

NEWS BY THE "NIAGARA."

The authority of the Pope, by his forced acceptance of a new ministry, is in fact at an end.

The fidelity of the Swiss has been rewarded by their being dismissed by the new ministry.

The war in Hungary continues. A numerous array of Imperialists is about to enter that country, and German papers say, that the Hungarians will give them a warm reception.

In England and Scotland, the Cholera appears to be on the decrease. The death of Viscount Melbourne has been confirmed; he died on the 14th ultimo.

The dispute between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects is nearly settled.

FRANCE.—In the Assembly, the majority carried a vote of confidence in General Cavaignac, who was declared to have deserved well of his country.

The General, in a speech, went over all the points of accusation, made against him, of having promoted the insurrection of June with a view to rise himself to power, &c.

The effect of his speech was highly satisfactory. The funds improved, and his claims to the Presidency were supposed to be increased.

On Tuesday a manifesto of Louis Napoleon appeared. A change again came over the minds of the Parisians.

Prince Louis Napoleon firmly avows his republican sincerity, and his detestation of socialism, proclaimed himself the friend of peace with its accompanying nations, and regarding the army and conscription as heavy burdens to be relieved; lastly, he promised to surmount himself with all the talent he could secure, to aid him in the government, should he be elected President; and would engage excited intellect and honesty wherever he found them, without distinction of party.

Cavaignac, made a popular move respecting Rome. In consequence of the alarming news from Italy, fears were one moment entertained of actual personal violence to the Pope, and that in consequence of the treatment he had received from his subjects and the army, he meditated flight from Rome.

Cavaignac has dispatched steam frigates, carrying a brigade of 25,000 men, to Civita Vecchia, for the purpose of securing the liberty of his Holiness, and the respect of his person.

The execution of Dr. Behrer, an Englishman, and of Dr. Zelick, for their participation in the late trouble in Vienna, created considerable excitement.

The Postscript of the European Times says the report that General Windschgratz has been named was current in the Paris Bourse on the 1st inst., but was not correct.

The Frankfort Journal says, that a plot for a Republican and Socialist rising, and for the assassination of several of the members of the German Parliament has been discovered in that city.

Marshal Radetzky, commanding the Austrian force in Italy, is reported to be dead.

The Pope appears to be satisfied with the new order of things.

General Lamorieux proposes to reduce the army about one-half, by which a saving of 160,000,000 francs would be effected.

Exports from Liverpool have been very large and the number of American buyers of goods at Manchester is altogether unprecedented.

It is announced that Austria has accepted the offer made by the mediating powers, to hold the conference for the pacification of Italy at Brussels.

Lord Palmerston has acquiesced. The armistice continues through the winter.

WRECK OF TWO EMIGRANT SHIPS.—North Foreland, Tuesday Night.—With considerable regret we announce two deplorable ship-wrecks of German emigrant vessels, with between 300 and 400 passengers on board, which took place in the course of last night and this morning, on the Long and Goodwin Sands.

The unfortunate vessels were both from Bremen—the American built ship *Burgundy*, Hunt, master, 500 tons burthen, with three hundred emigrants, for New Orleans; the other the bark *Atlantic*, Foster, belonging to Bremen, bound for New York, also with passengers (the number is not exactly known). The greater part of yesterday the weather was exceedingly boisterous, the wind blowing N. N. W., the evening setting in with a hazy atmosphere.

Nothing is known of the passage from Bremen, until the discovery of the vessel on the above named sands.

EMIGRANTS AS A MEASURE OF RELIEF.—One of the most solid and careful statisticians of the present day computes the amount of persons living by theft and idleness and want, at upwards of 150,000, in the United Kingdom.

Now we hold this to be no exaggerated statement of the social condition of Great Britain and Ireland. Rather, indeed, is it the reverse, and yet the government is silent and inactive.

At the same time the State has at its command upwards of 88,000,000 of acres of land within a few hours' sail of London. The vacant Crown lands in Nova Scotia are estimated at 5,787,772 acres; 12,300,861 in New Brunswick; 1,000,000 in Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton; and in Canada, 70,000,000.

Again, turn to British America, with its wild wastes, unlearnt forests, and almost unbroken tracts of land. Why, within that confined area we have unoccupied Crown lands amounting to upwards of 200,000,000 of acres. And we find Ministers, meanwhile, affect perplexity, as to how best to relieve the misery, destitution, and poverty of the mass of Great Britain. We say affect perplexity, because, with the numerous evidences of the advantage to be derived from colonization, lying neglected in the Colonial Office, and to be derived from our own knowledge and experience, it would be paying their skill and sagacity a poor compliment did we hint at their being ignorant on the subject.

[The Emigrant.]

LAMARINE'S VIEW OF THE FUTURE OF SOCIETY.—Whether we go? The answer is all in the actual fact. We are going to one of the sublimest halting-places of humanity, to a progressive and complete organization of social order on the principle of liberty of action and equality of rights.

For the children of our children we see a vista of a series of centuries—free, religious, moral, rational—an age of truth, of reason, of virtue, in the middle of ages; or else—faded alternative—we go to the precipitate of France and Europe into one of those gulphs which often separate two epochs, as an abyss between two continents; we see the face of obloquy and ridicule, rented to a house, advertised for juvenile delinquents, received 8 or 10, and enlisted the generous sympathies of the good, to provide appropriate accommodation for 80 or 90, at the head of whom, in the capacity of a most intelligent steward, was once reared by herself from prison.

A. D.

THE REV. FATHER MATTHEW.—The members of the North Star Temperance Society have received a letter from the "Apostle of Temperance," which contains the following gratifying announcement:—"My health is new, thank God, com-

pletely restored, and I anxiously look forward to the fulfilment of my ardent desires in the spring. I have already communicated with the high minded people of America on the subject." It will be recollected that the Rev. gentleman has accepted an invitation to attend a sea party, to be given by the members of the North Star Temperance Society, previous to his departure for America.

THE JESUITS.

Strange that a body so proverbial for its intrigue and its hatred of freedom, should have survived three centuries of revolution, reformation, and social progress.

Distrusting each other; distrusted by the successive pontiffs under whose sway they have flourished; the nightmare and mar-plot of kings and cabinets; the plague and scourge of the people—the followers Ignatius Loyola have managed their way into the diplomacy of nations, and have had a hand in forging all the letters by which the masses have been held in bondage to superstition and despotic power.

The day of revelation and retribution has come at last. The people have risen in their might, and not content with upturning the visible symbols of royalty, and trampling thrones and sceptres in the dust, have grappled with the more subtle, mysterious influence which, like the malaria, tainted all the atmosphere, and stifled the breath of freedom.

The Jesuit order is proscribed and banished from all the states of Europe. Even Austria and the papal dominions furnish no refuge for these mischief-makers and liberty-haters. They are safe in no country, with the single exception of America.

And their safety here is owing to the predominance of the principles of freedom they have opposed from the beginning with such dreadful consistency.

It is said, that many of the most learned and successful of the Jesuits from Europe have sought refuge in the United States, or are about to emigrate. Should there be no reactionary movements, so as to restore the old order of things in the old world; or in other words, should free institutions become established on a sure basis we see not why the thousands of expatriated monks of the order of Jesus may not flock hither, to work their enchantments and foster their "lying wonders" upon us.

Especially, when our members of Congress and political demagogues from their seats of power, use flattering words a class of men nauseated and abhorred by all Christians.

Well, let them come, if they will. They will find quite another state of things from that in which they have revelled and flourished. Instead of arbitrary power, concentrated in a single ruler, and transmitted as a hereditary right, they will encounter a sovereignty in the periodical choice of public servants to execute the popular will.

They will behold a government governing themselves. They will find their free institutions entrenched behind the pulpit, and the school-house, and the printing-stand—infinitely more formidable to them than standing armies and royal authority. They will meet a talking, reasoning, thinking, working people, with a common sense and energy enough to overthrow their schemes of ambition. A dozen "Kirwans," if need be, can be found to write down their bishop's; a hundred colporteurs can be sent to enlighten and convert their people; a thousand pastors can cope with their priesthood; and ten thousand times ten thousand of the professors of a pure, free Gospel, can point them to their fathers to the Lamb of God.

Perchance they may be sent here to learn a better way, and to be trained and sent back as missionaries to the very lands that have spued them out, and which they have desolated and scourged, just as Paul was transformed from a bitter persecutor into a missionary apostle. Let us pray for their issue, and be hopeful. God can convert a threatened curse into a copious blessing. He can make the cunning and deceit of men, no less than their "wrath," to "praise him."—*American Messenger.*

FOR THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL. MARLBORO' HOTEL, BOSTON, DEC. 8

This institution, the first of the kind in the world established by State authority and patronage, was suggested by the generosity of an unknown benefactor, who, by the gift of upwards of \$20,000 to the object, has stimulated the Legislature to appropriate \$80,000 for the requisite buildings, &c.

On Thursday, the 7th, a meeting of two or three hundred citizens, from different parts of the State, was held at Westboro', for its dedication.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. Pierce; an eloquent address was delivered by Hon. Henry Washburn; and very appropriate remarks were made by his Excellency Gov. Briggs, and others.

Mr Washburn sketched the various improvements in criminal jurisprudence, from the time of Blackstone, when about 160 different offences were punished as capital, down to the present period, when the reformation and salvation of the offenders, especially of young culprits, are coming to be regarded with equal interest with the economy and security of the public.

He alluded to the beauty and sublimity of wise laws, established by public consent—omnipotent influence, yet so mild in operation as hardly to be perceived, till resisted;—and, like judicious parental authority, designed to bless, reclaim and save, the disobedient. The fate of the offending child, for example, might depend on the manner of punishing or restraining; whether in manifest love, or in unallowed passion and vengeance.

Here was an institution, he said, for offenders under 16, in a remarkably moral and healthy region—sequestered from the contaminations of rum, tobacco, theatres, oaths, impure air, rags, &c.—furnished with ample gardens, farms, and work-shops—surrounded with prospects well fitted to raise the mind to the beneficent Creator—and supplied with Superintendents, men of wisdom and piety, who would habitually bring the very best appliances of knowledge, religion, industry, and kindness, to bear on the heart. To such an institution, surely, every philanthropist, every wise citizen, would bid *God speed!*

Gov. Briggs referred, with appropriate and touching eloquence, to the unknown gentleman whose munificence had led to the purchase of these grounds and the erection of this crowning ornament of the State of Massachusetts, and the probable happiness of his heart, beating in unison with the moral sources of God, contrasted with that of the political aspirant, or the devotee of wealth clinging to perishing idols till separated by death.

He also stated some very remarkable circumstances connected with the recent establishment of a lunatic asylum for the insane in another State—by a *widow lady*—who, in the face of obloquy and ridicule, rented a house, advertised for juvenile delinquents, received 8 or 10, and enlisted the generous sympathies of the good, to provide appropriate accommodation for 80 or 90, at the head of whom, in the capacity of a most intelligent steward, was once reared by herself from prison.

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pletely restored, and I anxiously look forward to the fulfilment of my ardent desires in the spring. I have already communicated with the high minded people of America on the subject." It will be recollected that the Rev. gentleman has accepted an invitation to attend a sea party, to be given by the members of the North Star Temperance Society, previous to his departure for America.

PASTORS AS COLPORTERS.

A "missionary pastor" states that he commenced his labours in a congregation in New Hampshire with full confidence in the power of the "attractive system" as spoken of by Dr. Chalmers. The most of his time was spent in his study, in the preparation of "good sermons."

By his exertions the church was modestly enlarged, and the people were instructed as to it by a musical bell that pealed from its tower. But after persevering efforts he finds that the house is not yet full, while hundreds of perishing souls are in the vicinity, who cannot be "attracted" to the sanctuary. His attention has thus been turned to the aggressive system.

Finding his system unimproved in colportage, and that it has scripture for its support, he was led to inquire whether it would not be advisable to act as a colporteur among his own people. After having made an experiment in connection with a devoted colporteur, he thus expresses his sentiments.

"I pledge myself to devote sufficient time for circulating the Society's excellent publications among the people in my parish, and those adjoining, that are destitute of preaching, so far as I have the ability. In this town, containing 2,000 inhabitants, there is no settled pastor but myself. I am poor and unable to buy the books; but if the Society will furnish me with them, to sell where I can, and to give where I must, without any remuneration, I am at their service. By so doing I do not intend to abate much from my 'attractive system,' but will add to it the 'aggressive'; hoping that the two systems in combination through the blessing of God and the prayers of good people, will prove too much for the cause of the adversary, hitherto so prosperous here."

Am. Mes.

UPPER CANADA MINING COMPANY. At a meeting of the board of Directors of the Upper Canada Mining Company, held at Hamilton on the 11th December current, George S. Tiffany, Esq. President, in the chair, and a full Board of Directors being present, after the receipt of the reports of the last season's operations by the Chief Superintendent, Mr. C. B. D. B. I., and Mr. B. I. who were highly satisfactory, the following analysis, by Professor Croft, King's College, University of the West Indies, was read:—

Location on Lake Huron, it is stated only 150 miles north west of Penetanguishen, already familiar to the public, was laid before the Board. (Copy) KING'S COLLEGE, Dec. 11, 1848.

DEAR SIR.—I hereby transmit you an account of my analysis of the various ores from the Wallace Mine, which you submitted to me for examination.

I may remark, that I do not consider some of these analyses as perfectly correct, as far as regards the nickel and cobalt.

The reason of their being thus imperfect is, that when I began them, your University session had not commenced, and I had proceeded in the processes as far as to separate and determine the other ingredients, but had not determined the cobalt and nickel; then your session commenced, and I was so fully occupied that I was obliged to leave these analyses standing, and have now been obliged to finish some of them in a hurried manner, in order to be in time for your departure for New York.

This accounts for the fact that, except in one case, I have not separated the nickel from the cobalt, but have estimated them conjointly. In all the ores, however, the nickel is in far larger quantities than the cobalt.

From my analyses I am inclined to believe that the really valuable ore of the Wallace Mine, is the yellow sulphuret. I do not think that the so-called "Cobalt Ore" will be found to be of any great value, unless a richer one should be discovered.

The first ore examined was the yellow sulphuret, which I received from you in a crushed state, the valuable ore of the Wallace Mine, is the yellow sulphuret. I do not think that the so-called "Cobalt Ore" will be found to be of any great value, unless a richer one should be discovered.

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The so-called cobalt ore No. 2, in a crushed state, gave the following numbers:

Rock, - - - 11.16 I think that the quantity of nickel and cobalt will be found, on more careful examination, to be somewhat greater, perhaps 15.00 per cent. as my analysis was not perfect, as above mentioned. I intend making another analysis of this ore, which seems to me to be the most valuable.

The "Grey Ore" does not seem to be of any value, and to consist principally of arsenical iron, the following numbers having been obtained.

Rock, - - - 0.19 In this, too, the nickel and cobalt are present, but in very small quantities. Iron, - - - 84.92 Arsenic and loss, 15.07

The other massive specimen of so-called cobalt ore consisted so evidently of little else than arsenical iron, that I did not think it worth while to analyse it.

Believe me, dear sir, Yours very truly, HENRY CLAY, Prof. Chemistry.

To C. S. GOWSKI, Esq. 25 Toronto.

The foregoing report was very satisfactory to the Directors, and gives the increased confidence in the Wallace location, upon which they intend to prosecute their labours with unremitting energy, their entire force being at present concentrated there.

The Board unanimously appointed C. S. Gowski, Esq. Civil Engineer, Managing Director for the ensuing year, with instructions to proceed with sufficient specimens of the products of the Mine to the different markets in the United States, and enter into contracts for the supply of ores, which are now being as rapidly obtained as possible, in addition to a considerable quantity already on hand at the location.

The financial position of the Company was highly satisfactory to the Board of Directors, and they entertain the most sanguine expectations of the success of their enterprise.—*British Colonist.*

The following have paid for the Evangelical Pioneer vol. I.

LEO-A. McArthur, 10s., John Grey, Jr. 10s., Duncan Grayson, 7s. 6d., CARADOC-H. Forbes, 10s., KIWONA James Jordan, 12s. 6d., ST. THOMAS-W. Deak, 12s. 6d., Alex. Giddis, 10s., ARTHUR-M. Molese, 10s., ESCOBAR-J. I. Warden, 5s., LOEW-W. Lamsley, 5s., LONDON-D. Humphreys, 10s., T. Peck, 5s., Philip Hawkins 2s. 6d.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE events which we are called upon to chronicle from week to week, and which our readers are perusing as the news of the day, are the working out of a great purpose of Divine Providence; the fulfilment of a great chain of prophecy; the introduction of a great era in the history of the world. But a few months ago and men knew not what to think of the prospects of the papacy. Every week brought some new triumph to the hearts of its friends. A comparatively youthful pope, of whose genius and acquirements, whose energy and excellence, we heard the most flattering accounts, was placing himself in the van of human advancement, and men were called upon to welcome the champion of human freedom, the apostle of enlightenment, the great instrument of human amelioration bearing the keys of St. Peter's. He was to shed abroad liberty and civilization, and give the vigor and glory of a new youth to the decaying church of Rome. Jesuits, cardinals, and nuns, in despair, were plotting his assassination, while the priest-ridden people were hailing him with transport as their deliverer. Ere long suspicions began to steal into circulation that the liberal pope was hesitating in his career—then that he was reluctant to advance—till at length it comes out in the full face of day, that all that mighty promise was a grudging concession to a pressure from without, by which Rome was bought off from immediate insurrection. One by one the laurels of the champion wither, and it is discovered that the rejuvenescence of popery was only the last stage of a second childhood which precedes a mere oblivion. Before the close of a year which set out amid such promise, the telegraphic wires send these ominous words throughout the world, "Revolution at Rome." It may be that we are about to hear the shout from heaven, BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT IS FALLEN, IS FALLEN.

Central Europe continues to be the centre of anxious observation. No marked change has occurred, though for the present the monarchical influence seems to be strengthening itself. Under the stunning effects of the events which came in such rapid succession upon the popular outbreak in Paris, in February last, the masses in the great capitals seemed to dictate their own terms to their former arbitrary rulers, and constitutional freedom was guaranteed to the subjects of Kings and Emperors, with a most edifying readiness. No sooner, however, were these sovereigns enabled to collect their resources and set their plans in order, than it became evident that they had no intention of yielding with such facility, powers which they regarded as a birth-right. This was first fairly manifested in the course of the Emperor of Austria, and a collision speedily occurred, with what immediate consequences our readers know. The course of the Imperial Government since Vienna fell into his hands, indicates too clearly what its people have to expect. Without mercy or hesitation the popular leaders are falling, and a terrible lesson is being taught to the friends of freedom. Commercial ruin follows in the train of civil war. Many of the most influential houses have suspended, and it is currently reported that the Rothschilds are about to wind up their business.

Meanwhile the King of Prussia has been following the steps of the Emperor. He had entrusted the formation of a ministry to a man who was known to be the enemy of popular claims.

The assembly took firm grounds against the appointment, stopped the supplies, and in every legitimate way resisted the government. The tidings from Vienna reached Berlin just in time to encourage the King to advance, and to awaken the jealousy of the people. The Assembly has been dispersed by the bayonet, and the capital is in a state of siege, the government is triumphant. Strong, though loyal expostulations are coming up from the provinces, before which it is expected the King must make some concessions. The latest rumour is that the unpopular minister has been dismissed.

The state of affairs in these two capitals has awakened the most intense interest throughout Germany. The Assembly at Frankfurt has not hesitated to pass strong resolutions in favour of the popular cause. A member of this body, Mr. Blum, was present in Vienna during the insurrection, and was summarily sentenced to death and executed. This step led to formidable excitement in some parts of Germany, and the Assembly has stigmatized it as an atrocious violation of the constitution. A further resolution has been adopted, pledging Germany to an immediate interference to protect the rights of the subjects of Austria. The affairs of Prussia have also been brought before the Assembly, and while the course of the Prussian Assembly in suspending the payment of taxes is condemned, it is required to demand that the crown of Prussia surround itself with a ministry possessing the confidence of the people, and fit to remove all fear of any attempt to infringe the liberty of the people. The Archduke Regent has published an address to the people of Germany, based upon these resolutions, urging the people to avoid any breach of the peace.

No decisive engagement has as yet taken place in Hungary. The Imperial troops pour down upon the scene of the approaching conflict.

France seems to stand upon the brink of a new outbreak. It was scarcely expected that it could be availed until the Presidential election. The contest seemed to lie between Bonaparte and Cavaignac, although the friends of Lamartine were rallying for a strenuous effort. If we can trust to the opinion of the letter-writers, Louis Bonaparte will obtain a large majority.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—In Great Britain trade seems somewhat improved. The provision markets are dull, with rather a downward tendency. Cholera still keeps its hold in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow,—though the number of cases does not increase. It will be observed that Lord Melbourne is dead. Changes in the ministry have been talked of, and the rumours as specially contradicted.

The Irish papers are occupied with discussions of the points involved in the writ of error. The argument in the case of O'Brien, was opened in the Court of Queen's Bench, and is in process when the steamer sailed. The *Canada* brings much more favourable accounts of the supply of provisions in Ireland than have been current here. And we would fain indulge the belief that the apprehensions of famine were groundless. The country is unusually tranquil.

UNITED STATES.—The English press expresses great satisfaction at the defeat of Cass and the election of Taylor; chiefly on account of Cass's reputed hostility to England, and his supposed disposition to rush leading into war with England. It is true that he has been guilty of some electioneering gasconade, which always appeared unworthy of his intelligence and his position, but to rush into a war with England is probably the very last of his thoughts. It is past the time for talking of such a thing as even possible, and editors and politicians on both sides may spare their anxieties and their vapouring. War with England will be the last act of insanity when the United States resolve on committing suicide.

The people there are too busy hunting gold and planning gigantic railroads, and any spare vehemence will find a vent for a year or two, in the various aspects of the slave question. California is the absorbing object of interest for the present, and the people set out as if they would either make a spoon or spoil a horn. What a wretched there is in that word "gold"! Read the extracts on this subject elsewhere, which are the most moderate amongst columns upon columns on the same subject in our exchanges, and then say if there be not after all something petifil in human nature. A whole nation agitated, and thousands sacrificing everything for a pretty plaything; ignoble martyrs to a paltry lust! In this of this evil good may come. It secures perhaps in the shortest possible period, an enterprising population for an important region. And it relieves the country of a mass of perilous stuff which, after the adventure and excitement of foreign service, could not very easily have been secured among the common-places of home.

Amongst the crowd of adventurers, one man has left all for the love of Christ. The appeal of the American Baptist Home Mission Society will be found in another column, setting forth the circumstances in which they have despatched a missionary with the word of eternal life. Thousands for gold, and one for Christ. One, where there should be fifty. Let us trust that the example of the devotees of mammon will not be thrown away upon those who profess to love men's souls.

The question is already making itself heard in Congress. Efforts will be made to evade its direct consideration, but there are already indications of a mood which on either side, will forbid evasion and compromise.

The friends of Post Office Reform in New York are not satisfied with the proposal of the Postmaster General, but demand a uniform rate of 8 cents. It must come to that at last, but there is little likelihood of accomplishing more than Mr. Johnston proposes, for the present.

The rumour alluded to last week, of negotiations at Madrid for the purchase of Cuba, by the United States, is indignantly contradicted by the Spanish press.

One of the most important announcements of the past week is, that Henry Clay will propose in a convention of Kentucky, a scheme for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State. And there is little doubt that such a measure brought forward under such auspices, will be carried.

This state, as well as others on the border line of freedom, has been fast maturing for this issue, and it has been looked for by many friends of the oppressed during the last year or two. The injurious effect of slavery upon the industry and progress of the country are palpable. Public opinion amidst all the irritation of controversy, has been undergoing a change, and slaves are to uncertain a possession within sight of free soil, that the most extensive owners have been looking towards emancipation as inevitable, if not desirable. The great danger is that the slaveholders may seek a practical evasion of the question. The emancipation which originates with them, is likely to be very gradual.

CANADA.—The *Provincetist* has been directing attention ably and earnestly to Canadian interests, and without being censorious, we may express a wish that such discussions might take the place