

attached to the car of State, and internally oppressed by spiritual despots; or, shall she enjoy her primitive independence and simplicity, and a scriptural polity? Shall the Church maintain her scriptural character and become the agent of the world's regeneration; or, shall she amass wealth, huddle the spirit of the world, abandon truth and suffer the world to perish. Momentous interests! Who can contemplate the subject without feelings of intense solicitude?

Reader, what place art thou occupying, and what part art thou acting? Thy past and present and future career will either redound to God's glory, human weal, and thy own eternal welfare, or it will promote the opposite results. Stand not we beseech thee, in the way of the car of truth; for though thou shouldst for a time retard its progress, it will ultimately crush thee. Think of the dignity, the immortality, the happiness, truth confers upon her votaries; and embrace her cause, labor to promote her interests, to hasten her final triumph.

REVIEW ON NEWS.

British papers, by the Niagara, furnish the most pleasing accounts respecting the state of the money market in Britain. The revenue returns for the year ending the 5th ultimo, exceeded those of the previous year, (notwithstanding the great changes which have been made in the Customs duties.) £250,000. The agitation for Parliamentary and Financial Reform is still progressing. The speedy settlement of "the question of the liability of the Railway Companies to carry the Guards and Mail-bags of the Post Office as ordinary passengers and luggage," is anticipated.

In Ireland, distress, discontent, and expatriation, appear characteristic of the condition and prospects of the people. The probability that the ill-fated Green-Isle will cease to be inhabited by the Irish, gathers strength from the movements in progress.

No considerable changes are reported on the continent. The French National Assembly are proceeding with their characteristic want of unanimity. The treaty concluded by General LEPRETOUR with ROSAS has given great dissatisfaction; and it seems probable that the French will send an armed force to Buenos Ayres.

No changes are reported in Rome. Sardinia is imitating the example of Britain, with regard to the Free-Trade policy. Rumors prevailed, when the Niagara sailed, of contemplated modifications in the Navigation Laws, in France, Germany and Portugal. Kossuth and his companions are doomed to perpetual imprisonment in Asia Minor.

Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope say that the inhabitants have succeeded in their resistance of the attempt to render the colony penal.

Throughout the United States the Slavery question is emphatically the great bone of contention. From Congress down to the smallest Assembly that meets in the land—in religious and irreligious communities, this is the absorbing topic. The dissolution of the Union is likely to result from this great national sin. California has decided upon a Constitution, rejecting slavery, to the great dismay of the Southern States. The gold region presents a varied aspect—involving by turns wealth, poverty, speculation, health, sickness, toil, privation, &c. &c. Some are successful, while many find too late that all is not gold that glitters. Of the abundance of the precious metal in California, the amount of dust exported furnishes adequate proof. But almost every account furnished by parties in the diggings agree in affirming that California is not the place for the lazy and worthless to amass wealth.

Little change has taken place in provincial affairs during the week. J. Wetenhall, Esq., M. P. P., has been appointed to the office of Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Chabot has been re-elected as the Representative of Quebec in the Legislative Assembly. The anxiety of the country respecting the Clergy Reserve, and Rectory question, is evidently too great to be satisfied by any thing less than their equitable settlement—the unqualified removal of all the inequality at present existing.—Among religious bodies the progress of Missionary and special services, Soirees, &c., at the present season of the year, awaken a good deal of interest.

General Intelligence.

From the Globe.

(Copy.)—No. 488.

DOWNING STREET,
January 9, 1850.

MY LORD.—I have to acknowledge your Despatches of the dates and numbers quoted in the margin—[Nos. 114, 19th November, 1849—127, 3rd December, 1849—129, 3rd December, 1849—134, 14th December, 1849.]

2.—I have laid these Despatches before Her Majesty, and also the Address of the Warden and Councilors of the Municipal Council of the Gore district: of the Lieutenant Colonel and officers of militia of the 1st and of the 8th battalions of the regiment of Dorchester: of the officers of the 4th battalion of the regiment of Kamouraska, and the inhabitants of the parish of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere: and of the officers of militia and Lieutenant Colonel commanding battalions of the regiment of Quebec, enclosed in the two first of these Despatches, which Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously. It has afforded Her Majesty great satisfaction to receive these expressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British Crown which she trusts is generally felt by her Canadian subjects.

3. With regard to the Address to the people of Canada in favor of severing the Province from the British Dominions for the purpose of annexing it to the U. S. States, which forms the subject of the third of these Despatches, I have to inform you that Her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from Her Service those who have signed a document, which is scarcely short of treasonable in its character. Her Majesty confidently relies on the loyalty of the great majority of her Canadian subjects, and she is therefore determined to exert all the authority which belongs to Her for the purpose of maintaining the connection of Canada with this country, being persuaded that the permanence of that connection is highly advantageous to both.

4. Your Lordship will therefore understand that you are commanded by Her Majesty to resist, to the utmost of your power, any attempt which may be made to bring about the separation of Canada from the British Dominions, and to mark in the strongest manner Her Majesty's displeasure at all those who may directly or indirectly encourage such a design.

5. And if any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you may receive from your Law Advisers, be made responsible for their conduct to a court of justice, you will not fail to take the necessary measures for bringing them to account.

I am, My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.

(Copy.)—No. 442.

DOWNING STREET,

1st January, 1850.

MY LORD.—I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's Despatch, and its enclosure No. 113, of 18th November, reporting that you had resolved, on the advice of your Council, and after full and anxious deliberation, to act on the recommendation of the House of Assembly on the subject of the place at which the future session of the Provincial Parliament should be held, and summon the next Parliament to meet at Toronto.

As the Assembly in their Address, of which you transmitted me a copy on the 29th of May last, proposed this arrangement, I have only to express my hope that it may prove successful, and my approbation of your Lordship's determination to act upon the opinion expressed to you by the representatives of the people of Canada.

I am, My Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

GREY.

The Right Hon. Earl of Elgin.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE.

The following correspondence has been placed in our hands by the President of the Agricultural Association, with the request that we will call the attention of the members of the Council of the Association to the meeting of the 20th, and urge on them the importance of a full attendance:—*Globe*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 25th Jan., 1850.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to request your attention to the extract of a letter addressed by His Excellency's direction in August last to Mr. Sheriff Rutten, late President of the Provincial Agricultural Society, of which a copy is herewith enclosed. You will observe that it is His Excellency's wish that the Council of the Society should appoint two Gentlemen to act in conjunction with a third, to be named by him as Judges, to determine the respective merits of the Treatises which may be sent in to compete for the Prize which he has offered.

As the 1st of February is at hand, His Excellency begs to suggest that steps should be taken at the earliest practicable period to carry out this object, in order that competitors may not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most ob't humble ser't,

R. BRUCE,

Governor's Secretary.

J. WETENHALL, Esq., M. P. P.

President Provincial Agricultural Association.

(ENCLOSURE.)

"His Excellency is desirous to offer through you, as the President of the Association for general competition, the following prize:—

"For the best treatise on the bearing of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals on the Interests of Canada as an Agricultural Country, £50.

"Competitors will send their treatises on or before the first day of February 1850, to the office of the Governor's Secretary—each treatise to be headed by a motto, and accompanied by a sealed letter endorsed with the same motto, containing the name and address of the writer. The latter will not be opened until the Prize shall have been awarded.

"It is His Excellency's intention to request the Council of the Association to name two gentlemen to act as judges, to whom His Excellency will add a third. As it is His Excellency's desire that practical information on a subject deeply affecting their interests should be presented in clear language, and in an accessible form to the farmers of Canada through the medium of the Prize, he trusts that the competitors in forming their treatises, and the Judges in pronouncing their award, will keep this object in view."

NELSON, Jan. 29th, 1850.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 25th inst, requesting my attention to the wish of His Excellency the Governor-General that the Council of the Society should appoint two gentlemen to act in conjunction with a third to be named by his Excellency as judges to determine the respective merits of the treatises which may be sent in to compete for the prize he has offered, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of his Excellency, that the Council of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada will meet at Toronto, on the 20th day of February next, which will be the most early period that I can lay the subject before them, and immediately after their choice of two judges for the purpose above stated, the names shall be forwarded to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN WETENHALL,

President Provincial Agricultural Association.

Col. the Honorable

ROBERT BRUCE, &c., &c., &c.

EXPORTS OF WISCONSIN.—The exports of wheat from the three principal ports of Wisconsin for 1849, were 2,678,045 bushels.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

FRANCE.

In France the ministry have been once or twice placed in a precarious position by the votes of the Assembly, and this has caused some interest, as one of the points on which they were opposed was the settlement of the Rio de la Plata question with General Rosas. The ministry wished to sanction the pacific treaty lately entered into on the part of France by Admiral Le Predeur, but a party in the Assembly, composed of such heterogeneous materials as M. Thiers, and M. Victor Hugo, the President of the late peace congress, and their respective followers, obtained a vote for the credit of 10,000,000 francs to bring Rosas to terms by an armed force. Subsequently the ministry gained a majority of 38 in favor of negotiation without war, and although it has since been alleged that 2000 men are to be sent out to Montevideo forthwith, it is believed that the whole matter will be quietly arranged and with little departure from the Le Predeur treaty. The other question on which a defeat was threatened was a measure to give the Government the power of removing Socialist schoolmasters. It was ultimately carried, however, by a small majority, although in a mutilated condition.—*Correspondence of Com Advertiser*.

Three hundred Polish refugees, residing in Paris, have been informed that the stipend hitherto allowed them will cease after the 1st Jan.

The *National* quotes a letter from Lyons of the 2nd inst., announcing that on that day all the democratic journals received from Paris, had been seized in the coffee-houses and shops of the news vendors of that city.

The *Patrie* announces that a force of 2000 men will be sent to La Plata to support the negotiations with Rosas.

It is admitted on all hands that on the La Plata question the Ministers have achieved a signal success, having beaten, by a majority of 38, the coalition of the Montain, the Legitimists, and the Orlennists, supported as that coalition was on this question by the eloquence and influence of M. Thiers.

An aide-de-camp of General Barague d'Hilliers has arrived in Paris, with despatches to the effect, that the French commander-in-chief and the Papal authorities are not likely to come to any friendly arrangement. General d'Hilliers insisting upon leaving a force of 12,000 men in the city of Rome, while the cardinals wish to place the Pope under the protection of a mixed garrison of Austrians and Indians.

The 20th regiment of the line, forming part of the army of Italy, had embarked for Algeria, and three other regiments were about to return to France.

The entire of the French troops at Rome are impatient to quit the Roman States.

A meeting of great financial personages took place on Friday, at the Ministry of France, at which M. D'Argout, M. Rothschild, &c., were present. According to report, a new loan of 250,000,000 francs is contemplated.

The *Assemblée Nationale* labors unceasingly to impress its readers with the conviction, that all the misfortunes of France are attributable to the English Government.

The health of M. Lamartine is improved, and he is expected to resume his seat in the assembly in a few days.—*European Times*.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, received at Malta, stated that everything was quiet in the political world, and that only some secondary points remained to be settled.

3000 Hungarians have accepted amnesty; 1500 are to remain in Turkey, and about 80 are to be sent to Greece, if that country will accept them.

The *Times* correspondent writes under date Constantinople, Dec. 19th.—A courier has arrived here from St. Petersburg, with the emperor's answer to the last communication made to his imperial highness by the Sublime Porte, with regard to the question of the Polish and Hungarian refugees.

The Czar has agreed to the terms proposed by the Porte, and Dembinski and the other Poles who served in Hungary are to be expelled, and their countrymen resident in Turkey who were not concerned in that insurrection are to remain unmolested.

Kossuth and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in a fortified town in the interior. They are not to be close prisoners, but their place of residence will be under the constant surveillance of the Turkish authorities.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, writing on the same day as the *Times'* correspondent, asserts that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accept the Sultan's guarantee for the conduct of the Poles, and that the Turkish Ministers have resolved only to resume negotiations on the footing previously accepted by M. M. Titoff and Sturmer. If this information were correct, the matter would be as far as ever from being settled but the probability is, that the statement of the *Times'* correspondent is near the truth.

Promotion.—General Bem has been made lieutenant-general in the Turkish army.

BELGIUM.

The central section of the Chamber of Representatives, on the 31st ult., declared in favor

of the retention of the present Corn-laws, with an increase on import duty. The section made a protest against the abuse of the privilege now granted to public functionaries of free conveyance per railway.

ROME.

The Pope has published a very lengthy and a very violent encyclical letter, in which he anathematizes Socialism, Republicanism, and, above all, Protestantism, as the root from which every other *ism* springs.

The Commission of Cardinals has thrown into prison fifty priests, for having administered spiritual consolation to the wounded Republicans in the hospital during the siege.

A letter from Rome, of the 30th ult., in the *Constitutional*, says—A few nights back simultaneously, in all the principal towns of Romagna, the druggist's shops were broken into and all the poisonous substance carried off; nothing else was touched. The quantity of poison thus taken is sufficient to kill all the inhabitants of the Pontifical States, and great apprehensions have been produced by the act. An arrest has, however, just been made, which may lead to a discovery of the parties concerned in the matter. The Advocate Salmi, Governor of Fesi, has been arrested and taken to Ancona. There were found at his residence an enormous packet of cockades, two tricoloured flags, several pairs of pocket pistols, a great number of poignards, three of which were prepared to receive poison, and lastly, a correspondence in cipher with the chiefs of the Italian revolution.

RUSSIA.

The *Globe* learns from Petersburg, that by the proposed revision of duties, upwards of twenty-three of the articles now subject to custom charges will be admitted free, and some raw material, at present contraband, entered for consumption at either a fixed or an *ad valorem* duty, without having access to the tariff tables.

The *Globe* believes it is intended to put a duty of £4 10s. upon the imports of wrought iron, and the consequence will probably be a large export of Russian iron to this country. That great opposition to this measure has been experienced from vested interests will not excite surprise, but if the efforts of interested parties are sufficient to procure a twelve month's delay in its promulgation, and it should not have appeared, as intended, on the 1st of the present month, there is little doubt of its becoming law at some period of the ensuing year.

SARDINIAN STATES.

The example of the British Parliament in freeing commerce and navigation from every restriction is about to be followed by the Sardinian government. The Council of ministers at Turin has prepared a bill, by which all the restrictions at present imposed upon British vessels arriving at the ports of Sardinia, are to be removed, and they are to be placed in every respect upon the same footing as national vessels. This bill was about to be submitted to the Chamber of Representatives for approval.

AUSTRIA.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Croatia, and three priests, who preached obedience to the Emperor, have been seized and hung by their own congregations.

Jellachich is said to be on exceedingly ambiguous terms with the ministers: and I hear has intimated that if they persist in their present course he will resign his banishment.

Nothing has appeared to confirm the news respecting an insurrection in Serbia, and we may therefore consider that the statement is unfounded. Of the serious disturbance that is spoken of in Croatia, it remains to be seen whether the reports are correct.

INDIA.

By the arrival of an express in anticipation of the Overland Mail via Marseilles, we have dates from Bombay to the 3rd ult., and Calcutta to the 21st Nov. inclusive. They state that a trifling disturbance had occurred on the Peshawar frontier, and that a large force had been sent to suppress it. The Governor-General was still indisposed. The heats of November were unprecedented. The Madras rains were fully a month behind time. Fears of a famine were entertained. Much sickness prevailed at Sukkur and Mooltan. At Bombay there was rather more demand for money, but no change in discounts. The import market was very tranquil, and little business done.

The Governor-General had caused a draft act to be prepared, opening up the coasting trade of India to the ships of all nations, and thus extending into India free trade in its fullest acceptance.

PROPOSED NATIONAL GALLERY FOR SCOTLAND.—We understand that Mr. Playfair's final plans for the contemplated National Gallery to be erected in Edinburgh, have been transmitted to the Lords of Treasury. The design is said to be Grecian, and the site of the structure will be south-east of the Royal Institution.—*Builder*.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—It is announced that the Southampton and Bremen line of Steamers are to commence running on the 20th of February. The first vessel of the season will be the Washington.