the regards justly due to the Sovereign authority. Lastly, all the Cabinets acknowledge that they means such a surety for the immunities of the Christian population, a collective guarantee will put an end to the rivalries that up to this time have arisen out of isolated interventions."

After asking whether a pacification established on such bases does not contain all the elements necessary for the repose of the East the whole article concludes as follows:—

"The blame of the rupture of the Conferences rests with the Western Powers. Their ill-disposition puts an end to the negotiation. The Cabinet of Russia is not responsible for it. If, on the one hand, Russia opposed to France and England a firm resolution not to daily with demands going beyond the limit laid down from the opening of the Conferences—on the other, she offered to the Allied Powers the proof of her sincere desire to contribute honestly to a pacification in unison with the idea of her dignity. Constant to these principles, she will leave the way open to an honorable reconciliation, when the desire for peace shall have enlightened opinion in the Western Powers as to the mistake of the war and of hating without a cause. It will then be allowable to resume negotiation with a hope of their success in ensuring to Europe the too long despised benefits of general repose."

THE PRINCIPALITIES AN INDEPENDENT STATE.—The London Times of the 7th June distinctly recommends that the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia should be at once erected into an independent State under a government of its own, at the head of which shall be placed, by the allies of course, a man of honesty, patriotism and ability, in place of the Hospodar Prince Stirbey, who although professing no allegiance to the Porte, and acting under its authority, is declared to be entirely in the interests of Russia.

The war may last, the Times says, an indefinite period, and may lead in other respects to results we cannot at this time foresee, but it is monstrous to act, as if two vast dependencies of the Ottoman empire, peopled by four millions of inhabitants, and enjoying every element of prosperity except peace and good government, should be left in this deplorable condition, outraged by foreign occupation, and possessed by the most venal of governments, until the Western Powers and the Czar have settled their disputes.—Russia has been driven from the Principalities, and they are nominally restored to the authority of the Porte, which is represented at Bucharest by the Hospodar, Prince Stirbey.

ROUTE OF FRENCH TROOPS TO THE BALTIC.—*Hanover May* 29.—Great sensation has been caused by the demand of Count Recalot, the French Envoy at this court, for permission to march a body of Imperial troops through the Hanoverian territory to Lubeck. Great considerable inconvenience was felt and delay occasioned last year by sending the French army of co-operation to the Baltic by sea, although on board such splended ships as the squadron under Commodore Gray in the Hannibal, and it is now thought probable that the expedition by the railroad through the North of Germany to Lubeck, where steamers will be waiting to take the troops to the point where they are wanted, and which of necessity, remains a secret for the present. Besides, the expedition will be much more numerous than the last. The number of French troops conveyed to the Baltic last summer, and employed at the reduction of Bomarsund, was not more than eight or ten thousand men where as the army of the North destined for service in the Baltic musters nearly 80,000 men, about one half of whom have received orders to hold themselver in readiness to move, and the other half will form the reserve.—Although the Hanoverian government has not yet given a decided answer, there is little reason to doubt that it will be a favorable one, particularly as the request is supported most energetically by the British government, who have sent instructions to that effect to Mr. Bligh, her Majesty's representative here. A Similar request has been made by the Marquis de Moustier, at Berlin to the Prussian government, and steps have also been taken by France to obtain the consent of the Senate of Lubec, for the embarkation of the French troops at Travemunde.

WATER.—Three-quarters of a century have not yet rolled away since the simple elementary nature of water began to be excluded from the articles of faith maintained by philosophic men. Water is now no longer regarded as simple, elemental, or indivisible. It is a compound body. After it has been found from everything extraneous in the shape of exploring matter or earthy saline impregnation—after it has been rendered by the most careful process of human art absolute water, still it remains a substance compound. To those who are unacquainted with this fact, developed as it has been by the chemical science of modern times, it appears scarcely credible, that a thing so limpid, clear, colorless, and tasteless as pure water, should not in itself be simple and uncompounded, sounds at first as if it were a contradiction of sense.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—No feature of special importance affecting the general monetary and commercial operations of the country has shown itself during the past week; but the tendency of nearly everything bearing on the prosperity of trade and commerce is of a cheering nature. The harvest prospects are highly satisfactory, and money continues increasingly plentiful. The rate for loans on Government securities in the Stock Exchange still ranges as low as from 2 to 2½ per cent, notwithstanding the amount of money withdrawn to the Bank by the revenue payments of this period of the quarter. In the discount market, also, the supply is abundant. The Foreign Exchanges continue to maintain a favourable appearance, but, with the new loan in prospect, a fall in the Paris quotations must be anticipated.

A reaction from the decline of last week has taken place in the Grain trade, but the business transactions in the various markets have been limited. Buyers are evidently unwilling to purchase beyond present wants, at the enhanced rates, the favourable weather doubtless leading them to expect a fall. However, the advance of is, established at Mark-lane on Monday, has been sustained during the week; and in Liverpool, although no actual rise on the rates of last week could be made, the holders were firm in demanding the prices current on this day week.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the June number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine which has just come to hand, it is stated that the trade in merchandize throughout the country is only about two-thirds the average of the same season in the last three years. The consequence is that a great abundance of capital is thrown out of active employment and money is unusually plenty. The great reduction in the extent of railroad operations has turned a great deal of labor into the agriculture, and the ground sown or planted with bread crops is greater than was ever before known. The winter wheat looks well in nearly all parts of the country and in the south west is almost beyond the reach of drought. In the middle and north-western States, and in the southern Atlantic States, the quantity of the final ingetting will be governed by the weather for the next month. Some complaints have been made of the drought, but under the influence of the late rains there appears to be not much reason to apprehend any general damage to the crop. In Banking matters nothing has occurred during the last month. The Supply of gold from California is coming forward freely. The goods entered inwards at New York in the month of April for the last four years were of the following values:

1852 - - - -	$10,659,710
1853 - - - -	15,498,711
1854 - - - -	16,583,888
1855 - - - -	9,107,465

It will thus be seen that the imports for the month are only little more than half of what they were last year. The total imports for the four months from January last were in value $19,536,550 less than for the corresponding four months of last year, and were $21, 767 598 less than for the same time in 1853. It is considered however, that the trade for the former years was far too large for the requirements of the country, and that the present is a period of revolution, during which matters will return to their proper healthy tone.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man, the son of Rev. Charles Randal, of Weymouth, while engaged in attending to part of the machinery connected with the stage work-shop of Messrs. Incstis & Moulton, of Yarmouth, on Thursday evening last, in an attempt to throw the belt over the shaft, his shirt sleeve caught and was drawn up by it to the top beam, and notwithstanding that there was a force of 30 horse power of steam at the time—the body was so jammed in between the shaft and the beam that the works were stopped—this brought the workmen to see what was the matter, when they discovered the young man in this perilous situation—they immediately cut the belt when his right arm drop from their hole being completely severed through; the bolt was about 8 inches wide. His body was extricated, and to the astonishment of all present, signs of life were visible: he was immediately placed under medical attendance. We truly sympathise with his friends.—*Liverpool Transcript.*

AN OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

A few weeks since—on page 283—we directed attention to the great extent of ocean telegraph lines which had been constructed by British companies, and exhorted our telegraph engineers to look to their laurels, which some of them had claimed prematurely, in the construction of an "Atlantic Telegraph Line." Since the period mentioned, it has become a public fact, that we are to have an "ocean telegraph," and as we hinted, Uncle John over the water is to have the largest share of the cost and labour in completing it. We are glad, however, that the ocean line is to be a joint stock work, or rather the work of two companies acting in concert—an American and a British one. The whole work has been contracted for, and it is expected that in three years, at furthest, from the present date, messages will be fleeting on lightning wings between New York and London. The American Company is formed of leading capitalists and gentlemen in this city. They have already secured grants of liberal land—of lands and charters from the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, for carrying the telegraph through their territories and adjacent seas. In a few months, it is contemplated, there will be a continuous telegraph line between New York and Newfoundland, for carrying the telegraph through their territories and adjacent seas, and arrangements have boneward bound, and leave the news, which will be at once transmitted by the wires, and received three or four days before the arrival in port. A submarine cable of 70 miles long is now on its way from England, to connect Cape Breton with Newfoundland, and when this is done the American connections will be complete, and we shall then receive news from Europe in six days after the steamer has left Liverpool. But the great work will be complete, and we shall then receive news from Europe in six days after the steamer has left Liverpool. But the great work will be the Atlantic submarine cable, which is designed to transmit the news from Ireland to Newfoundland, a distance of 1600 miles. The British Company has agreed to construct this, and to operate it, in connection with the American Company, for fifty years. The cable is to contain six wires, capable of transmitting twenty-two words in twenty-four hours. It is estimated that its cost will amount to $10,000,000, but it is calculated that the annual receipts will amount to $50,000,000, and that the profits will be large. This is too high an estimate by a great deal, as the companies will certainly find out if they charge $25 for ten words, as has been stated they intend to do. Such high charges will not lead to a very extensive business. The weight of the cable will amount to 2,000 tons, and will employ a number of large steamers in carrying it. We hope the Company will meet with complete success in laying it down.

Measures must be adopted and means employed to insure success, for a single mistake will involve consequences of the most serious and disastrous character.

This project is a grand one in the highest sense of the term. The mind almost recoils upon itself in contemplating its effects.—Steamboats and railroads have effected social and commercial revolution among the nations of the earth, but the telegraph is designed to accomplish as great, if not greater changes than any other invention of modern times. Its progress calls forth our admiration and excites us with astonishment. It is but a little over ten years since the first working telegraph line was erected in our country; now there are more than thirty thousand miles of wires in operation. They extend east, west, south and north, and throb continually with the impulse of thought. In a few years more, the whole earth will be encircled with these electric nerves, and the American, Englishmen, and Frenchmen, will be conversing with each other each with his foot on "his own native hearth."—*Scientific.*

THE MYSTERIOUS DISEASE IN NEW YORK.

We publish some remarks, from the *New York Post*, touching the singular disease which has made its appearance in New York, some of the symptoms of which led to the belief that it was neither more nor less than the old Plague. The *Times* and *Express* are at the pains to show how wholly unfounded is the idea, and how unnecessarily the public mind has been disturbed by the rumour.

We are informed by the New York *Post* that the disease which has attracted some attention lately in that city, from the peculiarity of its symptoms, the rapidity of its course and its fatal results, is now said to be a disease known among the medical men as the *pustule malligne or carbon*; a full account of which the Post has gleaned from a paper recently prepared by Dr. Wainwright, son of the late Bishop of that Diocese. It is described as a gangrenous inflammation of the skin, involving, more or less deeply, the subcutaneous areola tissue. The part where this disease generally appears is either on the face or neck, though it may attack any other part of the body. It often shows itself on the labia of children; and that is called spontaneous gangrene is in many cases a veritable Pustule Maligne.

The duration of this disease is generally from three to nine days, yet it may prove fatal in less than forty-eight, and even twenty-four hours.

Dr. Wainwright's paper, all of which is full of instruction and interest, closes with an account of two recent cases which occurred in New York; *First.*—Mrs. S. a lady of a family, had been subject to attacks of nervous headache, otherwise had enjoyed good health.—"For two or three days previous to the appearance of this disease she had been confined to her bed with a severe attack of influenza. She was able, however, on Thursday, October 4th, to go down, was on this day that she first noticed a small pimple on the left of the centre of the under lip. She said nothing about it, supposing it to be a mere nettle."

The disease continued to advance, though not rapidly. On Sunday morning, having risen, she was compelled to retire again.—"The pain had extended over the whole scalp, and down the back of the neck, and was so constant and severe that her mind began to wander, and a decidedly worse was she getting, as to induce a closer inquiry as to the seat and cause of the pain, when it was very clearly traceable to the pimple on the upper lip, which had become enlarged to about the size of a large pea, but with a purple color, and from the centre a slight watery discharge issued. The sensation was that of constant shooting pains of the most intense character from this pimple over the whole face, head and neck, even down to the breast; and what was peculiarly remarkable, great prostration of the vital energies.

"At this stage of the case, Dr. Hossack was called, and at once recognized it as Pustule Maligne. As it was then midnight, he deferred operating. All the symptoms had greatly aggravated by morning, which induced him to operate at once."

He made a crucial incision of about eight lines by six."

"After the bleeding ceased, which, however, was kept up by the application of a warm poultice, the wound was dressed with a stimulating ointment, so as to keep up a free suppuration for two or three days. When this ceased, the wound was drawn together with adhesive straps, and healed with little or no trace of the incision.

"The true character of the disease was clearly shown by the appearance of the incised surfaces."

Second.—H., a young man, 26 years of age, on Wednesday morning, October 17th, 1854, observed a small vesicle on the upper lip, which he opened, and from that time he began to experience great pain in the face and head. The disease continued rapidly to increase, and the shooting pains were so severe that he was not able to sleep that night. On Thursday morning he took a dose of medicine, but without any relief, and in the afternoon his state so alarmed the family, that they sent for Dr. Hossack; and in two or three hours after, when I went with him to assist at the operation, the tubercle upon the upper lip had enlarged to about the size of a small grape, rendering speaking difficult; at the centre it was of a dark color, and there was a slight discharge of sanies from a small opening at the apex. The tumor was freely divided, and the sides of the incision presented in a marked degree the honeycombed appearance of which I have before spoken. This case was treated as were the others, and the patient, in a few days from the time of the attack, was perfectly well.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—We understand that Edward Ryan, Esq., of Quebec, Vice-Consul of France for Quebec and Montreal, has received a letter from Mons. De Belveze, the officer Commanding-in-Chief on the French naval station of Newfoundland, in which he announces his intention of Visiting Canada in the course of a few weeks. The Chevalier Mons. de Belveze states, will be a fulfilment of a mission confided to him by his Government, of purely commercial character—its objects being to facilitate and extend the trading relations between France and Canada.

Trade is very bad at Quebec. The arrival of ships there up to 23rd ultimo, this year, was only 159; 413 arrived during the same time last year. The arrivals of passengers, by sea too, is about 25,000 less than up to the same date last year.

The enlistment of the Foreign Legion in the States will turn out a wretched affair. A few days since, the U.S. Revenue Cutter James Campbell interrupted the Brig Buffalo from New York for Halifax, and took possession of a lot of passengers who complained that they were entired on board, under assurance that they would obtain employment on the railroad, when they arrived at Halifax, but found out, on the passage that they were to be forced into the Foreign Legion. The cabin passengers have been arrested to stand a trial at Boston, for endeavouring to enlist the recruits for the British service, and the men have been held to appear against them.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—Part of a scaffolding ground one of the towers of the Niagara suspension bridge fell down, on Thursday last, upon a train that was passing at the time. No damage was done, but there was great consternation inside, the prevailing impression among the passengers being that the bridge had given way, and that they were in the Niagara River.—

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BERMUDA.—*New York*, June 26.—Bermuda advices to the 18th instant report that on the night of the 13th, one of the government store houses was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of £16,000.