

up her noble harbor with perfect ease, but remained only a few hours, to the chagrin and disappointment of thousands. The opinion seems now stronger than ever that she has been a capital mistake, and that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find for her any channel of trade in which she could be employed with advantage to the public, and profit to her owners.

Canada is in all the fervor of loyal preparation from one end of it to the other. Every topic, every thought almost, is made subservient to this all-pervading one, although we are sorry to perceive one very unpleasant and disgraceful exception in the conduct of some Montreal citizens of French extraction, who appear still to nurse the disloyal sentiments of '37.

We observe from the newspapers that an Indian woman, the daughter of a North American chief, has had an audience of the Queen, to ask reparation for some injustice done her by the Canadian Government in taking possession of her land, and in refusing even to sell it to her. The Queen received her with great kindness, and readily promised her her aid and protection. It is to be regretted that more earnest efforts are not made by their white brethren to bring the poor Indians within the pale, and confer upon them some of the privileges, of civilization.

The affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway are said to be in a critical condition, and it may have to be sold to pay its debts.

A most imposing reception is in contemplation for the Prince of Wales at New York, intended to throw into the shade all previous efforts any where else. We wish our cousins all success in their friendly and hospitable intentions, and trust his Royal Highness will be as successful in winning the affections of the United States as he has been in gaining the hearts of the British Provinces.

General Harney, of San Juan notoriety, has reached Washington, and, it is reported, will be tried by courtmartial for disobeying orders.

Lady Franklin, the heroic widow of the more heroic navigator, Sir John Franklin, has visited America, and is now the guest of Mr. Grinnell, the princely American merchant and philanthropist. A world-wide sympathy follows every movement of this noble and devoted woman.

The terrible Syrian massacres have been the all-engrossing subject of public comment throughout Europe, and instead of having been exaggerated, have been much understated. 15,000 is said to be the number of victims who have perished; 150 towns and villages have been destroyed. Every Christian in the great city of Damascus has either been murdered or obliged to conceal himself. The houses of the European Consuls have been burned, and the most frightful outrages and excesses committed in the Christian portion of the city. The conduct of

the brave Abd-el-Kader has been above all praise, receiving and protecting more than 1000 fugitives within his house. The indignation of every European power has been roused by this atrocious massacre, and a convention has already been signed, by which troops are to be sent into the disaffected districts. France sends 12,000 men, Britain a strong naval force. The Turkish troops are said to have behaved even worse than the Druses towards the unhappy Christians.

Garibaldi still triumphs. He has fought a battle and gained a victory at Melozza, after a severe struggle. The King of Naples has abandoned Sicily, and the Italian general is making active preparations to attack him on the mainland, which appears ripe for insurrection. Italy is being purified by being made to pass through the fire.

A great review of Volunteers has taken place in Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Queen. It is represented as a magnificent affair, exceeding even that which took place on Wimbledon Common. The number of Scotch Volunteers on the ground was nearly 22,000, besides 3000 who were only spectators. The number of people who witnessed the review is estimated at 200,000, and it must indeed have been a noble sight. Not only Edinburgh, but all Scotland, enjoyed the day as a great holiday;—in Glasgow, Aberdeen, and the other principal cities, the shops were shut, and the excitement, we presume, was not unlike our own at the royal visit. Scotland, as of old, is in the front rank, with 25,000 volunteers in the field. Great Britain ought to possess, if England and Ireland came up to the same mark, 250,000; as yet they only number 137,000. Well done Scotland!

Lord Clyde has returned, and been received with all the honors due to his great services. He adds one more to the list of illustrious Campbells in the Peerage.

Napoleon has written a letter full of peaceful assurances, and which binds him, if anything can bind him, to a policy of peace and friendship with England.

The English Parliament is drawing to a close. The appropriation of £9,000,000 for fortifications has been adopted almost unanimously, and the ministry have triumphed in carrying the repeal of the paper duties.

The Church of Scotland has appointed the 20th December for the Celebration of the Ter-centenary of the Reformation, and we are surprised and pained to find that some of the dissenting bodies instead of adopting the anniversary of the day on which the first General Assembly met in Scotland—the 20th day of December, 1560—have selected a time and place of their own, and instead making the whole thing a mere money speculation. The very thought is enough to disturb the bones of John Knox in his grave, and must be looked upon with disfavor by every right thinking man.