

Three years after this, I met a man in the same street very ill, and so feeble as to be scarcely able to lift his foot on the door-step of his house. I followed him in, and commiserated his affliction, promising to call again next day. I found him in bed; and after a little conversation the poor man said, "Sir, there is a Bible near you, will you not read a chapter to me, and have a little prayer?" After I had finished, he expressed great regret at the public-houses being kept open on a Sunday. I replied, there were often sinful practices just as bad, for instance keeping shops open on the Sabbath-day; and related the circumstance before mentioned, not having the least idea that I was speaking to the same person; when he replied to me, as Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man." I was rather confused, and said, "Is it possible?" "Yes, sir; quite so," was his answer: "what produced the change was the conversation you had with me that Sunday morning. I determined to get rid of my shop as quickly as possible." The man is now restored to health, and appears to be a serious and consistent character.—Correspondence of Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The Bureau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1848.

With devout gratitude towards God, we announce that it has been put into the hands of those who now bear rule in the mother country, to nominate to the vacant Archbishopric of Canterbury that laborious and evangelical Prelate, the Bishop of Chester. This is an appointment of a very different character from what in general we should see reason to look for from our ruling statesmen. In the case of Dr. Hampden, for instance, the ground for satisfaction is little beyond the circumstance of his being decidedly opposed to the romanizing movement: his appointment is a discouragement to the Tractarian party; but as to what hopes it gives of the encouragement of vital godliness, separation from the world, and zeal for the salvation of souls, under the new Prelate's influence, data are not afforded to enable us to form a definite opinion. But the elevation of Dr. John Bird Sumner to the influential post of Primate of all England is an event which at once justifies the brightest hopes for the advancement, within a more extended sphere of labour, of all those enterprises of Christian benevolence which are known to have heretofore had his Lordship's steady countenance—the Church Missionary, Pastoral Aid, British & Foreign Bible, Prayer Book & Homily, Jews, and District Visiting Societies: our more immediate interests, as Colonial Churchmen, lead us to pronounce cheering anticipations of good from the new Archbishop's influence in the selection of Bishops for the British possessions in foreign parts; and it is not one of the least important calls for thanksgiving, to know that the new Archbishop will have to exercise a degree of power, which we should not be so well content to see confided to other hands, in the management of the projected institution for the training of Colonial Clergymen, called St. Augustine's College at Canterbury.

The Bishop of Chester's age is sixty eight; it is not to be expected that he will have many years to live in that vigour of mind which the duties of his high station require: but he may be spared to the prayers of the Church a sufficient time to impress a stamp upon institutions, and to give a direction to proceedings, which will tell of their results in years when the venerable Prelate himself shall have gone to his reward.

But it is not in man that we have to put our confidence, on this any more than on other occasions, but in Him whose overruling providence first raised the Bishop of Chester to a sphere of extended influence in the Church, and whose grace has enabled him to occupy it so much to the promotion of the Church's best interests. That same grace will be largely needed to enable His Lordship to use and to bear his higher elevation and increased responsibilities (as we are taught to pray in the language of the Consecration formulary) "to the edifying of the Church, and to the honour, praise, and glory of God's name."

It was confidently reported that the vacancy caused by the preferment of the Lord Bishop of Chester to the primacy would be filled up by the appointment of the Very Rev. G. Waddington, D. D., Dean of Durham, author of a Church History which was originally published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill.—The steps by which this measure has advanced to its present state, are drawn up in the following manner by the *Lancaster Guardian*:

1830.—Mr. Huskisson supports the Liverpool petition for the Jewish Emancipation, signed by the mayor; several of the clergymen of the English Church, bankers, &c., about two thousand in all.

April 5th.—Mr. Grant's motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Civil Disabilities of the Jews, carried by 115 to 97. Lord Stanley in the majority.

May 17th.—Petition in favour of the bill from 14,000 merchants, bankers, and traders of London. Second reading lost by 228 to 165. Lord G. Bentinck in the minority.

Dec. 14th.—Lord Bexley's petition to the Lords for the removal of Jewish Disabilities.

1833.—April 17th.—Mr. Grant's resolution for the removal agreed to without a division.

May 22nd.—Second reading, carried by 159 to 52.

July 22nd.—Third reading carried by 189 to 52.

July 25th.—First reading in the Lords.

Aug. 1st.—Petitions in favour from Westminster, signed by 7000 individuals. Second reading lost by 101 to 65.

Aug. 6th.—The Marquis of Westminster gives notice of his intention to renew the motion.

1834.—Mr. Grant carries his measure through the Commons by large majorities.

Petitions in its favour to the Lords from 23,393 merchants of London, among whom Roberts, Grote, Barclay, Loyd, &c., and from 6,200 persons in Edinburgh. Bill lost by 92. The Marquis of Bute in the minority.

1835.—Sir John Campbell's Sheriff's Declaration Bill passes both Houses unopposed, and receives the royal assent on Aug. 21st. By this bill, Jews were enabled to become Sheriffs of counties; and since that time have been such in Middlesex, Kent, and Buckingham.

1836.—June 13th.—Spring Rice's bill for the general removal of Jewish Disabilities read a first time, afterwards carried through all its stages in the Commons.

Aug. 19th.—Read a first time in the Lords. Postponed on the lateness in the session.

1841.—Mr. David Solomon, elected an alderman of London, being unable to take his seat, owing to the words of the declaration, a Bill "for the Relief of Persons of the Jewish Persuasion elected to Municipal Offices," carried through the Commons, but thrown out, after a second reading, in the Lords.

1845.—A similar bill, originated in the Lords, received the royal assent on the 31st July. All municipal offices thus thrown open to the Jews.

1846.—The Lord Chancellor carries his Religious Opinions' Bill, by which the ordinance of Henry III., prohibiting Jews from holding land, and the statute ordering them to wear a badge, were repealed, and it was enacted, 1st, That in respect to schools, churches, &c., they should be subject to the same laws as Protestant Dissenters; and 2nd, That they should be under the safeguard of the laws against the disturbance of religious meetings.

Aug. 18th.—Receives the Royal Assent.

1847.—The electors of London choose Baron Rothschild as one of their representatives in parliament.

Dec. 16th.—Lord John Russell introduces his bill into parliament for the relief of persons professing the Jewish religion. Read a first time.—*Lancaster Guardian*.

The second reading of the bill was carried in the House of Commons on the 11th of February by 227 against 204; Sir Robert Peel declaring his sentiments in its favour.

JEWISH SPIRITUAL DISABILITIES.—It is a somewhat singular circumstance that, while the removal of Jewish Civil Disabilities is warmly taken up and countenanced by multitudes who have never manifested any concern about the Jew's spiritual welfare, it has to be resisted by those who have evinced the tenderest sympathies with the remnant of the Jewish nation under their wrongs and sufferings, and have made large exertions and sacrifices to bring their wandering life to rest, by acknowledging Jesus as their Messiah. The interest in that remarkable people, which has arisen through the endeavours of zealous Christians for the removal of their spiritual disabilities, has probably contributed not a little to the abating of those prejudices which used to stand in the way of their social advancement; yet now, when lively Christians have rendered the most important service to Israel, the nominal Christianity of the national legislature has to be sacrificed in order to carry out a scheme of political liberality by which those take to themselves credit for justice to the Jew who have never attempted to promote his highest interests.

In this part of the British dominions, where but few members of the house of Israel have taken up their abode, we have their conversion so seldom brought to our immediate notice that it is rather unexpected to find an organized effort, in aid of that noble cause, set on foot in British North America. To the friends of Israel in Prince Edward Island belongs the credit of this enterprise of zeal and liberality. We are indebted to a friend for a late number of the *Charlottetown Royal Gazette*, which contains the second annual Report recently presented to the local "Association in connection with the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews," from which we learn that the sum of £52. 12. 6. currency was raised by that body last year, and that its members have not been inactive since. We cut a large portion of the Report from the paper before us, and express our best wishes for the continued success of the benevolent enterprise thus introduced to the notice of our readers.

"Your Committee feel, that while they are thus rendering an account of their proceedings during the past year, their duty would be very partially performed, did they confine themselves to a mere statement of the collection and appropriation of moneys which your interest in behalf of God's ancient Israel has caused you to place in their hands;—and deem it equally their duty to endeavour to increase and strengthen that interest; and feel they cannot better do so, than by giving you some information respecting that wonderful people; every page of whose history, whether past or present, teems with interest, and whose very existence amongst the nations is in itself one of the greatest miracles: indeed all is miraculous that regards this people—whom no human power has been able to destroy or gather—to separate from the Bible, or subject to the Bible—to wrench away from Moses, or to unite to Christ. Again, look at her dispersion—her punishment—her extermination apparently so often accomplished, and yet as constantly overcome; her Synagogues, where, every Sabbath, for 3300 years, the words of the Prophets were read to a people who received them not. Their extraordinary riches, constantly spoiled, and as constantly accumulated. The desolation of her country, by nature the richest in the world, and yet for 1600 years the most uncultivated. The cessation of all her sacrifices, soon after the sacrifice of Christ; because, although dispersed over all the globe, the only one spot where they can offer those sacrifices (Mount Moriah) is also the only place under Heaven from which she is banished—the Mahometans having there erected their temple, the courts of which are never trodden by the feet of any but the followers of the false prophet.

"Your Committee would now state a few facts connected with the dispersion, the sufferings, and present number of this interesting race." It was written twenty-four centuries ago of this people, "Ye shall be dispersed throughout all the nations of the earth;" and the fact of their dispersion is one of the most astonishing events recorded in history; then the immense extent and great distance apart of the countries in which it has taken place, is far more remarkable. Their restless feet are at this time pressing the snows of Siberia, and the burning sands of the desert; Gophal, the present Bishop of

Jerusalem, when a Missionary, found numbers of them in the elevated plains of Abyssinia, 2000 miles South of the Mediterranean coast; and when Denham and Clapperton, the first European travellers who ever crossed the great Desert, arrived on the banks of the lake Tchad, in the very heart of the vast African continent, here they found the wandering Jew had preceded them by many a year. And since the lately increased intercourse with China, even there, amongst the most jealous of all nations, have been found a body of Jews, possessing a copy of the Pentateuch, and preserving most of the distinctive features of their race, as if God determined that everywhere these people should be a witness for him, of how fearful a thing it is to disobey his commandments. There exists, then, at this very hour a nation which, for 4000 years, has formed one family, and are the children of one common father. The only one which retains its nationality unaltered in the midst of revolutions which have swept away empires—equally through ages of barbarism and civilization—the same under Nebuchadnezzar as under Buonaparte. Nation has succeeded nation on the page of history; they have perished, and their place knoweth them no more: but the Jews remain distinct and separate, as in the days of our Saviour. Often has the tempest of persecution swept over them, and for a time crushed them to the earth; but no sooner has it passed by, than they have risen again; and in all their wanderings through the world have their sufferings accompanied them, and continued without ceasing through successive ages. In vain have they fled from city to city, from kingdom to kingdom, and traversed the wide earth in search of repose,—the sole of their foot has never yet found rest.

"However parties have differed in other things, all have agreed in persecuting the Jew. Time would fail to tell of the atrocities which have been perpetrated—the ingenuity which has been exercised, to exterminate this inexterminable people. And when we consider these things, and read what Moses foretold of them, we may indeed see what a miracle their whole history is. 'And among the nations shall thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot find rest; but the Lord shall give thee a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind, and thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life.—In the morning thou shalt say, Would God it were evening, and at even thou shalt say, Would God it were morning, for the fear of the heat wherewith thou shalt fear, and for the sight of thine eyes which thou shalt see.'—Deut. 29.

"Let us mention one fact to show you that though amongst the most of the Lord's people sympathy is felt for the Jew, their sufferings have not yet ceased. One of the Missionaries employed by this Society, Dr. Herschell, a converted Jew, relates that he received a letter from his brother, who was indignant at his conversion. 'Tell me, my brother,' he writes, 'in what consists this religion of the Christian? is it not in hating and persecuting us? Alas! I can assure you they strictly observe this part of their creed. Shall I remind you of their cruelties in Poland, when we refused to bend the knee before their idolatrous processions in the streets? They teach their very children to hate us from the cradle. A few days ago I went to see a friend at the house of a stranger. Whilst I was waiting, a little child belonging to the family came towards me, saying, Cursed, cursed Jew! and spat at me several times; I was going to complain of him, but I recollected the words of David to Shimei, and stooped; receiving the insult as a punishment sent from the Lord for my iniquities; nevertheless my soul was grieved, and I wept before my God, and implored his pardon.' He who spake this is still living, and the same insults are continually heaped upon his people.

"Shall we not speak of Jesus to those wounded hearts? Will you not enable us to pour into their wounds the oil and wine of the gospel? Shall we forget that there was another Jew on whom they spat, whom they buffeted, and to whom they said, 'Prophesy, who is it that smote thee?' and that He has said, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.' 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least or these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'"

The proposed ACT FOR OPENING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME, after specifying certain former Acts which stand in the way, states that—

"whereas it is expedient that Her Majesty should be enabled to establish diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome; be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Act, or either of them, or in any other Act or Acts now in force, it shall and is hereby declared to be lawful for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, from time to time, whensoever it shall seem fit to her or them to appoint and accredit to, and employ at, the court of Rome any Ambassador, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, or other diplomatic agent or agents, whatsoever, and from time to time, at her or their pleasure, to revoke or determine any such appointment and employment, and also from time to time to receive at the Court of London any Ambassador, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, or other diplomatic agent or agents whatsoever, and accredited by the Sovereign Pontiff; and that all Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and other diplomatic agents so respectively appointed, accredited, employed, and received as aforesaid, shall respectively have and enjoy such and the same rights, privileges, and immunities as are now by law, usage, or otherwise had and enjoyed by any other Ambassador, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, or other diplomatic agent or agents accredited by Her Majesty to any foreign power, or by any foreign power to the Court of London."

The bill was read a second time, in the House of Lords, on the 17th of February, after a warm discussion; but in Committee on the same, the day following, the Duke of Wellington obtained the substitution of the title "Sovereign of the Roman States" for that of "Sovereign Pontiff." This was effected with the consent of the Marquis of Lansdowne, on behalf of the Government; but when the Earl of Eglington moved an amendment, prohibiting the reception of any Ecclesiastic as the accredited minister of the Pope in Great Britain, a division took place, and the amendment was carried against ministers by a vote of 67 against 64.

It seems very doubtful whether ministers will attempt to carry this matter any further; for there

is little probability that the Court of Rome will consent to open diplomatic relations with that of St. James on any other terms, as the Earl of Shrewsbury remarked, on terms of perfect reciprocity. It would be well if the British Government on its part were to lay down these as the terms for all its dealings with regard to the Church of Rome: concessions just to the extent to which reciprocal concessions are made by the Roman Catholic powers towards the adherents of the Protestant faith. How very short this would cut the demands of the Church of Rome for enlarged privileges in Great Britain!

In the mean time it is reported that Monsignor Bedini has arrived in London, on a special mission from the Pope to the British Government.

PAPAL STATES.—Amidst the many voices which are raised in admiration of the liberal measures in progress under the sway of the present occupant of the papal chair, there is heard, not unfrequently, one and another which strikes up a very different strain—not the voices of Protestants, whose doubts and hesitations might be ascribed to prejudice and ill-will, but of staunch adherents to the Church which acknowledges the Roman sovereign as its head, such as the Correspondent of the *London Tablet*—the Roman Catholic organ—who lately wrote from Rome as follows:

"An edict was published last July by the Cardinal Vicar, enacting severe penalties against such as should work or buy and sell on Sundays. His Eminence truly remarked, that foreigners visiting Rome were scandalized to witness such profanations of the Lord's day in the Holy City. Well, the very next Sunday, thousands of citizens hastened from all parts of the city to the Piazza del Popolo, to see the preparations making for the fireworks to be exhibited on the following Saturday, the anniversary of the amnesty, and there they beheld some forty or fifty carpenters, hard at work, erecting stages for the nobility who should honour the festival with their presence. The men continued hard at work all day, without suspending the noisy strokes of their hammers for a single hour. Seeing that this flagrant violation of a law, promulgated the Sunday before, was permitted or connived at by the authorities, surely we need not be surprised to learn that it was treated with contempt by others."

"The authorities that winked at the popular disregard of this law, thereby rendered themselves impotent to enforce other laws, which the populace set at defiance the week following, when the proscribed lists of pretended conspirators were publicly affixed to the walls in all the great thoroughfares. Though the police looked on, and knew those by whom cardinals and prelates, and other honourable men in public and private stations, were marked out for popular vengeance, and who would have been torn to pieces by the mob had they fallen into their hands, none of those wretches were arrested by the police—none of them have since been brought to justice. Since that time—the memorable three days of July, during which, the government being completely paralysed, the proscribed lists remained affixed to the walls—scarcely a week has passed without some popular violation of law. The very carts and market-waggons—to say nothing of cabs and carriages—are driven through the streets at a rate that shows the power of the community to be above the law. In the late reign those men dared not play such pranks. Their furious driving endangering the lives of all the foot-passengers in a city that is not provided with side-walks, would have been quickly arrested by the police and the drivers fined, under the old régime, as indeed it would be in any well regulated city out of Italy."

WASTE OF LIFE, AND ATRODABLE DISEASE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—From Lord Morpeth's speech on the Health of Towns' bill, February 10, in the House of Commons.—I do not lay stress upon the possible approach of the cholera. Should that dreaded malady arise, most obligatory would it be upon us to take all possible means of precaution and prevention. Still it might be but a temporary evil which might be met by a temporary alleviation. So far as lay in their power, the government have not been wanting. Within a fortnight after I entered on the office I have the honour to hold, I introduced a bill to revive the Cholera Act; and so we have the means of bringing the cholera boards throughout the country into operation if the necessity arise. But it is not a temporary evil which the house are now called on to provide against. It is an abiding host of nuisances—a constant overhanging mist of infection, and annual slaughter, doubling that of our bloodiest fields of conflict, which we are now called on to grapple with. I will not rest my appeal to the house upon any precise detail or exact amount of sanitary statistics which even right-minded, clear-headed men, quite incapable of any intention to deceive, have collected from what they have thought the most authentic sources, and have based on the most painstaking calculations. There may be sometimes exaggerations; there may be occasionally sources of misapprehension. I happened to find in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* an article of great ability, but written with the apparent intention of convicting of exaggeration the more earnest advocates of sanitary reform. In many instances sanitary writers and speakers would be able to make good their ground. But I am ready to allow the deductions from their statements demanded by this, I will not say hostile, but most rigid censor. After reviewing the calculations of the difference of mortality in different districts of the country, he says:

"The conclusions to which our examination of sanitary tests and estimates has led us are the following:—1. That the advocates of sanitary reform are justified in assuming 2 per cent, as the rate to which the mortality of all towns, and a fortiori of the country at large, may, by proper sanitary measures, be reduced. 2. That there are fair grounds for assuming for the whole of the population a still more favourable rate of mortality. 3. That the estimated annual sacrifice of 35,000 lives in England and Wales, and of upwards of 60,000 in the united kingdom, is not greatly exaggerated; and that a more moderate estimate of 30,000 for England and Wales and 51,000 for the united kingdom may be very safely assumed. 4. That the estimated amount of sickness, like the estimated waste of life expressed in years, has been somewhat exaggerated by the advocates of sanitary reform; that 20 cases of unnecessary sickness to 1 unnecessary death is a safer proportion to assume than 23 to 1; and that the total cases of unnecessary sickness will have to be reduced accordingly."

The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, begs to acknowledge the receipt of £100 bequeathed to the Society by the late Hon. Chief Justice Reid.—*Herald*.

The undersigned acknowledges with thanks the receipt of One pound from A. F. HOLMES, Esq., M. D., of Montreal, for the ACHILL MISSION.

C. H. GATES.
Quebec, 22nd March, 1848.

Lieut. Col. ORD begs to acknowledge the receipt of Ten Shillings from Mrs. Col. HOLLOWAY, R. E., for the ASYLUM OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MILITARY.

RECEIVED PAYMENT.—R. Symes, Esq., No. 157 to 260. Miss Guerout, No. 205 to 256.

To CORRESPONDENTS: Received E. G. II;—C. Y.—Col. B;—F. M;—Inquirer;—Gribb's Sermon;—Episcopalian.

Local and Political Intelligence.

On Saturday last, early in the afternoon, telegraphic news of the arrival of the *Cambria* Mail Steamer from Liverpool on the 26th of February, at New York, at 11 a. m. of the same day, was received in this city and circulated by an extra from the *Morning Chronicle*. The extra from Halifax conveying the letter-bags and the *European Times* reached Quebec on Sunday evening. We make use of that paper largely in cutting from its columns, or condensing for our purpose, intelligence of the important events reported.—The newspaper-bags (43 in number) arrived yesterday morning.

It is gratifying that we have to report favourably of commercial affairs. The *Eur. Times* says: "Although there has been only a slender improvement in the general aspect of commercial affairs during the past two weeks, there is, nevertheless, a gradual return of confidence, arising mainly from the abundance of money and easy terms on which it can be obtained. The belief is general that no further failures of importance may be looked for, inasmuch as the value of nearly all descriptions of produce have touched the lowest point. The produce markets are depressed, but holders generally manifest firmness and refrain from pressing large parcels upon the attention of buyers. In the manufacturing and mining parts of the country affairs continue to progress favourably; both home and foreign orders are on the increase, thus creating an improved demand for labour, and thereby causing wages to rule higher."

Value of the best Western Canal Flour at Liverpool 27s. 6d.; Indian Corn 26s. to 30s.; Amer. Wheat 60s. to 68s. Canadian 56s. to 62s. 6d. per quarter. The Corn duties were about to come into operation again on the 1st of this month; 5s. per quarter probably is the duty upon wheat at this time, and 3s. per barrel upon flour, according to the current prices.—There was a demand for Canadian Butter: 58s. to 67s. per cent.

Much steadiness prevails in the Timber trade. Among the sales of the past fortnight are twelve cargoes of Quebec, which were sold to meet acceptances for freight, &c., due in the beginning of March, at 12 1/2d. to 15 1/2d. per foot for yellow pine, and 19 1/2d. to 21d. for red pine. We also note sales of a large quantity of puncheon staves at prices varying from £14 to £15 per thousand. At present shipowners feel reluctant to accept the present rate of freight offering from Quebec, it being only 35s.; which is inadequate to pay the ship. It is, therefore, to be feared that the import this year will be rather light. In corroboration of the foregoing statement, and as an evidence of the discouragement that the Canadian trade gives to shipowners, we may mention that the *Safeguard*, a regular trader to Montreal, which had entered as one of the early ships for this spring, has been withdrawn, under the more tempting encouragement of a charter to Pernambuco.

The House of Commons had before them a bill for the improvement of the conveyance of passengers to North America; to the provisions of which the *European Times* raises a variety of objections. That paper also describes the stability of the present ministry as having been greatly shaken by the defeat it has met with in the House of Lords on the bill for opening diplomatic relations with the Pope, and by the unsatisfactory character of the budget pronounced by Lord John Russell on the 18th ulto. He proposes to continue the income tax for five years longer, raising it to 5 per cent for the first two years of that period, then only to come down to the present 3 per cent again. One trilling tax only—that on foreign copper ore—is to be remitted. The increase of national defences calls for about half a million, of which £215,000 for the ordnance department, £150,000 for militia, £70,000 for the navy, and £43,000 for the army. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, three days after the Premier's statement, found it necessary to give explanations for the purpose of removing misapprehensions which prevailed in and out of the House with respect to the budget; especially to state the determination of Her Majesty's government to do nothing which was not conducive to the peace of Europe, an impression having gone abroad that the financial statement was "a war-budget."

Some information, favourable to the prospects of continued peace, was elicited from Lord Palmerston on the 11th ulto, by some inquiry respecting the newly formed Italian commercial league; also some diplomatic correspondence, has been published which manifests, on the part of Austria, a keen appetite for armed interference in the affairs of Italy, but on the part of Great Britain a determination to maintain the right of the Italian states to reform abuses and regulate their internal affairs. Lord Palmerston assured the House that, within the last four and twenty hours, he had received assurances that Austria did not intend to interfere with the events which were taking place beyond the Po.

But, however peacefully the British government and nation may be disposed, the volcanic matter continually pent up in the breasts of a large portion of the population of France, and which has just broken out in an explosion which may extend its effects far beyond what the friends of peace and good order in France itself are able to control, threatens the political horizon in Europe, and will render the preservation of peace increasingly difficult. Particulars of the disturbances which have taken place in Paris, will be given under the appropriate head: may God overrule the events to which the passions of violent men have given rise, so as eventually to promote the spread of the Redeemer's peaceable kingdom!

IRELAND.—The election for Dublin University, has terminated in the unopposed return of Mr. Joseph Napier, Q. C., who was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Singer, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan.

It is satisfactory to find that crime, since the close of the Special Commission, has declined generally. Destitution is, however, fearfully on the increase, particularly in Connaught and Munster.