

principle more satisfactorily than it has yet been tested on the Kingstown and Dulkey line.

It is said that the Grand Junction Railway Company are about to build a bridge over the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, and construct a line of railway from thence to Liverpool, forming a much shorter route between Birmingham and Liverpool.

It is consolatory to find that the Post Office, the great accumulation of pennies, has advanced £32,000 on the year, and no less than £40,000 on the quarter.

A "New Free Church in England" has just sprung up in Exeter. It is announced that it is an Episcopal establishment, which will, however, allow of no Bishop to its concerns. Two Church of England clergymen, named Shore and Bulteel, are promoters of this scheme.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long epistle from his retreat at Derrynane to the Repeal Association, in which he dwells emphatically upon the federal project, and hints his partiality for it in contradiction to repeal.

There are forty projected lines of railway, extending over a distance of 2173 miles, and involving an estimated expenditure of £3,695,000.

Sir John Herschell, Bart. is the President elect for the next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which is to be held at Cambridge.

Professor Liebig, of Giessen, the celebrated agricultural chemist, had the freedom of the city of Edinburgh conferred upon him on Tuesday last.

The English have sent several ships to Africa on a new enterprise, that of discovering some rich veins of copper, lead, iron and gold. Each ship carried a practical chemist.

**IRELAND.**—Lord Heytesbury, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has publicly stated that he shall recommend conciliatory measures for Ireland.

The Irish Repeal rent for the nineteen weeks ending with 2d instant, amounted to £27,673, being an average of £1356 per week. The highest week was that ending June 17, when it amounted to £3330.

From an article in the French *Journal des Debats*, referring to the despatch of Capt. Bruat, from Tahiti, it seems clear that the French Government are determined to remove him from a command and a position for which he appears completely unfitted.

The Holy Synod of St. Petersburg had notified to the Catholic missionaries in Georgia to quit the empire, unless they choose to become naturalized Russians, and to cease in future all intercourse with the Holy See.

The slave trade to the Brazils has greatly diminished since 1839. In that year 33,299 slaves were smuggled; in 1840 14,910; in 1841 8370; and in 1842 8891.

Letters from Naples state that they expect another eruption of Vesuvius. The crater is full of lava, and the fountains and springs no longer give their usual supply of water.

**Dr. Wolff.**—We rejoice to learn by the late English news, that this intrepid philanthropist has been heard from, and that the fears entertained for his safety were groundless. It will be recollected that he went to the Kingdom of Bokhara, in quest of two English officers who were imprisoned by the barbarous Ameer, and who have since been murdered by him. Dr. Wolff was arrested, thrown into prison, and threatened with a similar fate. But he writes that he has been presented with a horse, and is soon to set out for Persia, on his way homeward.

A treaty has been concluded between France and Morocco.

The vessel having on board the Roman Catholic bishop, the nuns and others, which sailed some time ago from Brest for the Sandwich Islands, had not arrived at the date of the last accounts. Rumors prevailed in the South Seas that she had foundered off Cape Horn.

Next year there will be an exhibition at Vienna of the products of Austrian industry. The government has created an order of merit for the occasion, to be conferred on those manufacturers who chiefly distinguish themselves.

**SPAIN.**—General Narvaez was still pursuing his system of reform and economy. He intended to suppress all the military inspections—a measure which would be productive of the saving of considerable expense. Preparations were making for the opening of the session, to which it was intended to give the greatest éclat. The drawing up of the speech from the throne was to be intrusted to M. Martinez de la Rosa.

**INTOLERANCE IN SWITZERLAND.**—Religious differences at present run high in Switzerland, and have created ill blood between the two neighboring cantons of Friburg and Vaud. Both border on

the Lake Morat, but Friburg claims its old privilege of an exclusive right of fishery therein. The right was never enforced till now, but Friburg sends all the Vaudois fisherman she can catch to prison. Vaud retaliates by seizing the anglers of Friburg, pleading that an exclusive right to fishing is a relic of feudalism, long since abolished. Meantime there is an army of fishermen in *quod* on both sides, and a world of hubbub in consequence.

The Pacha of Egypt has evinced high displeasure at the disrespect shown to him by the British Government, in sending out a person of no higher authority, to regulate the terms of the projected treaty, in respect to the route to India across the Isthmus of Suez, than Post Office clerk; and intelligence has arrived that Mr. Bourne has made no progress whatever in his business, which at the date of the last accounts, was at a complete stand still.

King Otho of Greece, opened the session of the Chambers, in person, on the 19th of September. His speech was conciliatory in tone, and promised useful measures.

The Papal government has rejected the proposition of an English company to construct a railroad between Civita Vecchia and Rome.

**ITALY AND THE POPE.**—The latest accounts from Rome represent that city to have been in a feverish state—the Pontiff refusing to concede any thing to the wishes of the people. How long the Papal government will be able to hold out in resistance to the popular desire for a change in the aspect of things, it is not easy to decide. The indications are that the people are determined to achieve a revolution of some sort, and to lessen their burdens. The Papal government is sixty-seven millions of dollars in debt, and that debt increases at the rate of a million of dollars a year. The Papal government is in poor credit, and it is not easy for it to effect a loan. We have been informed on good authority that the church property, is all under heavy mortgages, and that capitalists refuse to make loans for the benefit of the See of Rome.

**TAHITI.**—The outrages of the French upon the helpless Tahitians still continue. An English ship, the *Hazard*, lately arrived there, with despatches to the English Consul. While Lieut. Rose, the commander, went ashore to deliver his packages, he was ordered by some French officers to present himself before the French Admiral. On refusing to do this, or anything else which should acknowledge the French authority at the Islands, he was taken on board the barge in which these French officers were, and taken to the Admiral's quarters. Lieut. Rose took off his sword, and presented it to his captors in token of his being taken prisoner. After a long consultation, his sword was returned to him, and he allowed to go aboard his own vessel. He demanded an apology or explanation, but was peremptorily refused. "No communication was allowed with the shore," was the order. Lieut. Rose, has been dispatched home by his superior to make a representation of the circumstances to the British Government, and has now arrived. Queen Pomare and her husband were on board the *Basilek*. Upwards of a hundred Europeans had, it is stated, enlisted under the Tahitian banner, and among them some gunners' mates.—*New York Evangelist*.

Fortifications, covering 250 acres, are about being commenced on the eastern side of St. Johns, New-Brunswick.

The Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, has been deposed from his See and suspended from the holy ministry at the recent Episcopal Convention of the United States. This, it appears from what has been allowed to transpire, is just another instance, added to the millions that have already occurred, of the extreme danger of tampering with strong drink.

**LICENSES IN MASSACHUSETTS.**—It is left to the people of each county, in Massachusetts, to decide by vote whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be tolerated within its bounds. Every county in the State but one having refused to grant licenses, the traffic has been carried on to some extent in defiance of the law. We are glad to see that in some places these culprits have been arrested in their business. A number of them have been tried and convicted in Worcester, some severely fined, and others yet to be sentenced. This is right, on every ground. If the law exist, it should be enforced, whatever it is: but being one of the most righteous laws ever enacted, and reflecting high and lasting honor upon the people that could pass it, its enforcement is a matter of rejoicing to every friend of virtue, of whatever State or country.—*Evangelist*.

**ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.**—We see it stated in several papers, that an organized opposition to slavery has been begun in Western Virginia. This is hailed as an evidence that the spirit of freedom is at work in the slave States. An account is given also of a similar movement in Delaware. The *Religious Herald*