

ried of time. We find a minister of the Crown resigning his trust into the hands of his Sovereign from reasons apparently of private pique, at least no very satisfactory explanation is given to the country for the step. The reins of Government are taken up by a party who have been for years in opposition, and who ostensibly assumed power upon principles opposed to the popular doctrines of free trade. This change may be considered but the usual one—but the singularity of the position is that the New Ministry continue to carry on the Government of the Country with the same parliament which sustained their opponent predecessors—use the material which the latter had prepared for their purpose, by modifying the several measures to meet their own views—are sustained in many instances by large majorities—and appear to entertain no doubt that they will successfully carry public opinion with them at the ensuing general election. Meanwhile both parties are arming for the strife, and it is as yet, problematical who shall win.

Sir John Pakington, the new Colonial Secretary has granted a Constitution to New Zealand, and refused responsible government to Newfoundland.

Gold has been discovered in both England and Scotland, but the astounding reports which daily arrive from Australia appear to have engrossed the public mind to the exclusion of the advantages of possessing the precious metal so much nearer home. Emigration to an unexampled extent is taking place in the direction of the new California; where it is said the flocks, hitherto the great staple of wealth to the South Sea farmer, are most shamefully neglected, and are consequently perishing. Much apprehension appears to be entertained that the Wool trade will suffer materially in consequence.

News from India does not show that Britain has given any very decided check to the Birman depredators; nor have matters at the Cape of Good Hope assumed that satisfactory aspect which the despatches of Sir Harry Smith would lead one to expect.

The melancholy fate of a Missionary party to Patagonia has engrossed the Christian sympathy of the World, the particulars of which are most harrowing.

"The vessel that took them out landed at Picton Island, off the southern coast of Terra del Fuego, on the 6th December, 1850, and kept hovering about to see how they were likely to be received. The natives seemed menacing: but on the 18th of December the missionaries left the ship, and with their stores of provisions, Bibles, &c., embarked in two boats, meaning to make for the coast of Terra del Fuego. On the 19th the ship sailed; and no news of them having reached England, the ship *Dido* was ordered by the Ad-

miralty in October, 1850, to touch there, and ascertain their fate. The *Dido* reached the coast in January, and after ten or twelve days of search, on a rock near where they first landed on Picton Island, a writing was found directing them to go to Spaniard Harbor, on the opposite Fuegian coast. Here were found, near a large cavern, the unburied bodies of Captain Gardiner and another of the party; and the next day the bodies of three others were found. A manuscript journal, kept by Captain Gardiner, down to the last day when, only two or three days before his death, he became too weak to write, was also found, from which it appears that the parties were driven off by the natives whenever they attempted to land; that they were thus compelled to go backward and forward in their boat, and at last took refuge in Spaniard Harbor, as the only spot where they could be safe; that they lived there eight months, partly in a cavern and partly under shelter of one of the boats, and that three of them died by sickness, and the others by literal and lingering starvation. Four months elapsed between the death of the last of the party and the discovery of their bodies."

The diary found, which was kept by Capt. Gardiner breathes the purest spirit of piety and resignation.

The Continental intelligence has not exhibited any very striking feature. Louis Napoleon is carrying out his several ingenious devices to amuse and conciliate the French people with apparent success. The desertion however of the most illustrious and celebrated Generals will probably have a decided effect upon the Army who may not be found to sustain him should a time of needful exertion arrive. A meeting of the Crowned heads of Russia and Austria seems to have been regarded as a most significant indication of the manner in which his assumption of the title and rights of Emperor will be received. In the mean time the peace of Europe is profound. Whether it is the bodifal calm which precedes the awful tornado, time alone will reveal.

In the United States the ferment which quaternally precedes the Presidential election is at its height. Conventions of all political denominations are daily taking place in the several States for the purpose of nomination and numerous ballots are taken before the point is settled. It is impossible to say who the favorite is, but we presume some man will be chosen who shall represent the popular voice, as it is not conceivable that after the distillation and concentration of opinion which must be produced after 50 or 60 Ballots, in each State, this result can be avoided.

It is contemplated to hold an exhibition of all nations upon a similar principle as that on which the Great Industrial one of England last year was established, and active preparations are in progress for its accomplishment.