treated? Were they "disregarded" or "kicked under the table"? Nay.—After they were discussed for a few minutes, Mr. R. begged to withdraw them altogether, which he did; and you, Sir, as the chairman, said from your place, "If any other Brother has another difficulty, I hope he will present it: we want your aid, and wish to remove every hindrance to your giving it." Let the Baptists look at the facts, and then judge of the men who would thus mislead them. Fidelity to God and his truth requires such men to be exposed.

2nd. Mr. Duncan stated on the floor of the Baptist church in Scotland at the meeting of the Board of the Union, that if certain minutes were published in the *Pioneer*, then all hindrances to his and the church in Charlotteville, joining the Union would be removed. Those minutes were published in the *Pioneer*, and published too *as* he wished them. How therefore, is his present position to be explained? I know not. Justice to himself calls upon Mr. D. to explain this matter.

I hope, Sir, you will give the above a place in the *Pioneer* for the benefit of the Denomination. I am responsible for what I have written. If it calls forth a reply I hope you will give it a place likewise.

I am, &c.,
A. Cleghorn.

Paris, Feb. 10, 1850.

P. S. I forgot to say that the "Regular Baptist Union of Canada for the promotion of Colportage," resolved to send their minutes to the *Pioneer* for publication.

To the Editor of the Evangelical Pioneer.

Minutes of a convention of Brethren, convened with the Regular Baptist Church at Malahide, on the first Wednesday in February, 1850, according to a previous request of a convention met at Charlotteville, 20th December, 1849,—for the purpose of taking into consideration the missionary enterprise in Canada West.

The meeting opened by singing, prayer, and a short address by Elder A. Duncan. After which—

Elder Duncan was chosen Moderator, and Elder G. J. Ryerse, Secretary.

The following list of Delegates was then taken:

Malahide Church,—Dea. W. Teeple, Bro. A. Snider, James Adams, Mark Ward, and Henry Backhouse.
Dorchester Union Church,—Bro. J. Stokes, and B. Crane.
1st. Bayham Church, Bro. David Rees, and Sidney McDermand.
St. Thomas „ Elder Mark Hopkins, and Dea. P. Mann.
2nd Townsend „ Elder George J. Ryerse.
1st. Charlotteville Elder A. Duncan, Dea. D. Smith, and Dea. O. Mabee, jr.
2nd. Yarmouth Bro. O. Closer, G. Teeple, and P. Merrill.
Southwold „ Dea. Daniel McIntyre, and Samuel Griffin.

After various observations on the purposes, &c., of the meeting, the following resolutions were drawn up by Elder Ryerse,—proposed, discussed, and carried unanimously with one exception. Elder Hopkins being the only *dissentient*.

Resolved,—That in view of the vast emigration into Canada West,—the great destitution of Gospel ordinances in the helpless and dark regions of our extensive back settlements, and many places nearer at hand,—together with the many destitute churches already formed,—the Regular Baptist Churches are under renewed obligations to use renewed and greater exertions to send the Gospel among them for their evangelization.

Resolved, 2nd.—That the system of Colportage efficiently carried out, would in our view be a proper means for the promotion of the above named enterprise.

Resolved, 3rd.—That we do now form ourselves into a Convention, (with a constitution) for the promotion of the objects anticipated in the foregoing resolutions, subject to such amendments and alterations as may be agreed upon from time to time for its greater efficiency.

Elder G. J. Ryerse, Dea. W. Teeple, Dea. O. Mabee, and Dea. D. Smith, were appointed to draft a Constitution; which they did, being unanimously agreed to as follows:—

1st. This Society shall be called The Regular Baptist Convention in Canada West, for the promotion of Colportage; having for its object the more efficient diffusion of the Gospel of Christ among its inhabitants.

2nd. Its officers shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Committee of seven, (to be chosen annually by the members present at the annual meeting of the Convention), who shall compose the Board of Managers.

3rd. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at any meeting of the Board, or Convention for business.

4th. The management of the business of the Convention, confided to the Board, shall be valid, when transacted by a quorum of not less than five of its members that may be present at a regular meeting.

5th. It shall be the duty of the Board to select and appoint such Colperteurs as they may judge efficient, either ordained, licensed or otherwise, (yet no person shall be considered efficient or employed, who does not bring a letter from the church of which he is a member, of his ability to read and expound the scriptures to edification, his piety, zeal, and religious conversation), (according to the means furnished by its friends), to their fields of labor, with such instruction as they may judge best. To direct the Treasurer to pay the laborers employed, and attend to all the business of the Convention.

6th. Any member of a church paying to the amount of two shillings and sixpence currency, annually, shall be a member. Churches may organize themselves into auxiliary societies. Churches or individuals paying into this Convention, shall be privileged to direct how their money shall be expended; whether for the scriptures, other books, or tracts for free distribution, or for the payment of laborers employed.

7th. The President or officer presiding, shall at each previous meeting appoint the time and place for each quarterly meeting, also for the annual meeting.

8th. Any alteration in this Constitution may be made at any annual meeting by the vote of a majority of the members present.

The following officers and committee were appointed as the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, viz:—

President, Elder A. Duncan.
Vice-President, Elder Wm. McDermand.
Secretary, Elder G. J. Ryerse.
Treasurer, Dea. O. Mabee.
Dea. A. Killmaster, Dea. D. Smith, Dea. S. McDermand, Dea. J. Philpot, Dea. J. Mann, Dea. W. Teeple, and Dea. James Brown.

The next quarterly meeting of the Board will be held with the first Regular Baptist Church in Bayham.

Ministers, churches, and others friendly to the cause are invited to use their influence by visiting others, representing its object in order to obtain funds or books, that the good work may go on. The first Regular Baptist Church in Charlotteville have already sent out a Colporteur for three months, well furnished with Scriptures and tracts for the destitute poor.

Voted,—That a copy of our proceedings be sent to the Editor of the *Evangelical Pioneer* for publication.

George J. Ryerse,
Secretary.

Revival in Markham.

Dear Brother:

"The shout of a king is in our camp." God has again appeared in his glory, to revive his glorious work in the hearts of his people; and for the salvation of many, who but a few days ago, were living without God, and without hope in the world. On the 13th of January, we began to hold a protracted meeting in "Providence Chapel," (Bro. Radcliff's,) with most encouraging prospects. Meeting was held day and night. The church became earnestly engaged in the work before the first week closed, and the results were seen in the conversion of *twelve* individuals. The interest continued to increase during the second week; at the conclusion of which, a church meeting was held, to hear the religious experience of those who had professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, when 21 persons applied for membership. On the morning of Sabbath 20th, I immersed 10 persons, in the Triune name, according to apostolic practice, before a large and solemnly attentive audience. The effect produced by the administration of the ordinance upon this occasion, on the minds of spectators, was striking; many being fully persuaded that immersion was *the way*, the *only right way* to baptize. As an illustration of this, Mr. John A. Peel, your travelling agent, who had been canvassing in the neighborhood during the week, came before the Church in the evening of the same day, desiring baptism and membership. He "witnessed a good confession," and sketched in a graphic manner the exercises of his mind on the subject of baptism, and the conclusion to which he came, on seeing believer's baptism administered. He was received, and at the request of the church I baptized him "*the same hour of the night*,"—eleven o'clock. Elder Woods, of Newmarket, aided me during the third week, and part of the fourth. Last Saturday I baptized 8 candidates, and on Sabbath 13 more were "buried with Christ by baptism unto death." The evening service, though not so numerously attended, was one of thrilling interest. At the conclusion of a sermon from Acts ii. 41 42, the Church sat down to commemorate the dying love of Christ.—It was an awfully solemn and impressive scene, calculated to arrest the attention of the careless, and deepen impressions on the minds of inquirers; as no doubt it did. *Seldom, if ever*, have I enjoyed so much of the presence of my Master, while labouring in his cause, as upon this occasion, and *never* have I seen *such power* attend the word, since I became pastor of this Church. It is truly astonishing to witness the rapid spread of our denominational views, in this wealthy and enlightened part of the land. It seems to be Baptist ground by birth-right. Our meetings are well attended; our brethren live and labour in the most perfect harmony and concord. We are in different places within the boundaries of the Church, 7 weekly prayer-meetings, 2 Sabbath Schools, and 3 Bible Classes. I preach at 6 stations regularly, in the townships of Markham, Whitchurch, and Pickering. But my field is too extensive for *one*. I want an assistant, but where he is to come from, I know not. Do you? Prejudices are giving way, so that many who, a year ago, were our adversaries, are now our warmest and most devoted friends. One feature of this work of grace I must not fail to observe: namely,—the number of heads of families embraced, which amount to *seventeen* in all, many of whom are persons of influence in the community, belonging to wealthy and respectable families. You may be somewhat afraid that we do not use sufficient care in the reception of members, but I feel persuaded that if you could but be present at *one* of our church meetings your fears would vanish, for after we have heard of them and from them, not one is admitted unless the church are unanimously agreed. Ten of those received have been brought up Presbyterians, and nine Methodists.

Our meetings are conducted in an orderly and decorous manner, and we are entirely free from that noise and tumult that has but too often been found to exist on such occasions among some classes of professed Christians.

The *Pioneer* is obtaining wider circulation among us, and is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation every where. May God continue to prosper His work.

Yours in the Gospel,
T. L. Davidson.

Markham, Feb. 12, 1850.

THE
Evangelical Pioneer.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1850.

The following sums have been received at this office, and placed to the credit of the Regular Baptist Union of Canada:—

J. C. Caughill, Yarmouth	0	2	6
William Stovel, Guelph	0	5	0

Acknowledgment.

The sum of £1 received from M. McKechnie, Esq. and others, St. Thomas, per T. Hodge, Esq., on account of Dr. Dick, Broughty Ferry. Sent to the Editor of the *Christian Citizen*.

To Correspondents.

John C. Caughill, Yarmouth—Attended to.
T. L. Davidson, do.
Samuel Wright, Guelph do.
Daniel McIntyre, Peterborough do. He will receive a small bundle of the pamphlets, sent in a parcel going from Toronto to Dr. Bell.
John Edwards—Attended to. He is correct about his own copy of the paper. We hope he will further exert himself.
Morrice Hay—Attended to.

MARRIED.

At Toronto, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. James Pyper, Henry Moyle, jr., Esq., of the township of Brantford, to Mary Emily, only daughter of John Evans, Esq., late of Paris, C. W.

At Paris, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. A. Cleghorn, William Pinkham, Esq., of Blenheim, to Miss Esther Mums, of Dumfries.

A Public Meeting of the Temperance Reformation Society will be held in the Society's Hall, on Friday evening next, Feb. 22nd, when addresses will be delivered in favor of Total Abstinence. The Chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that at the request of a certain party, we sometime ago published a circular, calling a meeting of certain churches to be held at Charlottevile, in December last, for a, not very well defined purpose, stated in the circular. We also on a subsequent occasion gave insertion to the minutes of that meeting, from which minutes it appeared that it had been called "to stir up to greater activity the Missionary spirit, and to devise means more effectually to promote the Missionary cause throughout the Regular Baptist Churches in Canada," and that to that end the attention of the parties present was directed to the Colporteur enterprise.

An adjourned meeting or Convention was appointed to be held in Malahide on the first Monday of this month. Of this latter meeting we have received an account from the Recording Secretary of the Union, who reckoned it his duty to be present, and we have also received the minutes. Both of these documents will be found in our columns to-day.

It will be remembered also, that in giving to the circular above alluded to, that publicity which its author requested, we stated that we did so to gratify his wish, and that while doing so we desired it to be understood that we did not stand committed to an approval of all the sentiments it contained. We were quite aware of the probability of the movement leading to an attempt to institute an organization separate from the Regular Baptist Union of Canada, but we at the same time felt perfectly satisfied that we should do less damage to the interests of the Union, by giving the disaffected portion of the denomination the favor thus requested than by refusing their request and thus giving them the idea that our union had any cause to fear the result of this movement.

Further, in order to remove from the minds of these same parties all cause of offence—and to displace any obstacle, fancied or real, which they, as component parts of the Regular Baptist body, might feel there existed to their taking hold of, and helping on the cause with which the *Pioneer* is so closely identified—we published the minutes of ordination which appeared in the number of 3d. Jan. We also published the Memoranda in reference to the appointment of Alex. Stewart as a Colporteur, under the auspices of the Vittoria Church—although there were circumstances connected with that appointment which would have entitled the Regular Baptist Union to expect that some understanding should have been come to with that body, before he went to the field in which he was appointed to labour. Still, as good was being done by such an appointment, and as we were aware that the changes in the operations of the Union, consequent upon the sale of the paper, precluded the immediate engagement of any Colporteurs by the Union, we were pleased that an individual Church took it up. So far, also, as accepting employment from that Church was concerned, we are of opinion that Brother Stewart did quite right under the circumstances.

But the adopting of preliminary measures to rouse the Churches to a sense of their duty in supporting Home missions, or the employment of a Colporteur by an individual church, are very different measures from an organized association to act, not in connection with, but in opposition to the organization already existing under the constitution of the Regular Baptist Union. And, although while the object of the parties agitating in this matter, was still, to a certain extent, undefined, and the immediate result of that agitation was still uncertain, we not only did not throw any obstacles in their way, but gave every facility for the publication of their views; yet now, that, as will appear from their own minutes, and more clearly from Mr. Cleghorn's communication, their object is to stultify, in as far as they can, the operations of the Union, we conceive there rests upon us the imperative duty of expressing the decided conviction, that no one who has either the interests of the denomination, or the advancement of the cause of the Redeemer, in connection with our peculiar tenets as Baptists at heart, will countenance those brethren in the course they are now pursuing. Instead of promoting that union of effort,—that oneness of aim, which have always been found necessary to the attainment of any great end, their course (if we are to judge of its direction from Mr. Ryerse's circular letter already referred to) is directed to the splitting up of the strength of the denomination into a number of small sectional organizations, whose operations will be confined to their own immediate neighborhoods. That we are entitled to adopt this interpretation is evident from the objection which he makes to a centralization of effort.—If such is their object it does not require the wisdom of a Solomon, or the prophetic inspiration of a Daniel to divine where that would end: the continual clashing there would be in the operation of the different organizations, and the jealousy there would be raised where the missionary of one body came on the ground which another supposed was its peculiar field. Then the expense of keeping up a number of organizations would immensely overgo that which would be incurred by one united effort. If Mr. Ryerse's principles are correct, then there is an end to the truth of the adage that "union is strength."

There is, however, a wonderful discrepancy between the sentiments advanced in Mr. Ryerse's circular, and the minutes which we published on the 27th December, taken in connection with those we publish to-day. The circular argues for a departure from any effort to promote general action, and for the formation of a sectional organization to cultivate a particular field in the region of eight churches therein named. The minutes of the meeting at Charlotteville on 20th December aim at "promoting the missionary cause *throughout the Regular Baptist Churches of Canada*:—" the minutes we publish to-day take Canada West as the field, and the Regular Baptist Churches without limitation as the parties to be operated upon for obtaining the means to carry the object out;—and the Convention they have formed—as far as can be gathered from the wording of its minutes and "constitution"—just aims as distinctly at a centralization of power in their hands, as according to their idea the Regular Baptist Union does. The truth of the matter is just here. There are, as Mr. Cleghorn remarks, certain men who are so crotchety, so self-opinated and unfit to work in any organization where they have not every thing their own way, and who are never satisfied unless others will consent to be led blindfold by them, however erratic their course may be—that no body of intelligent independent minded men, can work along with them. The moment they are not listened to, and things are not allowed to stand, still because they do not approve, they fly off at a tangent, and either will do nothing, or try to get up some puny opposition movement, as in the present instance. The misfortune, too, is, that these very men have such an itching for being considered leaders in a movement, that whether out or in, they are perpetually uneasy themselves, and cause trouble by a certain influence which they sometimes exercise over that portion of their brethren who have not so good an opportunity of informing themselves of what is going on. We direct the attention of the churches, to Mr. Cleghorn's report of the proceedings of the meeting, and we call upon all who have any desire to see the denomination prosper internally, and exercise that influence on the community, and in extending the cause of the Redeemer, which their numbers and growing intelligence are fitted by the blessing of God to accomplish—to rally round the Regular Baptist Union of Canada, and show these men that they are not to be encouraged in their efforts to effect disorganization. Let it not be supposed, however, that we have any fear that this movement will be ultimately detrimental to the Union. The Regular Baptist Union of Canada was neither a hasty nor ill-considered scheme,—it had been long and anxiously desired. To use the language employed in the address which was adopted at its formation, "the longing desire and the prayer of many hearts was fulfilled." It was not supposed that opposition would not be met with. On the contrary, it was expected; and, to those conversant with the workings of that opposition, whether operating from without, or, Judas-like, working from within, the present movement causes no surprise. The Regular Baptist Union would indeed be a puny plant if this small blast should destroy it, and we can sincerely unite with Mr. Cleghorn in the opinion that nothing is to be feared on that account. But no one ever supposed that its constitution was perfect, and wherein it may be found to be defective, there are ample powers of amendment. All that is wanted, is that the Baptists lay their heads together, and quietly—with an exercise of charity to, and confidence in each other—endeavor to rectify what is wrong, establish what is advantageous, and, through the Union, aim at the promotion of all the good they can.

The Gorham Case.

It is announced in some of the newspapers received by the late Halifax steamer, that the case Gorham vs. Henry of Exeter, has been decided by the Privy Council against the Bishop. But there is still some uncertainty on the subject, the report being contradicted by the *Record*, the church paper. Whatever the decision may be, important results will probably flow from it, and another arrival will likely remove the uncertainty under which we now labor as to whether, in the opinion of the Queen's Privy Council, Baptismal regeneration is or is not a doctrine of the Church of England. With all their wealth, and pomp, and pride, the Bishop and clergy of that church must feel it to be humbling to be obliged to submit to the decision of a mere worldly tribunal, whether they are to be held as believing a certain doctrine or not. What church that had any regard for the honor of Christ and his cause would ever degrade themselves by consenting to submit to the slavery thus imposed upon them through a dependence upon the State. How, ever and anon, in seasons of reflection the words of Christ must thunder in the ears of the truly good among them, "My Kingdom is not of this world"—"My Kingdom is not of this world."

United States.

The news from Washington still continues of the same character. It does not appear that any beneficial result has flowed from the discussion of Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions, or any of the other schemes which have been propounded for the settlement of the dispute between the abettors of slavery and the friends of freedom. Meantime the delegation from California have arrived on the ground, and only want the vote of Congress to take their places among the assembled wisdom. It were idle to speculate upon what is likely to occur, when a few days may bring intelligence either of a compromise or a decided rupture,—for there seem to be spirits both at the North and the South, ready for any course. Petitions have been presented in the Senate, from citizens of the States of Delaware and Maryland for a dissolution of the Union, but rejected by an almost unanimous vote of that body. Another Petition from 1,400 women of Dover, N. H., praying that slavery might not be extended to California, and New Mexico having been presented, a motion to lay the question of its reception on the table was rejected by a vote of 26 to 19; while with reference to the admission of California, a member of the House of Representatives is reported to have spoken as follows:—

To admit California as a State, would be fraught with great disaster to the southern people. Up to this time, they have maintained something like a balance of power and equality in the Senate. To call upon them to welcome another State, would be to break up this balance. He repeated, to admit California would be deliberately to transfer all power to the enemies of Southern institutions, and to drive the South into a hopeless minority, in all time to come.

It would appear from the Coroner's inquest in reference to the late melancholy catastrophe at New York, that the boiler was not only defective, and known to be so, but that while it was not intended to bear more than a pressure of 40 lbs. to the inch, it had been worked at 100 lbs. to the square inch, and that the explosion was not the consequence of any lack of water, but of raising the steam in the regular way to a force greater than the strength of the boiler warranted.

An explosion of a similar kind occurred in Detroit on the 16th. Several persons were injured, but none killed on the spot, although some are not expected to live.

California.

A late arrival from the land of gold brings intelligence of the destruction of nearly half the town of San Francisco by fire, on 24th December. Estimated loss $1,500,000, California currency of course, where $10,000 is not considered too high for a Baptist minister's salary. The first legislature of California was in session at San Jose.—They were directing their attention to the encouragement of agricultural labor, and raising materials for domestic consumption. Mining operations had been partially suspended in consequence of snow and rain. The success of the gold hunters had been various, and we are told that the greatest distress prevailed in San Francisco, notwithstanding that *money* was abundant—men perishing for the lack of the necessaries of life.

Halton Election.

The nomination is fixed for the 27th inst.

The Committee of the City Council to whom the matter was referred, have reported against complying with the request of the late public meeting to invest £100,000 in the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad lottery.

News.

European.

Further News by the Europa.

The British mail steamer Europa reached her dock at Jersey City, a few minutes after 11 yesterday morning.

The papers contain little of interest in the way of general intelligence, additional to what was received by telegraph, and published in our paper of last week.

London, Jan. 25.

The English Stock Market is rather unsettled to-day, At one time the prices were flat, but they have recovered a little. Business has been rather active. Consols have been operated in at 95 to ¼ for money, and at 96½ to ⅝ for account; the principle dealings are for present transfer. Reduced Three per Cents. 96½ to ⅝, New Three and a quarter per Cents. 98⅝ to ⅞, Long Annuities 8⅝ to 11-16, Exchequer Bills 58s to 61s pm., Bank Stock 206 to 207½.

Three O'clock.—Consols close 96⅛ to 96¼ for money, and 96¼ to 96⅜ for the account.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., have received subscriptions for a new Russian loan, to the amount of £5,500,000 sterling, in a four and a half per cent. stock, at the price of 93, the interest payable half yearly [January and July,] in London. The whole to be redeemed in 50 years, by an annual sinking fund of £110,000, or at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the capital, the first re payment to take place on Jan. 1, 1852.

The loan, it should be understood, is for the purpose of meeting the expenses for completing the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Upwards of twenty millions sterling were speedily subscribed for, and the stock commanded at once, 3¼ to 3⅞ premium.

The continued decline in the value of agricultural produce must be attributed wholly to the apprehension felt respecting the future working of free trade.

With an average crop of wheat, a large yield of spring corn, and only a partial failure in potatoes, as was the case last season—our markets will not be able to stand such arrivals as the surplus growth of the rest of the world will furnish, now that no duty exists on imports. We are, therefore, clearly of opinion that, should the seasons prove auspicious, prices of all kinds of grain will be lower during the summer than they have yet been.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

A Californian Venture.—A Liverpool merchant who purchased £5,000 worth of American flour at 22s per barrel, sent the whole out to California from this port, where it proved an excellent venture. The barrels sold at 86s each, and he cleared £10,000 by the transaction.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

A large meeting was held in London on the 15th January, relative to the proposed exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The sum of twelve thousand pounds has been subscribed, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Lord John Russell and others.

The British Consul has discovered a diabolical attempt instigated by the Austrian government to murder Kossuth.

The European *Times* announces an agreement between Jenny Lind and Mr. Barnum for a professional visit of the former to this country. The party are to leave for America the last week in August or the first week in September.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—A transport ship, the Richard Dart, Porter, from Gravesend for Auckland, was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th of June. Forty-seven of her crew and passengers perished. The commander, four seamen, an apprentice and four soldiers were saved, being thrown on the rocks on the north side of Prince Edward's Island.

The Loss of seven Fishing Vessels from Hull.—On the 21st Jan., a meeting was held to consider the best way of relieving the necessities of 13 widows, and 25 fatherless children of fishermen who had left Hull in Christmas week, in seven vessels, the whole of which it was feared had been lost, with all hands. It appeared that these vessels contained 37 men and boys, and the owners attribute their loss to the driving of the Lemon and Oar light from the sand of that name, during a gale on the night of the 27th December which misled the vessels to their ruin; and their was no survivor left.

Opening of Parliament.—We are informed that her Majesty will not open the next session of Parliament in person. We have reason to believe that her Majesty's absence on that occasion will be owing to the near approach of an event which will probably add another member to the royal family. This may be expected about the middle of April next.

Excepting some sanitary measures there is really nothing that presses for alteration. Everything is ripe for the entire prohibition of intramural interments. If any other measures for the preservation of public health have been suggested by the experience of the recent visitation, now is the time for them.—*London Times.*

A young girl attached to Wombwell's menagerie, and known as "the lion queen," was killed by a tiger whose cage she was in the habit of entering.

Dr. Achilli.—It is stated, that, in compliance with public sentiment in England and France, backed by the earnest remonstrances of the French government the charges against this gentleman had been abandoned; and that though he had not been released, in consequence of objections interposed by the Pope, it was probable that he would be set at liberty, on condition of leaving Italy.

FRANCE AND ROME.

It is stated positively that the loan for the papal government will be concluded in a few days through M. Rothschild, and the necessary authorization to treat with him has just arrived in Paris. The immediate result hoped for will be the return of his holiness to Rome, and the recall of the French army.

The French Cabinet sat a long time in deliberation on Thursday morning upon despatches received from Rome. General Baraguay d'Hilliers recommends most earnestly the total withdrawal of the French army in order to allow the Pope to return. It is said that the Pope has written an autograph letter to the President of the Republic, most earnestly requesting him to withdraw the army, the continued presence of which being disagreeable to other powers, renders him [the Pope] unwilling to return so long as there is an occupation by French troops of his capital. It is very probable that ministers will decide in accordance with the recommendation of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, although perhaps not immediately.

The Paris Bourse was more animated on the 24th of Jan., than for some days past, and the price of public securities improved. The Five per Cents. opened at 94f. 35c, and closed at 94f. 55c; the three per cents. closed at 58f. 70c.

PIEDMONT AND TUSCANY.

A letter from Turin, of the 16th, states that the cold had been excessive throughout Tuscany and Piedmont. At Florence the thermometer had fallen to 12 degrees below the zero of Reaumur [5 deg. Fahr.] and in the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy to 18 deg. below zero [8 Fahr.] Genoa and the adjoining coasts were blocked up with snow for more than 30 hours, after which communications were restored by great exertions on the part of the municipality.

PRUSSIA.

We learn from Berlin letters and papers of the 21st inst., that no hopes of a reconciliation of the opposing interests and principles can be entertained. The crisis has merged into schemes for the formation of a new cabinet which is being formed under the auspices of M. Gerlach, a statesman of the ante-1848 period, and a political follower of the ex-ministers Eichorn and Stollberg.

A different ministerial combination is quoted in the *Borsenhalle*, where we find it stated that Baron Radowitz has arrived at Berlin, that Count Brandenburg and Baron Strotha are about to resign their posts, and that the King has commissioned Baron Manteuffel to form a new cabinet.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Letters from Constantinople of the 31st ult. announce that diplomatic relations have been officially renewed between Russia and Turkey, the difference relative to the refugees of Widdin having been completly adjusted. The exchange of the protocol took place on that day, between M. Titoff and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Latif Bey, secretary to Fuad Effendi, left on the 27th, in the Odessa steamer, to carry to St. Petersburg the protocol signed on the 26th, the exchange of which had been retarded to afford Count Sturmur, the Austrian ambassador, time to receive instructions from his government to concur in it. Those instructions had not arrived on the 31st. Achmet Effendi, first dragoman of the Divan, had been appointed commissioner of the Porte in the Danubian provinces, in place of Fuad Effendi. Other letters of a private kind confirm fully this pleasing intelligence. The last-mentioned accounts add that the Poles implicated in the late Hungarian insurrection are to be confined in the town of Koniah, in Asia Minor. Neither the Porte nor any foreign power can for the future protect political delinquents flying from Russia or Austria into Turkey. No person, however, furnished with an English or French passport, can be seized by the Russian or Austrian authorities whilst in the Ottoman territory, unless the crime he is charged with be fully proved before the ambassador, consul, or agent of the government whose passport he holds.

Advices from Shaumla have reached us down to the 16th of December. Kossuth was suffering in health. The Turkish population behaved to the emigrants with the greatest kindness; but the obvious good-will of the Porte was cramped by the fear of Russia, and distrust of British support in resisting it. It was reported that an attempt had been discovered to assassinate the late president governor. Letters of the 2d of December from Constantinople, state that Ahmed Effendi was about to start from Shaumla to see Kossuth depart for his new destination. He was then to proceed to Bucharest to replace Fuad Effendi. The attitude of the Russians was considered more and more warlike in Wallachia and Bessarabia.

The Journal of St. Petersburg of the 6th contains the following account of the detection and punishment of a conspiracy in that capital. "A number of young persons had formed a secret society, the object of which was to destroy the present political organization of Russia, and erect another in its stead. At the command of his Majesty a Committee of Inquiry was created. After the investigation had been continued carefully for five months, and the report had been made, His Majesty was pleased to grant a full amnesty to all such persons as had been thoughtlessly drawn into the plot. As to the really guilty persons, they were tried before a Military Commission, which declared the accused guilty of a conspiracy to overthrow the existing laws, and the civil order of the empire, and condemned them to be shot. The number of the accused was 21; among them was a captain of the 2d regiment of the guards, several lieutenants, subaltern government employees, teachers and students.

"After all the preparations for a military execution had been gone through, in the presence of the condemned persons, they were informed that his majesty had spared their lives, and that instead of being shot, they were to be deprived of all their civil rights, and, according to their respective degrees of guilt, sent to hard labor in the mines of Siberia and fortresses, or incorporated in the ranks of the army for longer or shorter terms."

By advices from Turkey of the latest date, we learn that Gen. Bem, the Hungarian Patriot, is reported to have died suddenly.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Electric Telegraph from London.

23th January, 1850.

Southampton, Midnight.—The *Ripon* steamer has arrived with the heavy portion of the Indian Mails. Among her passengers are Sir E. Tennent, [who has come home respecting the Ceylon agency,] and Sir William Gowan.

Lord Gough will come home in the next packet. The *Ripon* left Gibralter on the 20th.

United States.

Honors to a Big-Souled Captain.

In accordance with the previous announcement, a meeting of the Merchants of New York was held in the Rotunda of the Exchange yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to the admiration with which they regarded the heroic and humane conduct of Capt. Cook, of the British bark Sarah, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in rescuing from what appeared to be inevitable death, 400 of his fellow-beings from the ship Caleb Grimshaw, destroyed by fire.

James Brown, Esq., was called to take the Chair, and James Boorman and Robert B. Minturn were appointed Vice-Presidents, and Pelatiah Perrit and Schuyler Livingston, Esqrs., were nominated Secretaries.

Appropriate resolutions were offered by Mr. Joseph Hoxie, in which Capt. Cook was significantly spoken of as possessing a "heart as big as Nelson's Monument," tendering him a hearty welcome to the city, and sincere thanks for those magnanimous exertions which have "added new lustre to a name already famous in maritime history."

The following gentlemen were placed on a committee to prepare and present to Captain David Cook, his officers and crew, a suitable testimonial of the High appreciation in which his conduct was held:—

James Brown,	Charles H. Marshall,
R. B. Minturn,	Bache McEvers,
Paul Spofford,	Francis Skiddy,
James Lee,	C. P. Leveridge,
Schuyler Livingston,	James Boorman,
Geo. Griswold,	D. A. Kingsland,
John L. Aspinwall,	O. Slate, Jr.,
Captain Merrill,	Sidney Brooks.

Captain Cook, apparently much affected, briefly replied, returning thanks for his reception, and stated that in doing what he had, he was prompted only by those natural instincts which is Maker had implanted within him.

Destruction of a Woolen Mill and Loss of Life.—We learn that on Tuesday afternoon the Woolen Mill on Cobb Creek, about six miles west of the Schuylkill, near Haverford, owned by Dennis Kelly, and occupied by Messrs. Boyle & Cunningham, was totally destroyed by fire. It originated from the picker. The workmen thinking that they could extinguish the flames, omitted to give the alarm to the large number of persons employed in the upper stories. The fire, however, gaining upon them, an alarm was raised, and the violent rush that ensued caused the most lamentable results. So great was the terror caused to the operatives, that they threw themselves from the upper windows. The crowd on the stairway preventing escape by them.

One man is said to have been killed, and several others severely injured, by falling or being trampled upon by others. The females are also among the sufferers, several having received broken limbs.—*Phil. Ledger.*