

SWEDEN.

We mentioned last week the opening address of the King of Sweden. The following are the principal passages given in the full report of the speech, a very short and incomplete resume of which was only telegraphed. His Majesty says—

"I am on friendly terms with all the foreign Powers. On the 21st of November last I concluded treaties with England and France, which impart new strength to ancient and glorious alliances, and which tend to draw still closer the bonds of friendship and of confidence which unite me to the Queen of Great Britain and to the Emperor of the French."

"An enlightened toleration for the faith of others, based upon the love of one's neighbour, and inspired by a conviction which has become indomitable, constitutes the essence of the dogmas of the Protestant Church. It becomes a people whose great King, Gustavus Adolphus, fought for the freedom of thought and liberty of conscience, which he sealed with his blood, to imitate his example and follow in his footsteps. The ancient laws, which still impede the free exercise of public worship of every confession, must therefore be done away with, so that the common law may be in harmony with the sixteenth paragraph of the Constitution. Bills for the abolition of the punishment of exile and for different reforms in the criminal code will be laid before you."

"A just appreciation of the rights of woman being a sure guarantee of her fidelity in the fulfilment of her duties, and of her mission in the family, it is my intention to propose to you that unmarried women shall be considered of age at twenty-five, which is recognised in nearly all the States of Europe."

A letter from Constantinople says:—"We have now quite a respectable English fleet in the Bosphorus. The Royal Albert, with Lord Lyons' flag flying, the Majestic, the Curacao (30), the Vulture, the Caradoc, and the two gun boats Wrangler and Lynx. The Curacao and Vulture both came in yesterday, nearly at the same moment, the first from the coast of Syria, and the second from the Black Sea. Besides these, the Colossus and Cressy are expected hourly, so that on the day the Dardanelles were to have been closed there will be a larger English fleet assembled in the Bosphorus than ever since the allied squadrons left the first time for the Black Sea."

Considerable excitement has been felt in the "Eternal City," on the 29th ult., in consequence of the Pope having in person reviewed all his troops, on the plains and slopes beyond the Milvian Bridge (Ponte Mole). This most unusual proceeding on the part of his Holiness seemed unaccountable until, a few hours later, the French Minister from Naples arrived here at Serny's Hotel, announcing that the English Charge, Mr. Potre, was on his heel—and with the report that, after two hours allowed to him to sign the "ultimatum," the King of Naples had refused to comply. This, coupled with the news of the allied fleets having reentered the Black Sea, has alarmed the crowds of foreigners now in Rome on their way to Naples for the winter, and they have been seized with not ill grounded fears; many of them, notwithstanding that their houses had been secured to them for the season in Naples, determining to remain in Rome.

Those who have been rendered uneasy by apprehensions that the Russian railway project would draw off money from this country, will no doubt find their apprehensions allayed by the latest accounts of the scheme. At last its true character, which we always suspected, stands disclosed. Under the guise of commerce, Russia is trying to get military rails, and not having money to pay for them Russia is asking Western Europe to pay the piper for her regiments on any future march towards the Black Sea. Now a few persons might be found, in London even, who would be quite willing to contract for the payment of the Russian piper aforesaid, if the piper would return them a per centage on their dividends?—The Russian proposal is, to make and stock 2,500 miles of railway for £40,000,000—that is, at a cost ludicrously inadequate. The Government cannot even command that inadequate sum, so it has invited the great agents of the European money market. They came forward willingly; for the opportunity of creating the railway system of an empire is not to be lightly missed. They, of course, asked to see the terms; and they had suggestions to make of their own. But Imperial Russia will not submit to rules which are expected on Cornhill or at Euston square. Somehow or other the great money Lords cooled—one by one, but not slowly they have dropped off. The Rothschilds, the Hopes, the Barings—where are they? A few speculators indeed have the courage to go on. They

are, it seems, mainly, if not exclusively, French; but they cannot expect to get all the money from France at this day. We should like to know what the Bank of France would say to such a notion. They cannot expect to get the cash from Holland, at recent rates of discount. From England then? Now we admit the high station of some of the reported concessionaires. Still we doubt whether they can themselves subscribe £40,000,000, still more, whether in any plausible way, they can guarantee the forthcoming of the cash. They must count on England, and must reckon upon the usual effect of high names, a glowing prospectus, and the Englishman's canine appetite for "shares." We believe, that they reckon too fast. We fancy that the project may already be reckoned among the things of the past—the bubbles that have been.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Two mails from the Cape, fortunately from the correction of the later arrivals, announce the preparation for a Caffre war, since arrested. A prophet, Umblakaza by name, and a companion of Krel, has arisen and declared a Caffre millennium at hand; all the illustrious warriors who have fought and perished in conflict with the white man are to rise from their graves at the sound of a great trumpet, and with them are to come forth, from a vast cavern near the mouth of the river Kei, innumerable multitudes of slain cattle, which shall make the tribesmen rich with herds beyond the limits of their wildest imagination; at the same moment a mighty tempest is to descend from the mountains and sweep before it from the face of the earth the intrusive strangers who have robbed the Caffre of his broad pasture lands. All this is promised on condition that the tribes shall give proof of their faith by slaying all their cattle, goats, and poultry. This many of them were doing. Others were busy making assegais, with which they believe they are to exterminate their enemies. The authorities were, however, fully prepared. The Caffre police was disarmed, the pickets doubled, the soldiers kept in quarters after dark, the town fully fortified, and redoubts occupied by the 73rd Regiment. The colony was suffering by anticipation the horrors of war. Farms were being deserted, and the farmers flying from the frontier with the family and stock. The inhabitants were organising themselves into regiments and rifle corps. Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong, who has had the experience of two Caffre wars has been appointed to the command at Fort Peddie. The 6th Regiment had been sent up to the frontier.

Such was the state of things pictured when another mail arrives, bringing despatches from Governor Grey, stating that he had had interviews with the separate chiefs, and does not consider there is much foundation for the alarm created.

COLLISION AT SEA.—LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP AND MANY LIVES!

The Hamburg ship Elise, Capt. Nelson, arrived at New York last Friday evening, from Hamburg, reports that on the 10th inst., spoke a Bremen bark having on board 16 of the passengers and crew of the French steamship Le Lyonnais, which left New York on the 1st instant, for Havre, and was run into by a large ship, on the night of the 2d, and abandoned next day in a sinking condition. The 16 persons were picked up in a boat on the 7th inst., two others having died before the Bremen bark came along. Fourteen of the rescued were taken on board the Elise. The others, Mr. Schaler and wife, remained on board the bark.

Amongst those saved was the second mate of the Lyonnais, who states that in the night between the 2d and 3d inst., the steamer was run into and struck so heavily that in the morning she was in a sinking condition, and the captain decided to abandon her.

The second mate and those with him left the steamer on the afternoon of the 3d, and were consequently six days in the open boat. The mate says that to the best of his knowledge, the captain, and all others on board the Lyonnais, left her the next morning.

The Lyonnais had 40 passengers on board.

The second mate reports that he stopped by the ship till the next morning, when it commenced blowing, and he believed the captain and all left the vessel. They had a raft made, and about forty persons got on, which he believed went to pieces and many lives were lost.

On Tuesday, the 4th, the second mate lost sight of the other boats which left the vessel. The weather was very foggy.

From a private letter received from Charlottetown we have learned, that the wife of poor Clarkins who was crushed by the machinery, on board the steamer *Indo*, a few weeks ago, has lately died of a broken heart.—*Miramichi Times*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following lines are sent to us as the effusion of a person in humble life, suggested, as our correspondent states, to the author by seeing upon a Lady's table the Cross of Christ, with the motto "Thy Refuge, in needle work. They are unexceptionable and appropriate, and their publication may, as intimated, encourage to greater efforts:—

THE CROSS OF CHRIST

The Cross of Christ;
It points to former times,
When Jesus shed His blood
For other's crimes.
It is our beacon light,
And dearly was it bought;
Oh! that every clime
Its refuge sought.

The Cross of Christ;
Its balmy influence throws,
A cheering steady light,
O'er all our woes.
Thou art the Christian's hope,
His never failing friend,
His trust on Earth, his rest,
When life shall end.

The Cross of Christ,
Our surest guide on Earth;
It shows the safest way,
To save from Death;
Not from the death below,
That all on Earth must pay,
But from the awful death
Eternity.

Dear Jesus Christ!
Thou, our sure "Refuge" be,
It is our greatest wish
To be with Thee.
Strengthen with Thy Grace,
Bless with Thy holy faith,
Make short and calm the way,
To Heav'n from Earth.

Great Father God!
We do appeal to Thee,
See, now we humbly bow
To Thee our knee.
We thank Thee mighty God,
We trust in Thy dear Son,
Faith whispers low, "Then is
Thy Refuge won."

Blandford.

G. C.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

WHEN fierce the war blast rages high,
We cry O Lord to Thee;
To all our host be very nigh,
And make our foes to flee.
O God our refuge and our rock,
To Thee our prayers ascend,
Be for us in the battle shock,
And with thy shield defend.

No confidence we put in man,
Or in his boastful power;
His life we know is but a span,
And passes as the flower.
In Thee alone we place our trust,
Our helper and our God;
Remember that we are but dust,
Remove the chastening rod.

Subdue the haughty enemies
Their wild desires assuage;
May their ambitious hopes depart,
And disappoint their rage.
May quietness and peace return
To bless our native land,
And may we in Thy mercy learn
The goodness of Thy hand.

T. T.

The following Despatch was received at the News Room on Tuesday:—

The R. M. Steamship *Persia* has arrived at New York.

Dates from Liverpool to 15th inst.

Breadstuffs generally inactive. Markets slightly declined.

Wheat generally declined in price.

Flour dull, with a decline of one shilling.

Corn slightly improved in demand.

Money market decidedly more stringent.

Bank rates advanced to 7 per cent.

Consols for money closed at 92½ to 92½.

British Government organs announce conspicuously Anglo-French Alliance continues cordial.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Mr. Sedgwick delivered a very interesting Lecture "On the proper sphere and employment of Women in Christian Society," at the Meeting of this Society on Tuesday evening last.

The following are among the imports from Prince Edward Island to Halifax, from 1st to 27th November:—Potatoes, 34,999 bushels; Oats, 47,379 bushels; Barley, 9,381 bushels; Turnips, 2,166 bushels.—*Reading Room State*.