[illegible] Spirit," which we have en-[illegible] of argument to ask and expect, will supersede the necessity of *penal enactments*, will convert our *prisons* into Bethels, and will thus not only diminish the expenditure of the country, but will produce that *genuine* loyalty, which the *Christian* alone can feel. And, finally, do we desire the speedy arrival of that time, when they who "dwell in the wilderness" shall all recognize the authority of Prince Messiah—when "*holiness to the Lord*" shall be the motto of all the inhabitans of this land? Then, *circulate the Scriptures*. Let the jubilee trumpet be sounded throughout the length and breadth of this Province; and may the Lord grant that it may bring "sight to the blind, liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison-doors to them that are bound."

In moving the fifth Resolution, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Gray spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am called upon, and with my own hearty concurrence, to move the fifth Resolution, which proposes a vote of thanks to the ladies who from the Ladies Bible Association of St. John, and to those who belong to the other Branches which still co-operate with us. Into the details of the Resolution I do not propose to enter. The hour demands that speeches should be short; and the ladies I am convinced, will be better pleased, that, upon this Resolution, my remarks should be brief. I do not understand the object of the Resolution to be to afford us the opportunity of complimenting the ladies upon their influence or zeal in doing good. The best compliment we can pay them, if any is to be offered, is to take it for granted, that, rising above the atmosphere of human praise, they are animated by the desire which every christian ought to feel, viz., to honor God, and promote the welfare of their species. Why then it may be asked, offer a vote of thanks at all? My answer is—to convey this simple truth, that we deem their efforts important, and wish them to be continued, if possible, increased. They procure for us, as the Report of last year shews, half of the collections made in our City, indeed one fifth of the annual remittance we make to the Parent Society. The sum they collected last year, (£65 16s. 9d.) would furnish seven hundred small Bibles to remote settlements in our Province, or to some benighted population in a distant land. Seven hundred Bibles might convey the truth of God to a City, a Province, or an entire nation; and who, on this side eternity, can estimate the possible good that might result from their circulation? Our counsel then is—go forward in this noble work; do not relax your efforts; rather increase, redouble them. The call upon us is now louder than ever, it comes from every region of the habitable globe. It is not now, from Greenland's icy mountains alone, or India's coral strand; or Afric's sunny fountains; but from China, Australia, New Zealand, and all the Islands of the Sea, in short from every section of the earth, whether within or beyond the pale of Christendom. And one great fact that increases our responsibility is, that the Church of God is now awake to the importance of sending forth the Missionary into all lands, and the Missionary has actually gone forth to them. Time was, Mr. President, when we used to come to this platform to refute the old sophism, that the Bible could do no good without the Missionary. Now the tables are turned upon us, and we have to press upon the notice of our friends, that the Missionary can do no good without the Bible. Now, instead of the Bible being laid up in the solitudes of the desert, awaiting the arrival of the living exponent, it is the Missionary that is traversing the moral waste and calling upon us to send him for distribution, the volume that contains his message—the only message that can make the solitary places glad and cause the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose. From all lands, we begin to catch the joyful sound, "how beautiful upon the mountains, are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings!" Let us hear blending with it, those notes of accord, "Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage." The signs of the times are speaking intelligently to all. They bid us arise and strive to reflect the glorious light which God has shed upon our dwellings and upon our hearts, until those who are living in distant regions, shall arise and reflect it too. These are cogent reasons why all in every class and station, whether ladies or gentlemen, all who know the worth of the Bible and feel the value of its life-giving truths, should redouble their efforts, in this cause, looking for their recompence beyond the sphere of human approbation, to Him who says to them in His word, "be not weary in well doing, for in due season, ye shall reap if ye faint not."

Mr. President, I have touched only in general terms upon the immediate topic of this Resolution, and have done so designedly, but now beg most decidedly to move—"That the thanks" &c.

The Rev. Mr. Busby, in moving the sixth Resolution, the appointment of the Committee, spoke nearly as follows—

Mr, President,—I gratefully acknowledge the pleasure I have enjoyed while listening to the Committee's excellent Report, and to the eloquent speeches which have been delivered in support of the preceding Resolutions. The interest obtained by the anniversaries of the Bible cause on the public mind, is evidently on the increase; and I am persuaded, when the amount of the collection shall be known, and the subscriptions of the year gathered in, it will be seen, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, that the best of causes has not been forgotten. I believe our prosperity and happiness, socially and individually, depend essentially on our decided regard for the truth:—Those who despise the precepts of the Word, shall find their root to be as rottenness, and their blossom to go up as the dust, while those who love the word of life will realize, that

> Engraved as in eternal brass,
> The mighty promise shines;
> Nor can the powers of darkness raze
> Those everlasting lines.

May we all largely draw from the "sempiternal source of life Divine;" the waters of that river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God.

Intermediate between the third and fourth Resolutions, the four last verses of the 72d Psalm were sung, and a collection taken up amounting to £12 10s.

The Music was under the able direction of Mr. Card, who presided at the Organ.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 16, 1849.

The letter Mail of the 30th December, by the steam ship *America*, in eleven days from Liverpool to Halifax, was received in this city on Friday forenoon, and the newspapers at one o'clock on Saturday morning. The America arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, completing the passage to that port in a little over 13½ days.—She brought out 60 passengers, two of whom landed at Halifax.

Parliament is to meet for the despatch of business on the 1st of February.

Commercial affairs in the United Kingdom, continued to improve. The European Mail of the 30th says—"It now appears to be admitted by all classes engaged in trade, that the commercial embarrassments that have been so long and so severely felt, are greatly mitigated, and that there are good ground to anticipate more prosperity during the approaching year than has been experienced in that now about to close."

The import of Timber and Deals at Liverpool from British America, during December, comprised 5 vessels from Quebec, 3 from St. John, and 2 from Pictou.

We learn that a cargo of middling quality Deals have been sold from the yard in Liverpool at £7 13s. 4d.—and that several St. John vessels have recently been disposed of at remunerating prices.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.

Commercial.—Business affairs since the date of our last publication have been quiet, but steady and more encouraging than for some time past. The cotton market has been more buoyant, and sales to a pretty large extent have been effected at improving prices. A good business has been done in the produce markets, and better prices are paid, both consumers and exporters having evinced considerable anxiety to get into stock. We may further observe that, on the part of merchants, more firmness is visible, and only a moderate amount of produce has been pressed upon the attention of buyers. The Iron trade has participated in the general improvement, and the prices of both pig and manufactured are advancing. The Money market is steady. Cash is abundant, and can be had on easy terms, but the demand is limited. The Public Securities are very steady, and prices have rather an advancing tendency than otherwise.

The Corn Trade has been in a very dull and drooping position during the fortnight. Duty-paid Flour is only by retail at 26s. to 27s. per barrel; and in bond the demand is dull at 25s. to 25s. 6d.

State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire.—It is gratifying to state that the condition and prospects of all engaged in the cotton manufactures of Lancashire, both employers and operatives, are daily becoming more bright and cheering. The great mass of the working population had long suffered intense distress and privation, and throughout their painful and arduous struggles—perhaps unexampled in the history of the country—they exhibited a patience and moral endurance which proved, beyond all controversy, that the operative classes of Lancashire of the present day are a far superior and better educated class of people than that which plunged into tumults and turnouts a dozen years ago. The riot and insubordination committed in the present year were the acts of the very lowest class in society, led by designing peripatetic politicians, whose vocation lay in deluding poor ignorant working men, and plundering them of their hard earnings. It is pleasing to observe that all disquietude has passed away from the district, and that the loom, the shuttle, and the forge are now in active requisition. The mills are in full employment, working as early and late as the law will allow. Spinners and manufacturers are well employed, with contracts extending into the coming year; the price of yarns and goods are advancing, but this advantage to producers is forestalled by the Liverpool holders of cotton, who advance the raw material as the prices of manufactures advance. We may add also, that drapers are replenishing their stocks, latterly kept as bare as possible, and that the home market generally is assuming a most encouraging appearance. Stocks abroad, too, have experienced a benefit from reduced supplies, and merchants have a slight inducement to operate again. The prices of our manufactures are much below those of any other nation; and hence even the Americans invest in British yarns, and goods for China, Mexico, &c. paying us in cotton, corn, provisions, &c. whilst they receive the teas and other produce of the said respective countries. On the whole, the prospect of the ensuing year in respect to the staple trade of Lancashire is highly favourable to all classes of the people engaged in it.—*Times.*

The latest reports of the Manchester Market state, that transactions were very limited, notwithstanding which prices are very firmly maintained, and, we think, are likely to be so for some time to come, our spinners and manufacturers being so heavily engaged under contracts extending in many instances two or three months into the coming year. The prospects for the New Year are very encouraging. The large business which has been done during the last four or five weeks has been of a very sound character, and it is the opinion of well-informed practical men that there is a total absence of speculation.

Mr. Cobden has issued a "National Budget," in which he proposes at once to reduce the public expenditure to the extent of £10,000,000, and further to replenish the exchequer, by laying a probate and legacy duty on land, which he calculates will produce £1,500,000; and this £11,500,000 forms the amount by which he seeks to reduce taxation. He recommends the abolition of the duties on malt, hops, soap, paper, windows, advertisements, and timber, and the reduction of the duty on tea to 1s. per lb.; the whole amounting to £11,477,000.—The contemplated relief embraces a large number of interests; and hence Mr. Cobden expects to receive more or less assistance from nearly every section of the community. Each is promised in its turn some advantage peculiar to itself, with the view of establishing a coalition, and of obtaining a measure of support not otherwise obtainable.

Mr. M. T. Baines, member for Hull, has accepted the Presidency of the Poor Law Commissioners, vacant by the death of the Hon. Charles Buller.

The Cholera.—We regret to state that the cholera *still* hovers over the metropolis; in the provinces *it has* not made any very considerable progress, but in Scotland it seems to rage with very alarming results. The average number of deaths from all causes in the metropolis was last week only 1118 against 1154, the average of the last five years. From cholera the fatal cases were 31, against 29 the previous week, whilst two weeks preceding the weekly return was 65. The return from the English provinces are daily about 10 or 12. The total number of cases from the first appearance of the melady was, by the official account up to Wednesday, 3737, whereof 1772 had proved fatal, 505 had recovered, and 1400 were under treatment, or the result was not recorded.—Scotland, unhappily, swells the vast majority in this melancholy table. The cases in Scotland have been no fewer than 2922, whereof 1356 have perished. Whilst London in the table before us furnishes on Wednesday but 4 new cases, 2 only of which had proved fatal, and the provinces 11 cases, 7 of which had terminated in death, Scotland exhibits 137 new cases, 73 of which had been fatal. Glasgow, Dumfries, Maxwelltown, and Edinburgh and its vicinity seem to be the chief seats of the disease. In Glasgow the ravages of the disorder are very alarming, as not only the destitute have been swept away, but many persons amongst the middle and higher classes of the people are among the victims.

The news from Ireland is devoid of interest.—The trial of Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy is still pending, but excites little interest. An immense deal of time has been consumed in the discussion of legal technicalities, which possess no public interest.

There never was a period in the history of Ireland so barren of occurrences as the present. The return of Archbishop McHale from Rome, and the trial of Mr. C. G. Duffy, are the only events which the public journals particularly notice.

The Republic of France is daily becoming more consolidated. The election and installation of Prince Louis Napoleon as President, are events which had been looked forward to as almost certain to produce a renewal of disturbances. Happily, however, a different result has followed, and France now enjoys the full advantage of a Republican form of Government, with an organized ministry, capable of performing its duties with vigour and advantage.

Some accounts say, that the French Government have determined upon an armed intervention in favour of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, in concurrence with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples. Such a decision, though in accordance with the previously expressed wishes of the President, will be in direct opposition to the foreign policy hitherto pursued by the Republic, and must exercise a marked influence on the affairs of the continent.

The result of the Presidential Election in France has decidedly increased the tone of public confidence.

Accounts from Germany lead to the opinion that a movement in favour of Free Trade is at present in progress. It is said, that a thorough revision of the existing tariff of the Zollverein is contemplated.

The Austrian armies under Windischgratz and Jellachich have gained important successes over the Hungarian revolters, who it is evident are unable to contend single handed against the Austrian power.

Abd el-Kader has requested the new President of France to send him to Egypt or Syria.

The warlike operations in India were progressing with every prospect of success on the part of the British. The Overland Mail, bringing dates of the 6th and 16th November from the Presidencies, makes it evident that a large force is marching to the scene of action. There are now 36,000 British and 30,000 auxiliary troops within the Punjaub. Lord Gough and Lord Dalhousie would be at head quarters. The annexation of the Punjaub is the object of this movement.

Extensive Fire at Belfast.—On Sunday morning, the most destructive fire that has occurred in Belfast for many years, broke out in the premises of Messrs. Ferrar and Co., silk-mercers, Donegal-place. The constable on beat observed a dense volume of smoke issuing from the doors and windows, a short time before two o'clock, and immediately gave the alarm. Before the engines were on the ground, the flames had burst forth, and were raging furiously. They speedily communicated to the adjoining buildings occupied by Messrs. M'Ghee and Co., the Castle Emporium; Mr. Mullan, bookseller; Mr. Magill, bookseller; Messrs. Clarke and Allen, hatters; and Mr. Magill, woollen draper. All those buildings, which formed a portion of one of the finest ranges in Belfast, were quickly an entire mass of flame. The destruction of property is very large—calculated at from £10,000 to £12,000.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.—The "Essay on Church and State," by this reverend author, was issued yesterday week. It is a thick book of 631 pages. The reasons of Mr. Noel's secession are implied in the following sentences:—"While I condemn a state policy I honour each pious prelate; while I mourn the relations of godly pastors to the state, I no less rejoice in their godliness. The reasons for separation appear to me clear; but I do not expect others to think as I do. In claiming my own liberty of judgment, I learn to respect theirs. To remain in the establishment with my views would be criminal—with theirs it is a duty."

Captain Paulding, of the United States frigate St. Lawrence, lying at Southampton, paid an official visit to Admiral the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, on the 16th inst., accompanied by the U. S. vice-consul for Portsmouth, and the U. S. Consul for Southampton.

The William Sprague, of Cumberland, Lyons, master, for Liverpool, with timber from Nova Scotia, has been wrecked at Inch Island. The crew and cargo saved.

A subterranean passage, at Chester, has been discovered, passing under two of the principal streets. It is hewn out of the solid rock, and it is just wide enough to allow one person to go along, with wider parts at intervals, used, no doubt, as passing places. It has not yet been explored.

The coal trade is in such a depressed state that there are now about 250 ships laid up in the Wear, and the ships can only be sold at prices that are ruinous to the owners.

Mr. Hudson is about to take in hand the entire completion of the docks at the Tyne, which will give to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway a perfect water terminus.

The Earl of Zetland has been nominated, another year, to the office of Grand Master of the Masonic Craft.

Colonel Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este, son of the late Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray, died in London on the 28th Dec. aged 54 years.

When Louis Napoleon contemplated leaving London for Paris, after the revolution, he was so reduced in financial matters that he had to borrow on security, £2000, which he achieved with great difficulty.

France.—The intelligence from France relates almost entirely to the installation and movements of the new President of the Republic. The proclamation and installation took place in the National Assembly on the 20th December. So sudden and unexpected was this step that at the time it took place it was wholly unknown to the Parisian public. It appears that the Government had received, or pretended to have received, information of intended disturbances, which induced them to recommend the immediate proclamation of the President.—There are four departments, besides Algeria and Corsica, from which the complete returns have not yet been received; nevertheless Government assumed the responsibility of the step. The new President addressed the Assembly as follows:

"Citizen Representatives.—The suffrages of the nation, and the oath I have just taken, trace out for me my future conduct. I shall follow it as a man of honour. I shall regard as enemies of our country all those who should attempt to change by illegal means what all France has established. Between you and me, Citizen Representatives, there cannot be any real difference of opinion. Our wishes, our desires are the same. I wish, like you, to place society on its true basis; to strengthen democratic institutions, and to alleviate the miseries of that *generous and intelligent people which has* just given me such a striking proof of its confidence. The majority which I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but it will give to the new government that moral force without which there is no authority. With peace and order, our country can again improve—can cure its wounds, bring back the men that have been misled, and calm down passions. Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have called round me capable and patriotic men, who, in spite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves with you to the application of the constitution, the improvement of the laws, and the glory of the Republic. A government coming into power owes a debt of thanks to its predecessors wher the deposit of its authority is handed over to it intact, and in particular I owe it to the Hon. General Cavaignac to say that his conduct is worthy of the generosity of his character, and that sentiment of duty which is the first quality of a statesman. (Hear, hear.) We have, Citizen Representatives, a grand mission to fulfil—to found a republic in the interest of all, and a just and firm government, which shall be animated by a sincere desire of progress, without being either reactionary or Utopian. Let us be the men of the country, not the men of a party; and with the aid of God, we will at least do good, if we cannot achieve great things." (Loud applause.)

The *Moniteur* publishes the following document, addressed by the Council of Ministers to the President of the Republic:—

"Paris, December 22.

"Monsieur le President.—The Cabinet which you have honoured with your confidence comes to submit a measure which it regards as the universal expression of the sentiments of France. If our country has traversed with so much calm and dignity the most difficult trial to which a free people can be submitted, it must be attributed, without doubt, to the progress of our political manners; but it is permitted to attribute the honour of it, also, to the happy influence of that name which has left in the hearts of our fellow-countrymen so dear and so glorious a recollection. It is a fine homage rendered to the memory of the Emperor Napoleon, that union in one single sentiment of the old parties, and the reconciliation of opinions heretofore enemies. It was allowed to that great man to render, even after his death, that great service to his country.

"Can we forget, in such a moment, that the last surviving brother of Napoleon, the General Jerome Bonaparte, lives among us, henceforth a stranger to human agitations? General Jerome Bonaparte, charged in 1806 with the command of a division of the army, was associated since that time with all our glories. He directed, after the cruel day of Waterloo, the heroic remains of our armies. He was the last to despair of the safety of France.

"If the French people were consulted, we are assured that, with an unanimous voice, it would proclaim that the place of the brother of Napoleon was by the side of that sacred deposit of the ashes of his brother, and at the head of that noble phalanx of veterans, among whom successive generations of our brave soldiers are numbered. We are only, Monsieur le President, the interpreters of public opinion, in submitting to your sanction the drafts of the following decree:—

"'Art. 1. The General of Division, Jerome Bonaparte, is nominated Governor of the Hotel des Invalides, in the place of Marshal Molitor.

"'Art. 2. Marshal Molitor is nominated Grand Chancellor of the Legion d'Honneur, in the place of General of Division Subervie.

"'Art. 3. The Minister of War is charged with the execution of the present decree.'

"In the name of the Council of Ministers,

"Odilon Barrot.

"Approved in Council,

"L. Napoleon Bonaparte."

The *Moniteur* contains an ordinance appointing Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, Governor of the Invalides.

The following form the ministry under Louis Napoleon:—M. Odilon Barrot, Minister of Justice; M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Foreign Affairs; M. Leon de Malleville, the Interior; M. Rulhieres, Minister of War; M. de Tracy, Minister of the Marine and Colonies; M. Falloux, Public Instruction and Worship; M. Leon Faucher, Public Works; M. Bixio, Agriculture; M. Passy (Hypolite), Finances.—Marshal Bugeaud, is to be Commander of the Army of the Alps; General Changarnier, Commander of the 1st Military Division, with the command in chief of the National Guards and Garde Mobile; M. Borger, is named Prefect of the Seine; Colonel Rebillet, to be Prefect of Police.

A festival was held on Sunday, to celebrate the installation of the President. Prince Louis passed in review all the troops quartered in and around Paris, and the city was illuminated. The journals of the provinces say that the principal towns would celebrate the proclamation of the President by similar rejoicings. At noon, the Boulevards, the Place de la Concord, and the Champs Elysees, were filled with troops, and immense numbers of the populace were present. Louis Napoleon, followed by a brilliant staff on horseback, passed along the Boulevards, amidst the shouts of the assembled crowd. He was preceded by a squadron of lancers, led by the general in command of the first military division. He wore the uniform of the National Guard, and the decorations of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. General Changarnier immediately followed him, succeeded by a numerous staff, and a number of members of the Assembly, including several of the ministers, on horseback. Louis Napoleon was well received by the National Guard and the people. As he passed along the Boulevards and the Rue de la Paix, he was saluted with continued acclamations, in which the cries of "Vive Napoleon!" were audible. The general cry which proceeded from the troops also, both regular and civic, during the review was, "Vive Napoleon." Some of the legions, however, and particularly the 3rd, as well as several legions of the banlieue, cried, "Vive l'Empereur!"

Prince Jerome, the ex King of Westphalia, appeared at the review in the uniform of lieutenant-general, which he wore at the battle of Waterloo.

The movement in the departments to force the Assembly to dissolve itself augments. Innumerable petitions for dissolution are in the course of signature, some addressed to the Assembly, and some to individual representatives. The Bonapartist journals generally, as well as those of the moderate party, oppose all projects to advance to the vice-presidency of the republic the leaders of the pure republican party, such as MM. Arago, Garnier Pages, or Lamartine. The legitimist party have come forward very promptly to offer their adhesion to the new President. Innumerable letters arrive by every mail at the Ministry of the Interior, from the prefects and sub-prefects of the departments, expressing, in the warmest language, their adhesion to the choice of the people. Among the legitimists who have been foremost in their adhesion to the new Government is the Marquis of Larochejaquelin, who will, it is said, receive an embassy.

At the sitting of the National Assembly on Tuesday, much interest was excited by an interpellation addressed to the Cabinet relative to the alleged extraordinary command with which General Changarnier had been invested in having 300,000 men placed at his disposal, without incurring any responsibility on account of his acts. M. Odillon Barrot opened the proceedings of the day by reading, as President of the Council, a paper which proved to be a declaration of the principles of the Cabinet. The paper in question made but slight reference to foreign politics. The document turned almost exclusively on the internal situation of the country—on the necessity of restoring confidence by establishing material and moral order, and placing on an indestructible basis the Republic they had founded and would affirm. Order, he said, should be maintained, even to the extent of restoring order to the mind. Disorder should be crushed, for on no other condition could society be restored. Confidence, labour, industry, all depended upon it. He considered that the country yearned to be restored to tranquillity. The late election proved it, and the desire of the Government would be to respond to the country's wishes. These sentiments, which were so exclusively of domestic reference, were repeated and dwelt upon in M. Barrot's reply to Ledru-Rollin, in vindication of the appointment given to General Changarnier. *M. Ledru-Rollin rose to put an interpellation relative* to the extraordinary concentration of power placed in the hands of General Changarnier. He said they had to inquire whether, in fact, the constitution had not been violated almost as soon as it had been declared, and he said that there was a force of nearly 300,000 men placed at the disposal of one man, who was not obliged to answer for his acts to the Minister of War. He would ask, could that be permitted? The order of the day having been loudly called for, was put from the chair, and was adopted by so overwhelming a majority as not to render the vote by ballot necessary. By this vote the act of the Ministry is confirmed.

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that the vote of the Assembly of the previous day with reference to the powers conferred upon General Chaugarnier was the only tropic of interest, and was considered a great triumph for the ministers.

French Presidential Election.—*Final State of the Poll.*—The following is the final state of the poll, as addressed by the committee of the Assembly to the *Moniteur*:—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, 5,534,520; Cavaignac, 1,448,304; Ledru-Rollin, 371,432; Raspail, 36,961; Lamartine, 17,914; Changarnier, 4,687; Divers votes, 12,434.—Total number of votes, 7,449,471.

Italy.—The Pope still remains at Gaeta, and obstinately refuses to obey the solicitations of his subjects to return to Rome. During his absence a Provisional Government has been established, supported by the unanimous and cordial concurrence of the population. The presence of all the foreign ambassadors at Gaeta, including our own, would seem to indicate that some project is in contemplation to restore the Pontiff to his former dignity. The *Times* begins to rejoice in the prospect of an armed intervention for that purpose, while at the same time it cannot but confess, that the Roman people are united in their opposition to a restoration which will not secure their political freedom. Never was sovereign less missed or regretted than is Pius IX. by his once attached and devoted subjects. Meanwhile, the scheme of an Italian Constituent Assembly gains support in all parts of the Peninsula, and threatens to defeat the machinations of the intriguing diplomatists assembled at Gaeta.—The King of Sardinia has been compelled to yield to the popular will, by the appointment of Gioberti—the originator of the movement for Italian nationality—to the post of Prime Minister; a fact significant of the present state of opinion in Italy.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, of the 15th instant, publishes the text of a decree by the two Chambers of the 11th instant, provisionally depriving the Pope of temporal power. It declares there shall be elected, by an absolute majority of the Chambers, from persons not members of either, a "Provisional Supreme Junta," for the purpose of carrying on the government in the absence of the executive. "The Commission shall discontinue its functions on the return of the Sovereign Pontiff, or when he shall himself appoint, according to constitutional forms, a substitute of his own selection.

Accounts from Rome of the 14th state that the Pope was still at Gaeta. The following are the conditions on which he will return to his capital:—First, recognition of the commission nominated by him. Second, resignation of the ministry. Third, dissolution and reformation of the Civic Guard. Fourth, momentary suspension of the liberty of the press.—Rome was tranquil.

Three couriers arrived from St. Petersburgh at Naples, in the week before last, says the *Times* correspondent, one of them with autograph letters from the Emperor to the King, and to the Prince of Satriane. The Emperor assures the King that distance only prevents physical interference by Russia in his behalf. He "has instructed his representatives at London and Paris to remonstrate in an energetic manner against the continuance of that interference, and above all to express his indignation at the conduct of the two Admirals in interfering with the military proceedings of the King's General."

Russia.—The *Frankfort Journal*, of the 19th, says that Russia is making great preparations to decide the fate of Europe by the sword, and that is the reason of her forces being concentrated on the frontiers of the empire. The Emperor is reported to have said he would not permit the people to revolt against his brother of Prussia, and is prepared to march 500,000 men to his assistance.—According to letters from Gratz, a Russian fleet of twenty sail had cast anchor in the roadstead of Trieste, and the operations against Venice would commence immediately.

The Russian troops concentrated on the southern frontier of the kingdom of Poland amounts to about 200,000 men. It is certain that the Emperor Nicholas is charged with the protection of the eastern provinces of Austria, in case the election of Prince Louis Napoleon should produce a war in Italy, which would compel Austria to send thither all its disposable forces.

Spain.—The Queen of Spain opened the Cortes on the 15th inst. Her Majesty expressed a hope that the friendly relations with England "would be re-established as soon as the acts and instructions of her Government were fully appreciated."

China.—Dates from Hong-Kong are to the 30th of October. At Canton and the ports matters keep perfectly quiet. During the month there has been very severe weather, particularly on the coast, and the disasters have been numerous.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Her Majesty's Solicitor General, delivered an excellent lecture on *the progress and power of Mind*, last evening. The Hall was not so crowded as it has been on almost every occasion this season, owing to a snow storm which suddenly set in towards night; and thus many lost a very rich treat. The lecture was replete with good sence, and its various points well illustrated and enforced.

Next Friday evening, Dr. Hartt, of Fredericton, will deliver a lecture on "*The Press.*"

Portland Lectures.—On Friday evening last, the opening lecture of the course to be given at the Temperance Hall in Portland, was delivered to a large and attentive audience, by M. H. Perley, Esq.—"His preliminary remarks on the dignity of Labour, (says the *New-Brunswicker*,) were well conceived, and of an interesting and elevating character. The lecturer next alluded to the valuable physical qualities of this Province—the necessity of strong and vigorous action on the part of every man to develope its great resources—for the mental and moral improvement of its inhabitants—and to make it as it deserves to be, one of the most wealthy and interesting portions of this Continent. His remarks on the various lines of Railway now occupying so much of the public attention, were in his usual happy style; and we wished that every man in British North America, and a few from Downing Street, could have been present, for they would not only have been exceedingly interested, but have gained a large stock of useful knowledge, particularly necessary in this day of Provincial depression.

In conclusion, the learned Lecturer congratulated the public spirited men of Portland on their spacious Hall, on the order and good behaviour of the audience, and felt quite confident that the attempt to improve the character of the people of this Parish, will be attended with the happiest results."

Lecture at Hampton.—We are requested to state that by invitation of the Central Agricultural Society of King's County, M. H. Perley, Esq. will deliver a Lecture on Railroads, at the Theatre at Hampton Ferry, next Wednesday evening, January 17th, commencing at seven o'clock. The attendance of all who take an interest in the subject is respectfully requested.

☞ The Board of Directors of the St. John Mechanics' Institute, beg to acknowledge the receipt of two shares in the "Gesner Museum," as a donation to the Institute from the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Her Majesty's Attorney General, &c.

On Wednesday the 27th ult. a new and valuable House in the Parish of Chipman, Queen's County, belonging to Samuel White, Esq., was, together with the furniture, totally destroyed by fire. No insurance.

St. John Agricultural Society.—A meeting of the Directors of this Society was held at the Office of M. H. Perley, Esq. on Thursday 4th inst., at which it was resolved that all subscriptions due the Society be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 20th instant.—[The other resolutions of the Society will be inserted in our next paper.]

A fire broke out in a grain store at Quebec on the night of the 6th inst., which destroyed the building and most of its contents, besides some 130 chaldrons of coals in the rear. A young man named John O'Flaherty, who had gone into the store to assist in saving the property, lost his life.

Circuit Court.—There are seventy civil causes on the Docket for trial, and the Sheriff's Calendar exhibits fifteen criminal cases, viz. one for murder, one for manslaughter, and the others for larceny, &c. In the charge to the Grand Jury, His Honor Judge Parker alluded to the criminal business before the Court, and stigmatized intemperance as the great cause of crime in the community, but dissented from the opinion entertained by some persons, that legislative enactments and high duties would be the means of lessening the evil. His Honor referred to places where tavern licenses had been repealed, and showed that crime still prevailed, notwithstanding these stringent regulations. Moral influence and example, His Honor appeared to think, were the only means of effectually putting an end to intemperance. The state of the Gaol was alluded to, and His Honor recommended that imprisonment for sums under five pounds should be abolished. His Honor also alluded to the City Charter, as proposed to be amended, and suggested some improvements, such as the separation of the affairs of the City and County, in certain cases. We trust His Honor's suggestions, particularly in the latter instance, will be acted upon, as we think much good will result therefrom.—[New-Brunswicker.

Circuit Court.—Only a few civil causes have yet been disposed of, which were of a tedious, though not very important nature. Last evening, the Jury in the case of Blaklee *versus* the Water Company, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff; damages £153. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Asa Blaklee's property fronting on King's Square, was destroyed by fire some eighteen months ago, and that no water could be obtained from the Company's plugs, which, it was alleged, was the cause of the destruction of Mr. B.'s building, as he depended on the Company's Works for a supply.—This case has occupied the attention of the Court for several days, and excited considerable interest. Messrs. Ritchie and Duff were Counsel for the Plaintiff, and the Hon. Messrs. Wilmot and Hazen, and J. A. Street, Esq., for the defence.—*Ib., this morning.*

Sabbath School Festival.—On Thursday last the 11th instant, the Anniversary Festival of the Sabbath School connected with Mr. Irvine's congregation, was held in the School-room of the Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—*Three hundred and twenty seven* children were entertained with an abundant supply of cake and fruit, and addressed in appropriate speeches by the Rev. Robert Irvine and Alexander Campbell, Esq. At 7 o'clock, P. M., the Teachers and a large number of guests, about 160 in all, had tea together, after which addresses on the subject of Sabbath School Institutions were delivered by the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General, the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, and the Rev. John Irvine. Both entertainments were provided by the congregation, and given in token of their gratitude for the valued labors of the Teachers, and the general success of the School.—*News.*

Small Pox.—It having been stated in the Morning News of Monday last, that "there were upwards of 1300 cases of Small Pox now in the City"—the Board of Health, aware that so exaggerated a report was likely to create unnecessary alarm throughout the country, directed inquiry to be made. Twenty-three Medical gentlemen, comprising nearly (if not) all those resident in Saint John, Carleton and Portland, were accordingly waited upon, and it was found that the whole number of cases of Small Pox under their treatment amounts to fifty-two—of these, five are in Portland, five in Carleton, and the remainder on the Eastern side of the Harbour.—[Courier.

The wolves are doing, we learn, great damage in the country. On the 3d of December, Mr. Ules Haney, of Studholm, lost seventeen sheep by these animals, and succeeded in entrapping one of them. Some seven of them were met with together by a farmer at Smith's Creek, where also they committed considerable ravages among the sheep. The Indians, formerly so alert in clearing the country of these troublesome and hurtful vermin, seem to have sunk into apathy, or lost the habits useful to their race.—*Colonial Watchman.*

The baron of beef, which formed the principal Christmas dish at Windsor Castle, was a portion of a splendid Ox bred by Prince Albert. It weighed 53 stone, or 742 lbs., and occupied ten hours in cooking.

The pay of the President of France is fixed at 600,000 francs, about $111,000.

New Postal Treaty.—The International Postage Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, was confirmed by the American Senate on the 5th instant, and is published at length in the American papers. It is one of general reciprocity—the principal features being that single letters may be sent from any part of Great Britain to any part of the United States, and *vice versa*, for one shilling sterling, pre-payment optional either side; newspapers one penny, in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States, pre-payment the same.—The subjoined articles of the Treaty relate to the Colonies:—

Article XIII.—Letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American Provinces, and *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be, in operation in the United States, and in the British North American Provinces for inland letters.

Article XIV.—Upon all letters posted in the United States, and addressed to the British North American Provinces, and *vice versa*, the rates of postage fixed by the preceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North American Provinces. It shall, however, not be permitted to be less than the whole rate.

The American Minister in London, writing to the United States Secretary of State, says—

I would have insisted for a corresponding concession for closed mails through Canada at reduced rates. But Great Britain is on the point of conferring the management of the Canadian Post-Office to the Canadas, and the Canadas themselves are to reduce their inland postage.

Newspapers are by Article XV. to cross the seas in the mail packets of either country without charge for sea conveyance; only each country is to take on its own account two cents or one penny on every newspaper going out of it or coming into it. So for the inland, each newspaper is to be charged two cents in America, and in Great Britain one penny, or in some cases less.

HALIFAX, January 13.

The Rail Road.—Since our last remarks on this subject, we have learned that an important Despatch has been received from the Colonial Office, which places the project in a decidedly better position than we had reason to expect. The Despatch in question will, we suppose, be laid before the Legislature immediately, and receive that attention and support which its importance would warrant. As far as we can learn, not having had access to the document in question, the purport is this, that the Legislature of Nova Scotia is to give a guarantee for the payment of £20,000 per annum, which at 4 per cent. would represent £500,000 sterling; New Brunswick £10,000, to represent £1,000,000 stg.; Canada £60,000, or £1,500,000; the British Government to raise £3,000,000, or pay the interest on that sum, if required. The Provinces are then to issue £2,000,000 of Paper Money, for this object, and to assign to the Company or Managing Men of it, Two Millions of acres of Wild Land, which is calculated to be worth that money as a guarantee for the issue of this Paper.

Truly the project is to be a mighty one, and if entrusted to the management of judicious men, will have a marvellous effect upon these Provinces.

It will be remembered that these sums that the Provinces guarantee, are only for the purpose of raising the requisite funds, because as soon as any part of the Road is in operation, whatever is earned will be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the Capital invested. Neither will it be requisite that all the Money should be at once advanced or raised, so that only part of it will be required,—and only the interest on part of the amount requisite will have to be paid from the Treasury to the Stockholders, who will thus be made sure of receiving 4 per cent. for the money as advanced. Thus making the Stockholders certain of some immediate remuneration. Consequently, there can never arise any very serious embarrassment to the Stockholders, who will at all times possess marketable property on which they are receiving Four per cent. interest, with an ultimate prospect of a larger remuneration. So soon as the Rail Road is in active operation, and earns sufficient to pay the Stockholders—the guarantee of the Legislature will then cease. Under these circumstances, we see no difficulty about the matter, and shall gladly co-operate to carry out this mighty project.—*Acadian Recorder.*

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 9.

The Iron Works.—On Thursday, the first sample of pig Iron was produced at the Company's Foundry. The quality is said to be very superior, and such as is capable of being manufactured to great advantage into steel. We do not profess to judge of these matters, but from a specimen now in the office we should think, from its brightness, the fineness of its grain, and the hardness of the mass, that its quality must surpass most pig iron. Those acquainted with it think it will be too hard for castings; but, though much is yet to be learned respecting it, those most interested in its success are well pleased with its appearance thus far.

The engines work well; and every thing at present about the establishment has a prosperous aspect. Many teams are employed now daily in hauling wood to the coal kilns, and others in bringing the ore from the mines to the furnace.—*Sentinel.*

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—The New Orleans Board of Health have pronounced the Cholera no longer an epidemic. It is rapidly disappearing, and all alarm on account of it has ceased. Its ravages have been mainly confined to the helplessly poor foreigners, and the intemperate. Business is beginning to proceed as usual.

The Cholera was, at the latest dates from Texas, prevailing severely at Houston and Port Lavacca. The deaths by it at the former place averaged 12 a day; and at the latter place there is stated to have been upw