NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

SARDINIA AND ITALY.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies have commenced the discussion of the budget of the Minister of the Interior, amounting to 77,489,382f., but reduced by the committee to 75,833,526f. The bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Turin have issued a protest against the new bill, already passed by the Sardinian Senate for the reorganization of public instruction in Piedmont. They found their opposition—1, on the article which places all establishments of public instruction under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, no exception being made therein in favour of the episcopal seminaries; 2, on the article expressly declaring, that the said seminaries are to be governed according to the rules adopted by the Church and by the State; 3, on the provision of empowering the State to close any establishment of public instruction, when such an extreme measure is required in the interest of morality—there being no clause excepting seminaries from the general rule; and 4, on participation in public instruction, the discipline of the schools, the choice of directors and professors, the conferring of degrees, &c. The German papers are filled with numerous and varying statements in regard to the Italian question. A letter from Berlin, in the *Nuremburg Correspondent*, states that the Government of Naples has sent a protest to the great powers against the initiative taken by Count de Cavour in mooting the Italian question in the Congress of Paris. On the other hand, the Vienna *Danube* says—It is positively stated, that a congress of Italian princes is to assemble at Rome to concert on the measures most suitable to be adopted for permitting in the States of the Peninsula a freer political development, while at the same time repressing all revolutionary elements. The *Weser Gazette* states that the health of the Pope is such as to cause uneasiness, symptoms of dropsy becoming every day more and more evident.

RUSSIA.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE FLEET.

The Emperor of Russia has given the whole of his fleet a new arrangement, which had become necessary in consequence of the events of the late war. The Russian papers say, that the saving that will now be effected by the suppression of the expensive Black Sea fleet, in conformity with the terms of the treaty of peace which amounts to 15,000,000 or 20,000,000r., will, in all probability, be applied to the development and strengthening of the naval force in the Baltic, White Sea, and Pacific Ocean. Now that the Byzantine projects of the Emperors of Russia are necessarily given up, at any rate for some-time to come, the nation seems to turn its eyes to the extreme north. According to all accounts from the shores of the White Sea, the population there contains a hardy courageous race of men for the development of whose seafaring instincts hitherto little or nothing has been done, and the land in those parts is moreover covered with the finest shipbuilding timber. The Government appears to be as fully alive to these circumstances as the people at large, and even before the war had commenced, had empowered a naval officer to cut timber in the woods on the Petschora on his own account agreeing to take the supply from him at fixed prices. This plan which seems to have been impeded by the war, is now being resumed with energy.

THE FEARFUL MURDER OF A BRITISH AGENT.

The *Presse d' Orient* gives the following details of the dreadful act of burning to death a Marasch agent of the English Government and his family:—"The name of this unfortunate man was Guarmani. The English army had established in various places in the interior agents to purchase horses and mules. At Marasch, in the province of Adona, M. Guarmani, an Italian, had been appointed. This gentleman was brother to one of the agents on the coast of Syria of the Messageries Imperials. M. Guarmani lived quietly with his family and several servants, one of whom was a Mussulman. He employed several persons as subagents, and one of these had received from him a sum of 4,000 piastres to pay for some mules purchased at a little distance, and to bring them back. Several days having passed without the Turk having executed his mission, M. Guarmani sought him out, and demanded the money. The Turk denied, that he had received it, and M. Guarmani summoned him before the cadi, who gave the suit against the complainant. M. Guarmani, being exceedingly irritated at such a decision, used some warm language to the cadi, who ordered him to be seized and bastinadoed. That, however, could not be executed, for M. Guarmani rushed out of the court, and hurried to his own house, where he barricaded himself in. The populace, being urged on by the cadi, pursued him, and endeavored to force in the door of the house. M. Guarmani, however, having his wife and children to defend, held firm, and all the attempts of the populace proved vain. But the latter, finding every other means ineffectual, determined to set fire to the house. This they did, by heaping wood and other combustible matters around it, and then, when the unfortunate family attempted to escape, they used sticks and stones to prevent them, and actually kept M. Guarmani and his family within the fire until they were all burnt to death. No doubt is entertained that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will insist on the most ample satisfaction for this frightful crime."

LATEST FROM THE EAST.

The last dates from Constantinople are to the 12th. General Codrington was expected to arrive at Constantinople on the following day. The operations necessary for the fresh demarcation of the frontier of Bessarabia will occupy three months. The Ottoman Government has decided on the formation of a corps of gendarmerie on the model of that existing in France. Among the English troops in the Crimea, six regiments are to proceed to Canada, five to Gibraltar. three to Corfu, and nine to Malta. The Savoy division of the Sardinian army has left the Crimea. Peace has been proclaimed at Tiflis. Vassif Pasha, ex-commandant of Kars, is now at the former place. Bou Maza has established his residence at Batoum. Frightful details have been published of the slave trade which is carried on between Turkey, Candia, and Tripoli. The Turkish Contingent from Kertch are to proceed to Asia to reinforce the movable columns of Omar Pasha. The Porte, on the interference of the Ambassadors, are about to take the most rigorous measures against the authors of the late outrage at Marasch. The assassins will be brought to Constantinople.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Bucharest, in the *Breslau Gazette*, says that Count Coronimi, who commands the Austrian army, will be replaced, towards the month of June, by Field-Marshal Lieut. Marziani, and that the evacuation of the Principalities will take place about the middle of September. It is thought at Galatz, that the European commission appointed to settle the new Bessarabian frontier will assemble in that town. It appears that Colonel Staunton will represent England, but the names of the other commissioners are not known.

THE MONSTER GUN AT LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday the monster gun forged at the Mersey foundry was tried on the shore at Formby with shot and shell, varying in weight from 194lbs to 284lbs. The extreme distance obtained was over $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles, with a charge of 30lbs., one-third less than the maximum charge which the gun will receive.

THE INSURRECTION AT MALTA.

Letters from Malta of the 15th state, that the public feeling has been tranquillized by a proclamation of the Governor. The Italians, who have been pardoned, freely move about the town, but the murderer is still in custody,

THE SHAM REFORMS IN POLAND.

It is pretty well known, that the pretended Polish ameliorations are set afloat merely to be copied by the foreign journals. Accounts from the interior of that country tell a story of another kind.

General Williams has arrived at St. Petersburg, and will soon return to England. Two divisions of Grenadiers are on the route from the Crimea, and it is hoped they will reach Moscow in time for the coronation. They will be followed by the whole of the Cavalry.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 7, 1856.

THE MAILS.—The Steamer did not arrive until yesterday afternoon and then without a British mail, although the people of Pictou were in possession of their papers.

Captain Irving telegraphed to Halifax to know the cause of the detention, and to know when the mails might be expected in Pictou, and finding that they would not get in before midnight, he came away with the passengers At about seven o'clock last evening the steamer again left for Pitou and returned this morning bringing the British mails.

THE Court was opened at St. Eleanor's, on Tuesday the 3d with the usual formalities, the Chief Justice presided. We were pleased to hear his Lordship congratulate the Jury on the absence of crime, not only in Prince County but the whole Island. There were no indictments found; one was preferred against a girl for stealing a goose, but not found. This unfortunate female has been in jail for six months. We would caution Justices of the Peace, against too hastily committing persons accused of trifling offences of this nature ; first, because if said to be perpetrated within a short time after the sitting of the asssizes, the period the party must remain in jail, until a trial can be had, is out of all proportion to the nature of the offence, supposing the party to be really guilty; and in the second, if not guilty, a most severe punishment, as in this case, has been unjustly inflicted, and because, if the parties are determined to prosecute, let them go before the Grand Jury, when it meets, and the judges of the Supreme Court can act, as they in the exercise of a sound discretion, may think proper. There were four record cases, three were tried and one settled ; there were several appeals. The Country looks well and there appears to be a great breadth of land under seed. We do not recollect, when we have found the roads at this season of the year in such good order. It may be attributed we think, to the snow having melted gradually, and not as it usually happens, when suddenly thawed causing a great rush of water, augmented by heavy rains and forming miniature rivers down the centre of the road, where there is the least declivity, or ponds where there is none ; still we grudge toiling over the series of tedious hills beoween Town and Haslam's, especially as we are satisfied that they might be easily avoided. If we have no civil engineers among us, let one be sent for, and let him report upon the proper line, and probable cost of it, and if the road cannot be accomplished, in one take two or three years to it, but let it be done if practicable, and if not, then let the present road be shortened and amended where necessary, and let not money be grudged for the purpose. We are behind the age by a long distance. If we cannot get rail, let us at least have the best carriage roads that can be had, and thus annihilate space and the time to the utmost of our power. We have often complained, and shall continue to bring the subject before the public, of the want of system in our road making and mending ; there is no supervision—no head-quarters, to which a series of reports might be transmitted, and which, after being duly considered, could be digested into a plan of amelioration, which, systematically pursued, would, in due time, effect a general change. Hills would be avoided or tunnelled, valleys solidly filled up or bridged, swamps or levels drained, and an uniform plan, regard being laid to the nature of the soil and the various features of the locality, pursued. Something must be done, for men are beginning even in Prince Edward Island, to shake off that sluggishness of spirit based on a contentedness, that is the result of ignorance only, and as the natives visit other countries, they imbibe some of the yearning for improvement, which is so characteristic of the feelings of the age. Our rulers must be made to feel the pressure from without. It will take a considerable amount of force perhaps, but it will be in the end successful. In some parts of the world, we forget where just now, when a man wants another to do him the justice he is entitled to, and which the other refuses, he sits down opposite to the door of his adversary and never removes, until his demand is satisfied, reproaching him the while in the face of the citizens. We cannot conveniently do this, but we can keep the matter alive and contrive to draw the attention of the public to the nature of our complaint, and we doubt not in the end to obtain that from importunity which ought to have been granted at once from a sense of justice.

"We have good authority" says the Halifax Journal, that the Military force to be stationed here this summer, will number *three thousand* strong. As there will not be sufficient Barrack room accommodation for them, about one thousand men will occupy the stores on the Queen's wharf, and a large portion will camp at Point Pleasant during the summer."

The Normal School commenced its summer session on the 14th inst. Rev. Dr. Forrester delivered an appropriate address on Education. The whole number of Pupils enrolled and present on the occasion was 84, of these 60 are aspirants for the office of Teacher : the remainder pay a tuition fee.

The Mexican government has commenced the confiscation of the church property in that country. The movement is an important one, involving a vast amount, for the value of this property is estimated as high as four hundred millions of dollars. As long as 1804, the King of Spain ordered the possessions of the religious establishments to be seized and confiscated, but at that time, the authorities took only seven millions. The wonder is, that these funds have escaped seizure so long.

• The Halifax *Acadian Recorder* states that:—Oats were sold at Public Auction, last week, at the low figure of 1s. 3d., a 1s. 4d. per bushel. —Potatoes range from 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. per single bushel.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—One of the Directors of this Company, in a letter addressed to a gentleman in this City, dated New York, 27th May, states "that the company have ordered a new cable to connect Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick, and it will be laid down next month."

Married,

At Bay Fortune on the 19th of May, by the Rev. Henry Crawford, Mr. James M'Kee, to Miss Ann Dingwall, both of Bay Fortune.

On the 28th of May, at Morell Manse, by the same, Mr. David Douglas, of Hillsborough, to Miss Jane Moore, of Savage Harbor.

Died,

At Montague River, on the 20th ult., after a severe illness of ten days, borne with great fortitude and resignation, Mr. Duncan Robertson, aged 64, years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Passengers,

In the Steamer "Lady Le Marchant," from Pictou, Friday, June 6—John Jardine and Edward Irving, Esqrs., from Liverpool ; Mrs. W. Irving and Son. Miss Stewart, Miss M'Kay, Mr. & Mrs George Owen, Messrs. George Beer, D. Brown, W. H. Lobban, John Lobban, Cringe, Perkin.

PUBLIC MEETING.

It being currently reported, that the petitions presented to the House of Assembly, for the investigation of the Landlords' titles, and to make the Legislative council Elective—received no consideration or countenance from the Government; but at the close of the Session, they passed an Act uncalled for, to separate and narrow up the Districts—to add six more Members to the House of Assembly, to increase the expense of that body, and add to the debt of the Colony;

The undersigned, are therefore desirous to know the opinion of the public in such matters, and purpose to meet at the St. Peter's Road, eighteen miles from Charlottetown, the first Tuesday in July, 1856, to take the subjects into consideration.

John M'Donald,	Robert Carter,
James M'Laughlan, sen.,	Donald M'Donald,
James M'Laughlan, jr.,	Joseph Webster,
Angus Campbell,	Andrew Studson,
John M'Gilvray,	Andrew Brogan,
James Flinn,	Daniel Bradley,
Angus M'Gilvray,	James M'Wade,
Clement M'Gilvray,	Richard Ready,
John M'Gilvray, jr.,	Thomas Duggan,
Dougald M'Isaac,	Patrick F. Doyle,
James M'Isaac,	Patrick M'Quade,
Donald M'Isaac, senr.,	Angus M'Donald,
John Doyle,	Peter M'Donald,
Edward Doyle,	Patrick Keely,
Daniel M'Isaac,	John Hughes,
Matthias M'Donald,	Patrick Trayner,
John M'Donald,	Feely Hughes,
Archibald M'Donald,	John Mullins,
Lauchlan M'Innis,	Thomas Bell,
John M'Innis,	Philip Smyth,
Angus M'Isaac,	John Hickey,
Daniel M'Isaac,	James Miller, jun.,
Joseph M'Innis,	Manasseh Owens,
Richard Reid,	Charles Stewart,
Angus M'Donald,	Richard Stewart,
James M'Intyre,	John Stewart,
John M'Dougald,	William Webster,
John M'Shae,	William Stewart,
John M'Intyre,	John Shannon,
Donald M'Gilvray,	James Smith,
Moses Connors,	Edward Boylan,
John Reid,	Bernard Shannon,
Joseph Webster, senr.	Cormack Hughes,
John Moynagh,	Alexander M'Gilvray,
Patrick Mooney,	Allan M'Gilvray,
Donald M'Isaac,	

FOUND.

ON Hillsborough Street, on Wednesday 21st May, a small Parcel containing money; the owner can have the same by applying at the Store of JAMES PEAKE, Esq., Charlottetown.