

lopment of his Excellency's views, and judge of him and his administration by their fruits. This is certainly far the best course, and, in our estimation, speaks better for the good sense and patriotism of both parties than assertions or empty boasts of them by either.—*Transcript.*

THE CALEDONIA STEAMER.—There is as yet no news of the Caledonia steamer, and some considerable anxiety prevails in New York about her safety, but as yet there is hardly just ground to fear any serious accident. Every vessel arriving has reported having met with severe gales, and it should be remembered that the steamer Great Western, justly famed for her quick and regular trips, was once twenty-four days on her passage from Bristol to New York.

RELICS OF THE PRESIDENT.—Captain Jepson, of the schooner *Mokina*, arrived yesterday from the Azores reports that while at Bonavista, one of those islands, he was told by an English gentleman from St. Nicholas, another of the group, that some water-casks and a stern-boat, had been picked up and taken to St. Nicholas, having on them the name of the steam-packet President. Captain Jepson's informant had seen these interesting relics. Within a few days also a brig from Smyrna has arrived here, and reports having passed on the 21st of July, while on her voyage out, a large piece of wreck, some sixty feet long and thirty or forty wide, apparently of a large steamer.—It appeared to be part of the main channels, having four dead eyes, with turned moulding and long flat iron struts. Her hull was black, with a broad white streak, and large painted black ports. There was a bit of a hawser over a piece of wood, apparently part of the guards. The description is said to agree with that of the *President*.—*N. Y. Com. Adv. 10th Feb.*

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The New York papers of Monday announce the arrival at that port of the packet-ship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th, bringing papers up to the day of sailing. The whole English world was at that time in motion, making preparations for the christening of His Royal Highness the Infant Prince, which was intended to be one of the most magnificent affairs seen for years in the metropolis. It was believed to be fixed for the 25th, at St. George's Chapel. Preparations for the reception of the King of Prussia were in progress. His Majesty was to arrive on the 21st. A suite of rooms in Buckingham Palace were prepared for him. The week of the christening was to be consumed in a series of fetes and banquets, on a scale of grandeur, setting at naught all that has heretofore been seen.—*Messenger.*

The accounts received from the Niger expedition continued to be of the most melancholy character. The mortality and disease on board the *Albert* were so great that little hope remained of her attempt to ascend the Niger being persevered in, and the *Wilberforce* had returned, abandoning the voyage up the Tchadda. She had followed the *Souden* to Fernando Po. From that place the *Souden* had been sent to follow the *Albert*, and render assistance in case of need.

The news from England, by the Packet-ship *North America*, is of great interest.—London papers have been received up to the 7th January. Lord Ashburton may be looked for daily, as he was expected to embark on the 24th January.—Mr. Everett, the American Minister, had been making him a short visit at his seat in Hampshire.

The British Government has interposed, it is said, to adjust the difficulties between France and Spain on the question of etiquette, which threatened to be attended with serious consequences.

Ceremony of Churching Her Majesty.—On Saturday morning, shortly after twelve o'clock, Her Majesty and suite left Buckingham Palace in four carriages, for the Chapel Royal, St. James's, when her Majesty was churched. Divine service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, the Sub-dean, Dr. Steath and the Rev. Dr. Wesley. There were also present his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies in Waiting, Maids of Honour, Viscount Hawarden, Lord George Lennox, &c. &c. We are happy to state that the Queen is in excellent health.

American Relations.—The *London Chronicle*, in commenting on an article in the *Quarterly Review*, says,—

Any hostile collision with the United States would be felt as injuriously as a civil war in both countries. In the feelings which a conviction of identity of interests necessarily generates, we have the best guarantee for the continuance of peaceful relations between these kingdoms and the United States. "Where there is a will there is a way," according to the adage; and the reluctance to arrive at any conclusion calculated to disturb the good understanding between the

two countries, will always, we trust, enable the governments to discover the means of arranging amicably such questions as may occasionally arise between them.

Government, it is currently reported, has resolved to establish a line of steam communication between the Pacific coast of South America and New Zealand and the Australian colonies. The authorities of Panama, we may add, have invited an English engineer to survey a line of railroad across the Isthmus, and are most desirous that the line should be executed by an English company, to which they are prepared to grant extensive privileges.—*Herald.*

His Majesty the Queen has forwarded £100 and his Royal Highness Prince Albert £50, in aid of the erection of the Royal Asylum at Morningside, Edinburgh, for the accommodation of 250 poor persons. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch are subscribers to the amount of 125 guineas; the Duke of Roxburgh, Earl of Wemyss and March, and Earl of Stair, £100 respectively, and the Earls of Haddington and Rosberry, Marquis of Tweeddale, and Viscount Melville, are donors of sums of £50 each. The building is rapidly approaching completion.

The large concern of Messrs. Wingate, Son & Co., wholesale warehousemen in Glasgow, stopped payment on the 29th Dec.—Liabilities, £120,000—silk & shawl trade. Mr. W. 18 months ago, was considered to have realized a clear fortune of £30,000 or 40,000. This failure, joined with that of the Banatynes, grain-merchants, and those connected with them, makes considerably upwards of £200,000 in all, and will, in the latter case, be very severely felt.

Mr. Peel, uncle to the Prime Minister, died on the 9th January, worth £2,000,000.

The christening of the Prince of Wales takes place in the Court on the 15th January, and the King of Prussia is to arrive to hold him over the baptismal font.

Lord Melbourne had been paying a visit to the Queen at Windsor, for the first time since his retirement from the premiership.

The election for the City of Dublin is expected to be in favour of Lord Morpeth, who is now in the United States.

Perils of the Sea.—The Yarmouth Register gives the names and ages of sixty-two individuals belonging to Truro, who perished in the gale of October last. Thirty-five of them were young unmarried men, but twenty-seven of them have left widows and fifty-one children. There are one hundred and five widows now living at Truro, nearly all of whose husbands were lost at sea.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The latest news from China, by the overland mail, extends to Sept. 11, at which time the squadron is said to have been marching towards Ningpo and Chusan.

On the 1st of September, five days after the capture of Amoy, that place was abandoned, a garrison of 500 men being left on that island in the immediate vicinity, and on the 4th the expedition sailed for Ningpo.

Our advices are dated from Canton, Oct. 10, and from Bombay, Nov. 30. The news from China brings the account of the taking of the great Chinese fortress of Amoy, on the 27th of August, after considerable firing, but without the loss of a man on the side of the British. Several hundred cannons were taken, and some Mandarins were so horrified that they killed themselves with a sight of the invaders.

In the proclamation issued by Sir Henry Pottinger, the official account of the capture is given. The expedition, having left a force at Koolangsee, a small island close to Amoy, proceeded subsequently to the northward. The Chinese accounts at Canton in the beginning of October, stated that the British had, in the month of September, taken Chusan and Ningpo, and had established a blockade at the mouths of the Grand Canal. But no intelligence of those facts had reached Hong Kong or Macao when the *Mordelipper* left the latter port.

There has been some hard fighting between the Chilizis, a tribe of hardy mountaineers, who held the mastery over the passes leading from Cabut to Jellalabad and Peshawar.

The passengers and crew of the brig *Sultana*, which was burnt by lightning near the coast of Borneo in January last, have arrived at Singapore, after sufferings of the severest kind from the petty rajahs and pirates.

The trials of the Arab revolvers on the frontiers of the Nizari's country are over. One of them has been executed, and several ordered to be transported. Tranquility prevails now in those districts.

FRANCE.

The King of the French had extended his clemency to Quenisset, Columbiere and Brazier, the three who were sentenced to death by the Chamber of Peers on account of the conspiracy against the lives of the King's sons. Quenisset is transported, and the other two sent to the hulks—all for life.

Count Alfred D'Orsay proposes to establish a House of Asylum for distressed French subjects, where they may find shelter for the night, and a portion of food.

Details have been received from Odessa of the autumn campaign of the Russians against the Circassians, & of

of their defeat at Jatcha, where some 500 were slain. It is believed that the Russians have lost some 8,000 men, mostly by disease. The Crimean hospitals are filled with the sick.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BIBLE ANECDOTE.

The following was related at the late anniversaries in London, by Dr. Cox:—

"A circumstance was lately brought to my knowledge, by a person from the East Indies, which tends to illustrate the importance and value of the Bible; and to show in what various ways its benefits may be displayed when we are not, perhaps, conscious of the happy effects which it is secretly producing. Archdeacon Corrie, now Bishop of Madras, was, at the time of which I speak, the Chaplain of Allahabad. At one time there was no Hindostanee version of the Scriptures; and it was his custom to translate, on small bits of paper, striking passages into the Hindostanee language, and every morning distribute the papers at his door; 20 years afterwards, he received a communication from a missionary at Allahabad, who informed him that a person in ill health had arrived there, and that he had been to visit him. He had come to see his friends, and to die among them, after an absence of more than twenty years. The missionary had visited him there several times, and was so astonished at his knowledge of the Scriptures, and his impression of its great realities, that he put the question, 'How is it, my friend, that you are so well informed in the Sacred Scriptures? You have told me you have never seen a missionary in your life, nor any to teach you the way of life and salvation?' And what was his answer, my Lord? He put his hand behind his pillow, and drew out a bundle of well-worn and tattered bits of paper, and he said, 'From these bits of paper, which a Sahib distributed at my door, whom I have never seen since, have I learned all. These papers, which I received twenty years ago, and have read every day till they are tumbled and spoiled, are passages of Scripture in the Hindostanee language. From them I have derived all the information of eternal realities which I now possess. This is the source of my information. Thence I have derived my knowledge.'"—*N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.*

A LITTLE BUNDLE OF TRACTS.

In the spring of the last year, a girl about twelve years of age, who is a scholar in one of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Southwark Sunday School Society, was in a delicate state of health. Her father, being a seafaring man, employed in navigating a trading vessel to the coast of France, resolved to take her with him to Dunkirk, where an English family resided with whom he was acquainted. The Sabbath previous to going, on taking leave of her teacher, she asked for some tracts to take with her, as she said she hoped they might be useful. Her request was cheerfully complied with, and she was supplied with a bundle of tracts. She was the only female on board the vessel, the crew and passengers of which were very profane. The voyage proceeded very tediously, and on one occasion they were becalmed for many hours; this gave occasion to the utterance of a profusion of oaths, that shocked the feelings of this child, who had been taught the sinfulness of swearing. Lying in her cabin very ill, she thought of her tracts, and mustered strength enough to crawl to her box, and taking out "The Swearer's Prayer," she put it into the hands of the young man who had been the most profane, and asked him if he would like to read that little book: He said he should be glad to read any thing to pass away the time. He read it aloud, and every individual appeared deeply attentive. A solemn pause ensued. This encouraged the little girl to go to her box a second time. She then brought the "History of Naaman." This was eagerly read by the same youth, and listened to with equal attention, so much so that not a word was spoken for several minutes. Some time after, an oath was uttered, but it was heard with general disapprobation. The young man who had been reading addressed the swearer, and said, "How can you swear after hearing what has been read? I am determined never to swear again as long as I live." "So am I," said another; and the whole company entered into a solemn vow that they would