

has not abated one jot of its truth, that, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The third week passed, and the fourth, and no answer came. In the fifth week, unable to bear the agony of suspense, I sent a note, containing an answer, and gently hinting that my application might have been overlooked in the hurry of business. A few days afterwards I got an answer, and broke the official seal with a trembling hand, and lo! the official seal was a blank sheet of paper, and gently hinting that my application might have been overlooked in the hurry of business. A few days afterwards I got an answer, and broke the official seal with a trembling hand, and lo! the official seal was a blank sheet of paper, and gently hinting that my application might have been overlooked in the hurry of business.

Next day I got, by what appeared almost a mere chance, the attention of a clerk to a barrister, with salary of £50 a year. I had been offered the same sum, with a chance of picking up some fees, immediately after my former employer died, but I was too saucy at that time to take it. Now, however, the tone of my spirit was lowered a little. My new employer had scarcely any business, and but small chance of augmenting it; for though not lacking ability, he wanted the "turn"—the manner, or what you choose to call it, which helps a man along in the crowded walk of the law. But I had been long with him, when he began to throw out hints about his prospects, and his connections. He was very well connected, and was industriously grubbing about for the roots of an official appointment. He distinctly gave me to understand that he should provide for me as soon as he was provided for himself. I felt sure that here was a good thing, if nothing had intervened. I was servicable to him; and though a considerable amount of pride still subsisted in my heart, I thought myself in a vast, and as it were, as a clerk, to a man who I could not but see was proud, poor, mean, and ungenerous. After two years' service with him, he got an appointment in one of the colonies, and having no relations to provide for, I could not be considered in his "arrangements." He had not the courage or the honesty to tell me the real cause, but said that my family was the obstacle in the way.

I was long for an opportunity to "cut" the law, and would have given all I ever had in the world to any man who would have undertaken the duty of earning my family's subsistence different from that of copying a legal document, and making a flourish at the bottom of the page. A little shop was to be let in my neighborhood, a kind of compound shop, in which the goods sold came under the class of huckster and green-grocery. I knew nothing about buying and selling, but better late than never, though I had resolved to make the experiment. The price of fixtures and good-will was only thirty pounds, but while I was to get thirty pounds. My worthy blacksmith brother came to my aid, and lent me a few pounds he had saved, and he borrowed a few more; my old friend the barrister, who had learned the law, was not an habitual drunkard, presented me with ten pounds; and one way or another I raised the thirty pounds, though with a desperate struggle. So I entered on the possession of my little shop, and began a good laughing face to hide the secret of the stock, and the awkwardness of my motions. My wife, indeed, had served me excellently well; only for the ready cleanness of my mind, I have been shut up long ago. We are now doing well in it, not making a fortune, but eking out a livelihood. Sometimes I have got another situation with a Chancery barrister, but do not get more than about 18s a week, but where the work is light, and I do not require to go out to town. My wife attends to the shop during the day, and I might too, but if the custom of the shop should increase, so as to enable us to maintain our family; it will "cut" the law altogether, and I will be a free man, instead of learning the law, which shabby gentlemen, who make themselves more helpless in a great city than a Spitalfields or a Peasey weaver.

THE NOBLENESS OF TRUE LIFE.

BY HON. HORACE MANN.

Whoever yields to temptation debases himself with a debasement from which he can never arise. This, indeed, is the calamity, the bitterest drug in the cup of bitterness. Every unrighteous act tells with a thousand fold more force upon the actor than upon the sufferer. The false man is more false to himself than to any one else. He may despise others, but himself is the chief loser. The world's scorn he might sometimes forget, but the knowledge of his own perfidy is undying. The fire of guilty passions may be reflected in the eyes within the circle of its radiations; but the fire is always hottest at the centre, and that centre is the prodigal's own heart.

A man may be wronged and live; but the unrighteous, unchecked impulse to do wrong is the first and second death. The moment any one of the glorious faculties with which God has endowed us is abused or misused, that faculty loses, for ever, a portion of its delicacy, and its energy. Every injury which we inflict upon our moral nature in this life, must dull, for ever and over, our keen capacities of enjoyment, though in the midst of infinite bliss, and weaken our power of ascension, where virtuous spirits are ever ascending.

It must send us forward into the next stage of existence maimed and crippled, so that, however high we may soar, our flight will always be less lofty than it would otherwise have been; and, however exultingly blissful that it was capable of being.

Every instance of violated conscience, like every broken string in a harp, will limit the compass of its music, and mar its harmonies for ever. Tremble, then, and for fear, oh man! when thou wouldst forget the dignity of thy nature and the immortal glories of thy destiny, for if thou dost cast down thine eyes to look with complacency upon the tempter, or lend thine ear to his seductions, thou dost doom thyself to move for ever and ever through inferior spheres of being; thou dost wound and dim the very organ with which alone thou canst behold the splendors of eternity.

The world is entering upon a new moral cycle. The great heart of humanity is heaving with hopes of a brighter day. All the higher instincts of our nature prophecy its approach; and the best intellects of the race are struggling to turn that prophecy into fulfillment. Thoughts of freedom, duty, benevolence, equality and human brotherhood agitate the nations; and no power on earth can repress them.

Were these thoughts imprisoned in the celestial granite folds, speak onward in their career, and fulfil their destiny. They are imbued with a deathless vigor. They must prevail, or the idea of a Moral Government of the universe is an imposture, and the divine truth of the Gospel a fable.

Here, then, is opened a new and noble career for the ambition of ambitious youth; not the ambition of subduing men into slaves, but the holy ambition of elevating them into peers; not for usurping princely plumes and kingdoms; not merely for gathering renown, as it were star by star, to be woven into a glittering robe for his person, or to make a crown of glory for his head; but to expand his own soul into grand proportions, to give it infinite perfection that governs it.

In a physical and in a spiritual sense, the universe around us is full; and, as we can not go beyond the circumstances

physical discoveries without discovering new theatres of being, so we can not go beyond the circumference of existing spiritual relations without finding new spiritual relations.

Columbus was devoted to the study of Geography. As the results of that study he felt that there was a continent to be discovered; and he discovered it. The mind of Newton pondered on Astronomical truths. His contemplations engendered the belief that some cohesive principle bound together the worlds on high; and he demonstrated the law of gravitation. Washington was a patriot. He yearned for liberty; and by his valor and his wisdom our republic was established.

No national blessings and beauties are certain to reward the efforts of men of power, whatever direction that power may take. Grand discoveries than any which have yet been made, revelations that lay beyond the ken of Bacon's far-seeing vision, and beauties that shone outside the imagination of the vast-minded Shakspeare, await the invoking power of philanthropic genius.

Benevolence is a world of itself, a world which, unaided, we have hardly begun to explore. We have, as it were, only skirted along its coast for a few leagues, without penetrating the recesses, or gathering the riches of its vast interior. Hostile nations and repugnant races of men are wayward and deviant orbs, yet to be brought into a system of brotherhood by the attractions of love. Justice, honor, love and truth, are the corner-stones of the holy government which is yet to be organized upon earth.

For all true-hearted adventurers into these new realms of enterprise, there are moral Eldons to be planted, such as Milton with his celestial verse could never describe, and which, among all the spectacles which earth presents, and which angels might look down upon with an ecstasy too deep for utterance, is there one fairer and more enrapturing to the sight than that of a young man, just fresh from the Creator's hands, and with the unspent energies of the coming eternity wrapped up in his bosom, surveying and recounting, in the solitude of his closet or in the darkness of midnight, the mighty gifts with which he has been endowed, and the magnificent career of usefulness and of blessedness which has been opened before him; and resolving, with one all-concentrating and all-hallowing vow, that he will live, true to the noblest capacities of his being, and in obedience to the highest law of his nature.

It ought to be nobler or sublimer than this, it is the life that fulfils the vow. Such a young man reverences the divine skill and wisdom by which his physical frame has been so fearfully and wonderfully made; and he keeps it pure and clean, as a fit temple for the living God. For every indulgence of appetite that would enervate the body, or dull the keen sense, or cloud the intellect, he has "Cut them out as if they were a splinter," and he has "Bad luck to ye, ye thoughtless sapleens, I have brought ye into better notice than yere merits deserve!" It may be, that a few mercantile men in the larger towns of the province, whose political creed is wholly founded on Dollars and Cents, have a conviction that the Dollars and Cent policy is more prosperous in the United States than it is in Canada, and are, therefore, cherishing a lingering desire for Annexation. And it may be that this desire has been emboldened by the late Tory agitation of the subject. But the agricultural peasantry are, properly speaking, the people of Canada. They are the Electors—they hold the power of Government in their own hands, and if they can only obtain fair play, there is little danger of either Toryism or Annexation making good headway in Canada. If a man offers himself to a constituency in Upper Canada as a candidate for Parliamentary honors, and if he commences to pollute the hustings with long speeches in favor of Annexation, then, it is the duty of the electors to inform him, that as this seems to be his hobby, and as this is not the subject on which they wish to be represented in the House of Assembly, they do not, at present, require his services; and here will be an end of the matter. But if a man who is suspected of being an Annexationist, or who is charged with having expressed himself in favor of Annexation principles, comes forward as a candidate; and if he commences like a wise man to expound his views, not in reference to Annexation, but in reference to the chief subjects which legitimately belong to the Canadian Legislature—should he talk rationally about popular education—about agriculture—public improvements—the absurdity of expensive Government in poor, thinly-peopled colonies—the injustice of the pensioning system—the injustice of patronizing Sectarianism from the public funds—the laughable anomaly of protecting the trade of the Lawyer and the Doctor, while the trade of the tailor and the tinker, even of the Clergyman, is left unprotected and open to the competition of every body. In short, if he will express himself rationally on the numerous points of policy which Canada requires to develop her vast resources, and to make her the full equal of the United States in the cheapness of her Government, and in the propriety and intelligence of her people. If he will promise to advocate and support such a policy, then it is the duty of the Electors to support him, without asking a single question about his private opinion in reference to Annexation. Let the rumors, and surmises, and accusations about his "secret leanings" go for what they are worth. The man publicly promises to advocate Canadian measures for the benefit of Canada—take him at his word—for, you can only know his secret, even in reference to his views on Annexation.

What is a Clear-Grit? Judging from the extensive use of this phrase—the bitterness with which it is used, and the frequency and intense interest with which

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 12, 1850.

HINTS TO THE ELECTORS.

THE CLEAR GRITS AND ANNEXATIONISTS.

In our last, we warned the Electors against the attempt that will assuredly be made to destroy the distinction between Toryism and Radicalism. We endeavored to show by familiar illustrations, that the distinction is of vital importance to the cause of progress and freedom—that it is as palpable as the difference between light and darkness, and that it is just as great and as visible to-day as it has been at any former period;—and hence, there is surely little danger of any considerable proportion of the electors being led astray on this subject. There is, however, another point in the Tory tactics of next general election, from which a much greater amount of evil may be apprehended.

"Beware of the Clear-Grits and Annexationists," will be the great bug-bear cry of the election of 1851. This is an insidious move. It is like a mysterious shake of the head—a new version of Lord George Gordon's "Popery and wooden shoes." It is not tangible—it cannot be taken up in the hand and turned over with the finger and examined. It is like the ominous predictions of the Oracles, and, therefore, it is formidable. The Annexation hubbub was a mere Tory dodge—a sort of appropriate counter-part to the ruffianism of the Montreal Goths, and was intended to cover the infamy of burning the Provincial Libraries. And although two or three liberals were innocent enough to join in the Quixotic Crusade, yet after a season of the good old Family Compact had, like Guy Fawkes, consented to victimize himself for the good of the party, the people of Upper Canada unanimously declared that they had no sympathy with an Annexation newspaper, and the "Independent" was "strangled in life's porch." In short, it was a fact then, and it is a fact now, that Annexation has few sympathizers in Upper Canada. And although the stigma of Constitutional Government might require a formal expression of disapprobation on the part of the Executive, yet we cannot help thinking that the Ministry might say to the Annexation movement, as the Irishman said to the Ass, after he had kicked it till his braying had attracted the sympathy of the passer-by—"Bad luck to ye, ye thoughtless sapleens, I have brought ye into better notice than yere merits deserve!" It may be, that a few mercantile men in the larger towns of the province, whose political creed is wholly founded on Dollars and Cents, have a conviction that the Dollars and Cent policy is more prosperous in the United States than it is in Canada, and are, therefore, cherishing a lingering desire for Annexation. And it may be that this desire has been emboldened by the late Tory agitation of the subject. But the agricultural peasantry are, properly speaking, the people of Canada. They are the Electors—they hold the power of Government in their own hands, and if they can only obtain fair play, there is little danger of either Toryism or Annexation making good headway in Canada. If a man offers himself to a constituency in Upper Canada as a candidate for Parliamentary honors, and if he commences to pollute the hustings with long speeches in favor of Annexation, then, it is the duty of the electors to inform him, that as this seems to be his hobby, and as this is not the subject on which they wish to be represented in the House of Assembly, they do not, at present, require his services; and here will be an end of the matter. But if a man who is suspected of being an Annexationist, or who is charged with having expressed himself in favor of Annexation principles, comes forward as a candidate; and if he commences like a wise man to expound his views, not in reference to Annexation, but in reference to the chief subjects which legitimately belong to the Canadian Legislature—should he talk rationally about popular education—about agriculture—public improvements—the absurdity of expensive Government in poor, thinly-peopled colonies—the injustice of the pensioning system—the injustice of patronizing Sectarianism from the public funds—the laughable anomaly of protecting the trade of the Lawyer and the Doctor, while the trade of the tailor and the tinker, even of the Clergyman, is left unprotected and open to the competition of every body. In short, if he will express himself rationally on the numerous points of policy which Canada requires to develop her vast resources, and to make her the full equal of the United States in the cheapness of her Government, and in the propriety and intelligence of her people. If he will promise to advocate and support such a policy, then it is the duty of the Electors to support him, without asking a single question about his private opinion in reference to Annexation. Let the rumors, and surmises, and accusations about his "secret leanings" go for what they are worth. The man publicly promises to advocate Canadian measures for the benefit of Canada—take him at his word—for, you can only know his secret, even in reference to his views on Annexation.

question is asked, a stranger might be led to suppose that a Clear-Grit was some sort of a monstrous horned animal, even more formidable than the annexationist! It may be taken as an axiom in politics, that an honest and intelligent politician never resorts to this kind of bait or trap. There is something so beautiful in every feature of truth and justice, that all extraneous recommendation can only be regarded as calumny. If a cause is really good it will recommend itself, and if it is bad, all attempts to recommend it by clap-trap and locus pocus nostrums, will, in the end, only render it more censurable. We have ever been opposed to the cry of "mad dog" as a means of protecting something that was really good in itself. And for this reason, we have all along objected to the policy of spreading alarm about the terrible and mischievous tendency of the Clear-Grits.—This rough cognomen, we believe is one of the "originals" of Sam Slick, who, in enumerating the good qualities of Alden Gobblespeaks of him showing "clear-grit."

The term has been, for some months past, applied to a few individuals who have proposed certain changes in the method of managing our public affairs, and which are, perhaps, rather in advance of our present circumstances, and it may be, in advance of public opinion. But although these men may have put forth two or three propositions which are a little extravagant, they have also proposed many changes which are not only practicable but desirable.—Changes on the adoption of which there may be a difference of opinion merely in regard to time, but which must eventually be adopted. Some of these Clear-Grits are genuine Reformers, and although they may feel inclined to go a little farther or a little faster than their fellows, it is neither just nor wise to endeavor to jostle them off the path. Joseph Hume has been a good specimen of a Clear-Grit in the British House of Commons, for perhaps thirty years, and yet Joseph Hume has been one of the most honest and most useful men that ever sat in the Imperial Legislature. We once heard the late illustrious Lord Durham say, that Joseph Hume had made more good motions and lost them, than any one man who had ever occupied a seat in the British Parliament—and these were just Clear-Grit motions—motions in advance of the policy of the Government—and although lost, they were nevertheless productive of much good. We do not feel alarmed at the go-ahead-ness of these Clear-Grits. The policy of good and cheap Government seldom progresses so rapidly. History abounds with cases of revolutions resulting from too little progress, but there are certainly few instances where revolution has been produced by the Government going too fast. There are certain states of society where popular power might be attended with bad consequences, but, even in the most ignorant community, human nature will perpetrate greater atrocities if governed by the principles of despotism, than it will when in the enjoyment of freedom.

All the good measures that have become law—every Act that is valuable to the progress and prosperity of society, have been Clear-Grit measures. They have been thought over, and proposed, and advocated by some individual who was a Clear-Grit—that is, who thought and reasoned in advance of his fellow Legislators. His views and motions have been discussed and negatived, and, with himself, have been ridiculed as visionary or revolutionary, till other men of these measures expedient, or perhaps imperative. The Clear-grits are the pioneers of progress, and hence, we always feel inclined to bid them "God Speed." Our Canadian Clear-grits, however, have been guilty of a very serious error, for which we feel truly sorry, both on their own account and for the sake of the cause of progress. They have, in some instances, displayed a bitter hostility towards the present Government, and, with all its faults, it is a Reform Government, and is composed of men who have done much for the cause of liberty in this country. And although the Clear-grits felt inclined to go faster, and to advocate more liberal legislation, it did not necessarily follow, that they should oppose men who are really Reformers, although on a slower scale. This, we think, is the sin of our Canadian Clear-grits. They must be aware that the question is simply "Progress or no progress?" and that, in the present state of political parties, to oppose even slow progress, is to advance Toryism.—Still, we have full faith in their good intentions—we have hope in their future conduct, and should, therefore, feel much regret should they be jostled off the Course at the coming election.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Ten venerable, the Reeves of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, have met and parted. Yes, they came together on the 3rd instant, and in defiance of our anticipations and announcement, they did make a long Session of 11—they sat in session till the afternoon of the 10th—that is, they were seven days in Session. Yes, they were 17 or 18 Reeves assembled—we shall say 16—as we think Mr. Daly and one or two others, went home on the second or third day. Well—they were 16 Reeves—multiplied by seven days. Seven times sixteen are 112. That is 112 days, multiplied by 24, gives 2734 dollars, which divided by 4, gives exactly FIFTY-SIX POUNDS WHICH THE UNITED COUNTIES MUST PAY FOR THE SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.

COMMUNICATION.

GOBERNOR, 6th Dec., 1850.

Sir,—I observed in the Post Office the other day, a notice calling upon all parties having claims against the Corporation, to lodge the same with their Clerk for "examination and settlement." What can they have got into debt for? Wee not thinking that they have done towards public improvement, and yet it seems they have got into debt! Perhaps a peep at a list of those "claims" might in some measure explain the enormous tax which this worthy Corporation have thought fit to levy on us poor folks. How can such information be got? The time is near when we will again be called upon to elect Councillors for another year, would it not be satisfactory to the public to know what the present twelve have done? There was wrangling and noise enough at their earlier meetings, but no good done; and latterly they have been all but unheard of, until their "Collector" reminded the natives that Godrich was at last incorporated.

Will you, Sir, try your hand at getting the public some light on this subject, in order that we may know whether to reject the old batch at next election; or send them to the right about, and try a new set. By doing so you will confer a favor on at least one

TAX PAYER.

NOTE.—We are not in possession of the facts that would enable us to give satisfactory answers to these enquiries. But we have no doubt the head of the corporation is prepared to furnish the requisite information, and as we believe, the statute requires that a full statement of the annual Receipts and Disbursements shall be published for the instruction of the public, it is likely that the information will be forthcoming in due time.—Ed. H. S.

CUMBERLAND, Dec. 6.

A bloody fracas occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the summit level, yesterday between the Irish and German laborers. Three Germans were killed, and several badly wounded. The Militia were called out and arrested 25 of the Irish party, who they lodged in the Cumberland jail.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.

The trial of Mayor Barker closed yesterday, and resulted in his being convicted of a misdemeanor. At the close the Counsel for the prosecution, Col. S. W. Black, delivered an eloquent speech.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—The late lamented Lieutenant Bianchi was employed last season in making observations in the Gulf Stream, in which much valuable information, concerning the temperature, depth, and current, was obtained; soundings to the extraordinary depth of fifteen hundred fathoms, in one instance and of two thousand one hundred and sixty fathoms in another were made without reaching the bottom. By the first sounding it was ascertained that the water at the depth of fifteen hundred fathoms was 37 degrees only, while at the surface it was 82 degrees. For the last named sounding the lead weighed 80 pounds, and the line was 30 minutes running out. Two and a half hours were occupied hauling it in.

COUNCIL! We hope our readers will understand this kind of Sam Slick "Cyphering" and they may depend upon it, that we are rather under the mark, as we have omitted the Warden's fees, Constable's fees, Clerk's fees, house rent, stationery, candles and a few other ecceteras, which came under the head of "incidental expenses." Now these are facts that we have stated, namely, the County Council met—sat, or at least, sat and walked through Town, for seven days, at a cost of fifty-six pounds for Councillor's wages alone. These we say are facts, and they are facts which must be made known to the people who pay for them. For, unless we can discover some cheaper and more expeditious mode of transacting our Municipal business, there is some danger that we may pay extra taxes for a number of years, and that the debt of the Huron District will not be liquidated for a long time. In our next we shall have some further remarks on this subject, in order, if possible, to originate an improved method of Municipal legislation.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Drivers of the rival Stages of Mr. Daly and Messrs. Hobson and Davies, took it into their heads to run each other off the road, practically, and in good earnest.—The two four-horse stages, both tolerably well filled with passengers, came up Light-house street at full gallop, and right abreast of each other, while whips and horns informed our citizens that it was a race and no sham. But, unfortunately, on taking the turn at the south-west angle of the Market Square the whole four animals of Messrs. Hobson and Davies (which by the by, had rather the worst of the race by about the half length of the neck) tumbled with dreadful force upon the top of each other into the trench or sewer that surrounds the square. The depth of snow was much in favor of the poor animals in their downfall—but they certainly presented an awkward spectacle, and it is probable that they have not escaped entirely unhurt. Such reckless exhibitions of strife are fraught with much danger to the inhabitants of the town, and demand the special attention of our Municipal Authorities.

WE learn from the Liverpool Mercury, that our friend, Mr. William Sutton, the Proprietor of the Kincaid Saw Mill, in the New County of Bruce, has arrived safe in Liverpool. He was a passenger, we believe, in the Island Queen, from New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEAMSHIP "ARCTIC."
New York, Dec. 4.
The Arctic reached her dock between 8 and 9 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult., with 31 passengers, and a good freight.

The excitement created by the recent acts of the Pope continues, and meetings are being held every where. A great one was to be held at Liverpool on the day the Arctic left.

Lord Charles Russell, a brother of the Premier has made a most extravagant denunciation of the Papal aggression.

The port of Havre has materially reduced its charges with a view of getting an American trade.

A government commission has been made to report as to removing the trans-Atlantic station from Liverpool to the Western coast of Ireland. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is in arms against it, and endeavoring to get greater facilities to be given to the American trade and shipping of their port.

The Court of Vienna is to concede to the Prussian Cabinet the non-recognition of the Frankfurt Diet is to be the organ of that body.

Prussian troops are to occupy the post of Hesse Cassel.

General Radetzky of Austria has protested against the Prussian troops occupying INDIA AND CHINA.

No political events of importance had occurred. Intelligence had been received at Liverpool of a victory by the Dutch over the Chinese in Lombras River.

Prussia is to be the organ of that body.

There has been renewed fighting in Germany, and it is the general opinion that affairs will quiete itself down.

The cholera was raging among the Bavarian troops at Havana.

The Prussian troops evacuated Kiel, which was immediately occupied by the Baden troops. The Prussians are in full retreat from Baden.

The overland mail from China having arrived, reported imports quiet at Bombay. In China tea was firm.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Advice is encouraging.

PRUSSIA. Accounts from Berlin are to the 10th.—The Prince of Prussia has been appointed to the chief command of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th corps of the army. These corps are to hold the ground between the Oder and the Elbe. The Prussian Minister has not yet returned any answer to the last Austrian note.

It is said the Baron Prokech has offered on the part of Austria, that she shall discontinue her armaments, if Prussia will do the same.

The Prussian and Prussian troops continue to occupy their respective positions in Hesse.

AUSTRIA. Advice from Vienna are more pacific.

The Wurtemberg Government has applied to the Emperor of Austria for troops to compel its refractory subjects to submit to lawful authority.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. The Holsteiners advanced on the 14th against the Danish lines, but returned after losing several men. The Danes are concentrating upon Sandelburg, and are fortifying their position at Bem.

FRANCE. The Minister of Saturday published a decree to the President calling under arms 48,000 of the 78,500 young soldiers still at the disposal of the contingent, of the class of 1849. Some of the leading journals comment with surprise on the ordinance for increasing the army, as being in contradiction with the Message of the President, and the less called for, as the German disputes are in a state of settlement. Private accounts state, that the true cause of the increase is to take firm ground in the revolutionary disposition as a part of Switzerland, and they fear lest the withdrawal of Prussian troops from the Grand Duchy of Baden should tempt another revolutionary movement in that quarter.

Bourneville. SPAIN. Madrid papers announce the continuance of debate. The address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply to the attack upon his policy gave great satisfaction.

With regard to questions arising between the Courts of Spain and Naples with regard to the marriage of one of the sisters of the King of Naples, nothing definite had been concluded.

Count Miraval, late Governor of Cuba arrived at Madrid on the 13th.

A dreadful explosion occurred on board the line ship Volney, on her passage from Torbay to Brest—20 lives lost.

SCOTLAND. Last accounts from the Western Highlands and Islands announce the failure of the potato crop, and the fear that great distress will prevail in 1851, particularly in the Islands and coasts of Ross and Inverness.

The British Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday to the 17th.

The Lord Mayor, on the requisition of the leading Bankers and gentlemen of the metropolis, has called a meeting for Monday next.

CHINA. Bombay dates report later news.

The health of the troops in garrison was very good.

A serious mutiny occurred on board the Kelso from California.

Severe thunder storms were prevailing Western India from Ceylon to the North-west frontier.

New York, Dec. 3.

The steamer Merrin from St. Thomas and Bermuda arrived this morning from From Jamaica the date are one week later.

No papers had been received but verbal accounts report that the cholera was increasing to a frightful extent.

The loss of life was very great, the accounts of deaths being from 150 to 300 per day. The inhabitants were dying so fast

that coffins could not be had. Pits were dug in which every precaution was taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

From St. Thomas, the date are one week later.

THE PAPAL II.—It would appear that, some time a considerable number of the church of England hold the belief that the our National Establishment of Rome were not incaps harmonious adjustment of the doctrine of the Papal aggression.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Advice is encouraging.

PRUSSIA. Accounts from Berlin are to the 10th.—The Prince of Prussia has been appointed to the chief command of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th corps of the army. These corps are to hold the ground between the Oder and the Elbe. The Prussian Minister has not yet returned any answer to the last Austrian note.

It is said the Baron Prokech has offered on the part of Austria, that she shall discontinue her armaments, if Prussia will do the same.

The Prussian and Prussian troops continue to occupy their respective positions in Hesse.

AUSTRIA. Advice from Vienna are more pacific.

The Wurtemberg Government has applied to the Emperor of Austria for troops to compel its refractory subjects to submit to lawful authority.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. The Holsteiners advanced on the 14th against the Danish lines, but returned after losing several men. The Danes are concentrating upon Sandelburg, and are fortifying their position at Bem.

FRANCE. The Minister of Saturday published a decree to the President calling under arms 48,000 of the 78,500 young soldiers still at the disposal of the contingent, of the class of 1849. Some of the leading journals comment with surprise on the ordinance for increasing the army, as being in contradiction with the Message of the President, and the less called for, as the German disputes are in a state of settlement. Private accounts state, that the true cause of the increase is to take firm ground in the revolutionary disposition as a part of Switzerland, and they fear lest the withdrawal of Prussian troops from the Grand Duchy of Baden should tempt another revolutionary movement in that quarter.

Bourneville. SPAIN. Madrid papers announce the continuance of debate. The address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply to the attack upon his policy gave great satisfaction.

With regard to questions arising between the Courts of Spain and Naples with regard to the marriage of one of the sisters of the King of Naples, nothing definite had been concluded.

Count Miraval, late Governor of Cuba arrived at Madrid on the 13th.

A dreadful explosion occurred on board the line ship Volney, on her passage from Torbay to Brest—20 lives lost.

SCOTLAND. Last accounts from the Western Highlands and Islands announce the failure of the potato crop, and the fear that great distress will prevail in 1851, particularly in the Islands and coasts of Ross and Inverness.

The British Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday to the 17th.

The Lord Mayor, on the requisition of the leading Bankers and gentlemen of the metropolis, has called a meeting for Monday next.

CHINA. Bombay dates report later news.

The health of the troops in garrison was very good.

A serious mutiny occurred on board the Kelso from California.

Severe thunder storms were prevailing Western India from Ceylon to the North-west frontier.

New York, Dec. 3.

The steamer Merrin from St. Thomas and Bermuda arrived this morning from From Jamaica the date are one week later.

No papers had been received but verbal accounts report that the cholera was increasing to a frightful extent.

The loss of life was very great, the accounts of deaths being from 150 to 300 per day. The inhabitants were dying so fast

that coffins could not be had. Pits were dug in which every precaution was taken to prevent the disease from spreading.