MMARY OF NEWS.

THE LATE LORD ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE.—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who died on the night of the 17th inst., was the son of his late Majesty King William IV., by Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, the celebrated actress. He was born in 1802, and, like his royal father, entered the navy at a very early age. In that service he rose by seniority, and had attained at the time of his death the rank of Rear-Admiral. He also held the honorable distinction of a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover, and the appointments of a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her present Majesty, and Ranger of the Home Forest, at Windsor. He was well known in the leading circles of fashion, and lived and died unmarried. His death was occasioned by a return of the seizure which attacked him last winter when in London, and which at that time it was thought would have proved fatal. His death took place while on a visit to Sir George Wombwell, at Newburgh-park, in Yorkshire. The eldest of the Fitzclarence family was the late Earl of Munster, better known as Colonel Fitzclarence, for the gallant part which he took in suppressing the Cato-street conspiracy. The second brother was the late Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, who died about two years ago, while in command of the forces at Bombay. The youngest brother, Lord Augustus, was many years rector of Mapledurham, near Reading, and died in 1854. Of his lordship's sisters, one is Viscountess Falkland, another married General C. R. Fox, and a third is Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine. The two others who are deceased, were married respectively to the late Earl of Erroll and the late Lord De L'Isle. It may not be uninteresting to add that soon after the accession of King William IV. such of the Fitzclarence family as had not already attained a higher rank by marriage were elevated, under the sign manual of his Majesty, to the precedency of the younger children of a marquis.

ADDRESS TO MR. CRAMPTON.—In accordance with a requisition from several of the citizens, a meeting was called by the Mayor at Temperance Hall, on the afternoon of Thursday last, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to His Excellency J. F. Crampton upon his arrival at Halifax. His Worship the Mayor was called to the chair, and Robert Motton Esq. appointed Secretary. Speeches, at considerable length, were made by the Honbles. Joseph Howe, L. M. Wilkins, and others. The former gentleman, in dwelling upon the Foreign Enlistment dispute, met with frequent and angry interruptions from persons who did not much admire the part which he had himself taken in that business. Remarks were made by Mr. Samuel Carton, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, and others supposed to represent the Irish interests, reflecting upon the disposition which he showed towards their countrymen. The recent railway riot between the Irish and others, was lugged into the controversy along with much angry recrimination; and at one time the meeting threatened to be a stormy one. At length a Resolution that an address be presented to Mr. Crampton expressive of the high sense entertained by the meeting of the manner in which he had performed his diplomatic duties at Washington was moved by H. Pryor, Esq., seconded by P. Lynch, Esq., and passed *nem con.*; and a committee was named to prepare the address. The address was prepared, submitted, and also passed unanimously. A Resolution was then moved by J. W. Ritchie, Esq., seconded by W. B. Fairbanks, Esq., and unanimously passed, that an address be presented to the 62nd and 63d Regiments expressive of welcome to our shores, and of grateful appreciation of the valor and fortitude which have recently distinguished them, the address to be presented on the 9th of June.

The Canada, with Mr. Crampton on board, reached the harbour about 12 o'clock, midnight, and came to anchor a little below George's Island, the alleged reason being, that the fog was too thick for her to proceed further. The committee appointed to present the Address consisted of the Mayor and Alderman, the County and township representatives, and the members of Government. All night these gentlemen were "on hand;" and, as the steamer's arrival was known, quite a crowd spent the night on Cunard's wharf, but the Canada did not reach that point until 7 in the morning. Mr. Crampton was brought ashore in a boat about 2 o'clock; and at half-past seven the address was presented to him, in the Council Chamber, in presence of His Excellency the Lieut Governor and a respectable assemblage of Citizens. He made a formal and appropriate reply. Mr. Crampton proceeded to England in the Canada. Mr. Barclay, the dismissed British Consul of New York, is a passenger in the same steamer. The other two dismissed Consuls, Messrs. Matthew and Rowcroft, are still in the United States.—*Acadian Recorder*.

THE PRINCE'S TUTOR.—Mr. Gibbs, the tutor to the Prince of Wales, and who has hitherto had the charge also of Prince Alfred will be for the future (says the *Colonial Journal*) be an *attache* exclusively of the heir apparent though of course superintending the education of Prince Alfred as usual. Lieut. Cowell, a young and very intelligent officer of Engineers, has received the appointment of what is called "Governor" at continer courts, to the young prince, but for the duties of which we have no corresponding name at our own. Prince Alfred is too young to have an equerry, but whenever he stirs abroad on public occasions he will be attended by Lieutenant Cowell.

The Russian trophies have been removed from the Dia Square of the Arsenal at Woolwich and stored. The guns are to be cut up, and, after going through a certain analytical process, will be smelted and mixed with British gun metal for casting purposes.

The *Economist* calculates that at the most the war with Russia will have been brought to a conclusion by the creation of only £40,440,000 new debt, funded and unfunded; but if the debt redeemed in 1854 be deducted, the public debt of this country will have been increased by the war to an amount of only £32,371,495.

Excursion trips to St. Petersburg, 125f. per head, are being organised at Paris.

The Duke of Brunswick has left his dominions on a tour to Vienna, Venice, Rome, and Naples.

The horses deemed unfit for service in the French Crimean camp are slaughtered, and the flesh of the healthy animals is eaten.

The King of Naples is preparing a written justification of his policy, to be issued in the form of a letter to the Austrian Government.

The refusal of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to conclude a new concordat with the Pope, is reviving his popularity at Florence.

The Contess of Walewski, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Queen of Spain the Cordon of the Order of the Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa.

A RUSSIAN EXODUS.—Russia seems to be menaced with a general exodus. No people have such faith in the efficacy of Germen waters as the Muscovites. The consequence is, that all those who have any ailing, and have been retained at home by the war, are now preparing to migrate to the spas. The St. Petersburg journals are filled with notices of leave of absence. Extraordinary exertions are making by the commercial classes to re. cover lost ground and time. A letter of the 7th, says that upwards of 125,000 tchetwerts of wheat are already in store at Odessa.

On the 15th Prince Metternich entered his eighty-third year. Next month the veteran diplomatist will take up his residence at his beautiful villa at Johannisberg upon the Rhine.

UNITED STATES.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Marcey's letter to Mr. Dallas, concerning the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and Her Majesty's Consuls:

The President has therefore been constrained by consideration of the best interests of both countries, reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing, without delay, these very exceptionable officers from the connection they now have with this government. This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active part they have taken in getting up and carrying out a system of recruiting, which has been attended with numerous infractions of our laws, and which has disturbed our internal tranquility, and endangered our peaceful relations to a nation with which this government is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social intercourse. He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative, his passports, and to revoke the exequaturs of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Rowecroft, British Consuls at Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati.—I am, &c.

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton has caused no sensation at Washington. Mr. Lumley, Secretary of Legation, may remain a charge de interim.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.—The bill for the formation of a Transatlantic Telegraph Company, which was some time ago introduced into the Canadian Parliament, has passed its second reading in the lower house, and the committee to whom it was referred have recommended its final passage. The telegraph line for which provision is thus made will begin at Quebec, and following the course of the St. Lawrence, reach to the eastern extremity of Labrador. A sub-marine cable will then convey the wire to the southernmost point of Greenland, thence up the eastern coast to the point nearest to Iceland; the line will traverse from west to east. Finally another sub-marine cable will stretch away to the Faroe Islands, and thence to the northermost extremity of Scotland. There will be but three or four stations in crossing the Atlantic, and the cables, whose junction will form the ocean line, will vary from a hundred to five hundred miles in length. Quebec and London will form the two termini of the line, which it is stated can be completed in less than eighteen months.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—In a letter to Mr. Dallas, Mr. Marcy says:

"The President would greatly prefer that, in a controversy like the present, turning on points of political geography, the matter should be referred to some one or more of those eminent men of science, who do honor to the intellect of Europe and America, and who, with the previous consent of their respective Governments, might well undertake the task of determining such a question, to the acceptance as well of Her Majesty's Government as that of the United States. You are instructed, therefore, to enter into communication with her Majesty's principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs in relation to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration upon those points of differences, as to which alone this method of settlement seems requisite or applicable, it being assumed that other points of difference would yield, as a matter of course, to conferences between the Earl of Clarendon and yourself, conducted in the cordiality and fairness which belong to your personal relations, and which is dedicated by the true interests of both the United States and Great Britain."

SAVAGE WARFARE.—According to a letter which we find in the *Savanngh Rep blican*, the Florida volunteers have been scalping the Indians, and exhibiting the scalps as trophies of war in the white settlements.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE

Saturday, June 14, 1856.

WHEN the local Government voted a sum of money for coal, we had great hopes that some one would have come forward and taken advantage of the offer. That coal formations are to be found, we do not in the least degree doubt, the only question is, at what depth? for upon this must depend the facility and consequently the profit of working any field that might be discovered. The grant is still available, for there was no restriction, we believe, to any given time for its operation, and we will still indulge the hope, that some practically scientific person will come forward and commence operations, which have a tendency to develop any resources that we may possess below the surface of the soil. We mentioned some time since, that a promising specimen of yellow ochre had been submitted to us; this we had carefully ground, and it proved to be of an excellent quality; we calcined a part of it, and the result gave pigment of a bright red colour. The possession of a mineral paint may be considered as a matter of little moment, and we are not disposed to attach any very great importance to the discovery, for the quantity imported, is not perhaps very large, and therefore no great saving could be effected by substituting the native for the foreign mineral. But there is another point from which such a discovery may be viewed. If we have a bed or beds of ochre, may we not also have other earths and minerals, which may be of greater importance either commercially or economically considered? We know that clay for the purposes of making brick, is extensively distributed throughout the Island, so much so, that there is every probability, that in the course of time, it will be the usual material for building—have we not also clay of a sufficiently fine grain, capable of being converted into earthenware? We cannot but think that there must be such. We heard the late Capt. John Steward (Paymaster) tell as an anecdote, that at a very early period of the settlement of the Island, the troops were in want of pipe clay for the purpose of whitening their belts, and the high price offered for it, induced some country people to bring for sale, some white dirt as they termed it, which on inspection proved to be as good pipe clay as that imported; and for a little while the inventors made a profit by the commodity, but the secret of the place where it was to be found having leaked out, put an end to speculation, and the soldiers went and helped themselves, and thus saved their pence. Gallows Point was the place he mentioned, and the late Col. Holland, who confirmed Mr. Stewart's story, informed the writer, that it occurred in other localities. Now we should like to be satisfied upon this point. If pipe or potter's clay of any description exists in sufficient abundance, here is an article which may be turned to an available account. In an agricultural Country the demand for earthenware is great. It is far better for dairy purposes than wood or even metal, (though many prefer the latter) there is a wholesomeness and cleanliness about it, that is not, in our opinion, to be found elsewhere. Now, though earthenware is very cheap in Britain, yet from its fragility, and the space it takes up and the consequent freight, the price here is considerable. A few potteries would be of great advantage to the rural population, and benefit that of the Town in no inconsiderable degree. It is on this, and similar accounts, that we wish to see the earth penetrated to some depth, that we may be certified as to whether the structure of the Island geologically considered, is homogeneous or varied by the occurrence of strata of different kinds of material. Perhaps the government might think it worth its while to renew its advertisement or even to make the experiment itself. The operation is very simple and not at all costly. There is another reason why it should be attempted, either by individuals or the public, and that is the growing necessity for quantities of pure water. We remarked in a journey of only forty miles, the great number of dried up rivulets that occurred along the road, some of them, to judge from the channels left behind, must have been streams of no inconsiderable volume. It is a well known fact, that as a country becomes denuded of trees, it becomes drier, and this is attended with advantages and disadvantages, freedom from fogs and malaria on the one hand, want of the means of irrigation and infrequency of rain on the other. We would wish to see Government and individuals striving which could find out the greatest number of sources of public wealth. If these are by nature few, there is the more reason why we should ascertain their number, and make the most of them when found out. We shall be at all times happy to receive communications as to discoveries of this sort, and if accompanied with specimens the better, and will give them all due publicity.

THE New Brunswick Elections are to take place during the month of July. They will not be held simultaneous over the whole Procvine as they are in this Island