th of May :]

Let our Government take the above hint and confer upon General Williams, when Sir GASPARD's period of service shall expire, an appointment he is so pre-eminently auited to hold, with credit to himself and advantage to his native country. The principle of appointing gentlemen, natives of the Colonies, as Lieutenant Governors, should be adopted whenever opportunity occurs.

There were other British North Americans besides General Williams who offered to sholder the rifle and meet the Russians upon their own soil, but in the plentitude of Ministerial wisdom the service of these men were refused, and an opportunity was lost to show what a few native Colonial regiments and Canadian officers could have done, side by side, with General WILLIAMS at their head· General WILLIAMS, as a British officer, has been honoured; but other officers and gentlemen, also British North Americans, have never received from the mother country even the approach to a recognition for their patriotism ; for we have yet to learn that others but Canadians offered, at their *own expense*," to organise regiments of Rifles for service in the Crimea.

Out Government preferred Foreig n Legions clandestinely recrui ed in the United States, to the gallant services of her Canadian loyalists ; and we now reap the fruits of our preference for Foregin Legions who in England, are only prevented from open mutiny by drumhead court-martials and a libral distribution of the cat-o'nine-tails, as was the case last week at Plymouth. We can promote a German, who pocketed about twenty thousand pounds in the shape of recruiting bounty, to the rank of Brigadier general in the British army, but our Government hesitates to acknowledge or reward the services of Canadians, countrymen of General Williams, who offered to equip Rifle Regiments at their own expense, not to pocket thousands of pounds in the shape of bounty. But those offers did not proceed from German Barons but from loyal British Colonists, and hence the loyalty of Canada remains to the present hour, unrecognised, unrewarded, and uncared for

The gallant achievements o fSir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, may perhaps, now direct the attention of the Government to the claims of others of his provincial countrymen, and Canada may secure a recognition, side by side, with her sister Colony of Nova Scotia when her ominous elements now hovering around our British American frontiers, it behoves England not to treat as beneath notice the service of the provincials. No spot contains more loyal men than British North America, and no nation has ever more thoroughly ignored the existence of her merit than has Great Britian.

In the confusion, of the exigencies, and the uncertainty at the commencement of the late war with Russia, some allowance must be made to the Government for those things which they left undone. Our military departments were rusty and out of order, the Secretary *at* war and the Secretary *of* War, had not settled down into their respective offices ; and hence one offer of a thousand men from Canada was kicked about from the Horse Guards to Whitehall Gardens, like a foot-ball, for six weary months, no one knowing, in the complexity of routine, who should break the seal and another offer of a Rifle Regiment, to be recruited, drilled and equipped free of all expense to the Government, made by another Canadian, found its way into the Home Office, was duly received, the offer acknowledged, and promptly declined, because "the troops of the Sultan, and Her Majesty's regular army, then embarked, were quite sufficient to cope with the legions of the Czar, without the aid of volunteer regiments. Mark, this was before our army had broken ground from Varna ? Well we suppose the "Home Office, thought they were wise in their own generation, and the country in consequence lost the service of two volunteer regiments of British Colonists. A few months afterwards, we raised our,Foreign Legions at an enormous expense, and actually went to the United States, in open defiance of the Neutrality Laws of the Union, to kidnap recruits, formed a depot at Halifax to receive these worthies, whose services were bought up at an enormous expense, and yet all the while refused to accept the free offers of regiments by Canadian gentlemen many of whom had served as officers in the British army. We raised German, Italian, and Swiss Legions of mercenaries and gave tens of thonsends in the shape of bounty to our German Barons, and promoted them to be Brigadier-generals, but all this while Canada and her offers were forgotton ! As we before intimated the Government, while they may claim some excuse for inexperience at the commencement of the war, can offer no excuse for not recognising the claims of those who patriotically offered their services as volunteers to fight side by side, with their gallant countryman, General WILLIAMS, in Turkey.

The Fishery Commission and their assistant, were to meet at Boston on the 27th inst., and would immediately proceed to examine the Rivers between Cape May and York River in Maine. During the summer it is probable they will amuse themselves in the Colonial Rivers—and in Autumn will work from New York to the Southwest. The British and American Governments, it is said, are about to engage in the purchase and equipment of a fit vessel for this service in future years. —Halifax Times.

HUGH MILLER LECTURING ON TEMPERANCE.—On Saturday night (says a late Edinburgh paper) Professor Miller delivered the concluding lecture of the course which has been given under the auspices of the Half-Holiday Association, in John Knox's church. Bailie Hill occupied the chair. The lecturer chose for his subject, "Abstinence, its Place and Power," and delivered one of these powerful and fascinating discourses on this theme for which he is so famous, defining with admirable exactitude, and, at the same time in a highly felicitous and popular manner, the position that question of abstinance holds amongst the great questions of the day, and the relations and the harmony which subsist between it and the gospel. It is hardily necessary to say, that this lecture was well received by a large audience. Bailie Clark moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer at the close, and, in doing so. remarked that nine-tenths of the crime that came before the Police Court arose from drunkenness.

Address of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, G. C. B., to the Highland Brigade on the 9th May, 1856:

SOLDIERS OF THE 43d, 79th and 93d!

Old Highland Brigade! with whom I passed the early and perilous part of this war, I have now to take leave of you ; in a few hours, I shall be on board ship, never to see you again as a body—a long farewell! I am now old, and shall not be called to serve any more, and nothing will remain to me but the memory of my Campaigns, and of the endearing, hardy and generous soldiers with whom I have been associated! whose name and glory will long be kept alive in the hearts of our countrymen! When you go home as you gradually fulfil your term of service, each to his family and his cottage, you will tell the story of your immortal advance in that victorious echellon up the heights of Alma! and of the old Brigadier who led you and loved you so well! Your children, and your children's children, will repeat the tale to other generations, when only a few lines of history will remain to record the discipline and enthusiasm which have borne you so stoutly to the end of this war! Our native land will never forget the name of the Highland Brigade; and in some future war, that nation will call for another one to equal this, (which it can never surpass ; although I be gone, the thought of you will go with me whereever I may be, and cheer my old age with a glorious recollection of dangers effronted, and hardships endured! A pipe will never sound near me, without carrying me back to those bright days when I was at your head, and wore the Bonnet you gained for me, and the honorable decorations on my breast, many of which I owe to your conduct. BRAVE SOLDIERS! KIND COMRADES! FAREWELL!

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL,
Major-General.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Dover at midnight of Tuesday, the 20th, and the following morning started by special train for Portsmouth, and arrived there at 12 30. The Fairy, tender, having on board the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, had unexpectedly entered the harbour at 11 45. Prince Albert landed, and proceeded in the royal carriage to the railway station, to welcome the arrival of Prince William. In a few minutes their Royal Highnesses returned, and having entered the barge, the Prussian standard was hoisted, and the Prince speedily got on board the Fairy. The Queen and Princess Royal immediately saluted the Prince of Prussia. The royal standard was run up at the main. The Prussian at the fore, and jack at the mizen. A double royal salute commenced from the shore batteries and ships of war in harbour at Spithead. The whole manned yards and cheered, having the Prussian flag at the main. The Prince is an exceedingly fine-looking young man, in height about five feet nine inches, and apparently twenty years of age. His deportment is exceedingly dignified and graceful. He acknowledged the compliments paid him by frequently bowing and taking off his hat. He has a slight moustache, auburn cloured.

STEAMERS FOR RUSSIA.—During the past fortnight agents from Russia have visited the Tyne, with the view of purchasing tug steamers to be employed at Cronstadt, and the Baltic. Eight steam vessels have been disposed of by the Tyne owners for the purpose ; and the Royal Albert, the Wallace, the Powerful, the Volga, and the Alexander, have sailed. The North of Europe Company are also building iron vessels of light draft of water upon the Tyne for the Baltic trade. They will be propelled by pressure engines, and will be fitted up with Beattie's patent propeller. These vessels are built with the view of navigating shallow water. During the past few days, a very large number of foreign vessels have reached the Tyne from various parts of the Baltic; a considerable number of large American vessels are in the Tyne at the present moment taking in coals.

German journals report that a large piece of wood has been discovered at Mayence, by some workmen digging a new cellar in their mansoncalled "Zum Jungen," the first printing house of Gutenberg. The beam seems to have formed the head of the press, and to contain the socket in which the spindle revolved. The letters J. G. and the date 1441 are cut in one part of it.

A novel instrument has lately been invented by a gentleman of Spartensburg, Pa. He calles it the "Father of the Fiddles." It is described as consisting of fifty shells, or viols, with strings similar to a violin, the sound being produced by drawing a hair bow across them. It contains four octaves and is played with keys like a piano.