

oped at great length ere the Channel be actually spanned. We would rather stumble over the "Ass's Bridge" in Euclid than upon the fairy one of M. Le-Maitre. Should however his project be entertained, and should he succeed, he will prove himself well worthy of his name Le-Maitre—The Master. Franks would then surely circulate in England, but whether they would serve for a John Bull tender we know not.

DEATH OF SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BART.

The late Charlotetown Papers announce the death of Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island. His official connexion with P. E. I., has been of short duration. He is now where political disputes and contentions can affect him no more.

New Penal Station.

We see it intimated that the British Government, are about purchasing from the Canadian Government, the Island of Anticosti, to be used as a Convict Station for the United Kingdom and British America. One great object which Great Britain proposes by this arrangement, is, the saving of expense in causing certain kinds of people to go off in transports; and surely when our good Mother has such an object in view, nothing could be more natural, than that she should manifest particular regard for Anti-COST?

PETER MORRISBY and W. S. MOORE, Esqrs., have been elected and sworn in as Aldermen for Ward No. 3.

BEAMISH MURDOCH, Esq., by a majority of votes at the Council Board, was, on Tuesday last, elected Recorder; JAR. S. CLARKE Esq., CITY CLERK; and L. HARTSHORKE Esq., CITY TREASURER.

The late Papers from BERMUDA contain no news of importance. The principal subject which engages public attention there, is the steam communication between St. Thomas, Bermuda, and New York.

The Charlotte, (N. B.) Gazette says that by the last mail the Board of Directors of the ST. ANDREWS AND QUEREC RAILROAD received the gratifying intelligence that the whole of the stock set apart for English shareholders, had been taken up in England, and that there is a strong disposition to take any shares for disposal in the Colonies. A locomotive, with an amount of rail-iron, is shortly expected.

AN INTERESTING TEMPERANCE MEETING took place at the N. T. Hall on Thursday evening last. F. B. Cogrove, 8th Regt., delivered an eloquent address, which was highly complimented by the President, J. S. Thomson, Esq. JUDGE MARSHALL also addressed the audience.

LAWRENCE HARTSHORKE, Esq., we regret to say, in getting out of his carriage on Monday afternoon last, unfortunately fell and had his leg broken.

AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR and Cattle Show, under the patronage of the Central Board of Agriculture, came off at Truro on the 8th inst. Several premiums were awarded. In the improvement of live stock, the Chronicle says, "the Farmers of Colchester and other Eastern Counties, are far, very far behind the Agriculturists of Hants and Kings."

MICHAEL DELANEY was committed for trial last week on the charge of burglary on the premises of Mr. Hosterman at the North West Arm. What aggravates this man's offence, is, that Mr. Hosterman had greatly benefited him during last winter.

MICHAEL BRADO was committed to Bridewell for three months for stealing a glazed hat from a house in Spring Gardens.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Esq., Civil Engineer, has reported that a good line for a canal or cut through the isthmus separating Bras d'Or Lake and St. Peter's Bay, may be obtained about 800 yards to the Westward of the public wharf on the lake side.

THE HON. AMBROSE LANE has been sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Prince Edward Island in consequence of the demise of the Lieut. Governor.

THE EMPEROR SOLOQUE at the last dates from Havri was preparing for his coronation, which was soon to take place with great pomp and ceremony. No official order had yet appeared to stop the cutting of mahogany. Political matters were tranquil.

DR. BARTLETT is about bringing out a paper in London called *The Colonial Advocate*, for the advocacy of Colonial interests.

RAILROADS are destined to extend their line of way, as we see it stated that agents are travelling through Norway to raise subscriptions for a railway between Christiania, Osjere, and Mjosen, in connection with an electric telegraph.

Chinese Translation of the Old Testament.

A letter from the Rev. B. Jenkins, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, dated Shanghai, China, May 8th, says that the Chinese translation of the New Testament has just been

completed. The Committee on the Old Testament was to commence its work in June. A perplexing controversy has arisen among the translators on the proper mode of rendering *God* and *Spirit* into Chinese. Some contend for the use of *Shin*, and others of *Shang-tee* for God.—Dr. Medhurst says that the first and chief import of *Shin* is *Spirit*. This controversy is retarding the publication of the Scriptures.

Conversion of Five Daughters at one Camp Ground.

Five daughters of Bishop Capers were converted at the same camp ground near Charleston, S. C. Here his eldest was converted at the tender age of thirteen, and at the same age and place three others professed religion. At last the youngest, at this age, accompanied him to this same old camp ground, and for some time seemed careless and unaffected, when, taking a suitable opportunity, he said to her: daughter, you are now thirteen! Now is your time to seek religion. That evening she was seen at the altar of prayer, and before the meeting closed, was happily converted to God.

Reason for the increase of Protestantism.

A priest of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Tuam, in Ireland, complains in a late Romish paper, that "one half of the people of Clifton, Roundstone, and Bellinakill are now professed Protestants;" not for the want of the Bishop's "visitations, but because the visitations are not held for promoting the spiritual interests of the people, but for the collection of money and the discussion of politics."

Cost of Italian Clergy.

The French correspondent of the Puritan Recorder states, that an Italian priest in an Italian journal, in calculating how much the clergy costs the people of the Roman States, has arrived at the following aggregate, which is much below the fact: that the annual income to the clergy is \$10,510,750, requiring, at five per cent., a capital of \$210,250,000, and this in a population of three millions only. At such a rate, the amount of religious taxation in the United States, were we under the control of Popery, would be not less than \$63,000,000 annually.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived at this port on Tuesday last about 1 P. M. The following contains a summary of the principal items of news.

Great Britain.

Business was steady, but not extensive. Money is abundant, but the rate of discount remains unaltered.

There has been much inactivity in the Grain trade during the week; Wheat has declined 3d. per 70 lbs.

The quotations are 20s to 23s. 6d. for best sweet American Flour, and 18s to 19s. for sour; 26s to 28s. 6d. per quarter for Indian Corn, and 14s. to 14s. 6d. per 196 lbs. for Indian Corn Meal.

The home trade continues in a healthy condition, and buyers have acted cautiously during the month.

A Liverpool paper says,—It gives us great pleasure to state that the grain harvest in this country is now pretty generally secured, and that the result, on the whole, is such as to leave little fear that prices of the common necessities of life will go higher than they are at the present moment. The working classes continue well employed, and with a prospect of plentiful and cheap food throughout the winter, their condition may be considered as satisfactory.

The Board of Ordnance have issued orders to their officers serving in the colonies, not to draw on the Commissariat Department for the amount that may be incurred in the repair or alterations of military buildings, but that the expense in future is to be defrayed out of the funds of the Colonial Treasury.

The North Star, which went out to the Arctic regions in May, 1849, with provisions for Sir John Franklin, has returned without bringing any tidings of the vessels of that expedition.

A treaty of peace, commerce, navigation has been concluded between Great Britain and the republic of St. Domingo, upon the basis of the most favoured nations, and conceding to our vessels of war the right of search, to prevent the infamous traffic in slaves. This treaty, which acknowledges the independence of St. Domingo, has induced the "Emperor" of Hayti to submit his differences with St. Domingo to the arbitration of Great Britain.

The Bishop of London addressed a letter of remonstrance to her Majesty for not having a clergyman of the Established Church in her suite while on her present tour, and for attending a Presbytery in place of worship at Balmoral. A reply was sent to the bishop, expressive of her Majesty's disapproval of such interference, and

observing that her Majesty had not stepped out of her duty in attending public worship in the Established Church of Scotland.

(From the London Watchman.)

Foreign.

The Count de Chambord, boasting of the blood of Henri IV. and Louis XIV., and honoured by the party designated Legitimists, has followed the example of his inferiors, and established a sort of provisional government, or cabinet, consisting of the Duke de Levis, General de St. Priest, M. Berryer, Marquis de Pastoret, and Duke des Cars. This appointment is "officially" announced by a Secretary, M. Bartholemy, in a circular to his club, containing a declaration of the principles by which the Count intends to be governed. "He reserves to himself the direction of the general policy. He has designated the men whom he delegated in France for the application of his policy. He has formally and absolutely condemned the system of an appeal to the people, as implying the negation of the great national principle of hereditary monarchy." But this is singing the *jam rebus Saturnia regna* rather too loudly. The Marquis de Larochejaquelein had advised the future Henri V. to appeal to the people. This manifesto, therefore, has alienated the Marquis, and he, with many other Legitimists, have seceded from the cause, or, at least, withheld their active support, and the party are now endeavouring to repudiate the indirect production of their secretary. The divine right of the house of Bourbon having been so offensively set up against the will of the French people, the President takes advantage of the blunder of his antagonist, and appeals, by another manifesto, to the popular pleasure, plainly asking for "the necessary prolongation of the Presidential powers," and avows a belief that he should not answer the expectation of the six millions of citizens "who chose him as the symbol of the ideas of order and prudent progress, inaugurated in 1789, if he were humbly to bow his head to the royalist coalition which imprudently agitates the country." Thus stands the controversy, more clearly defined than hitherto, and showing that Louis Napoleon has fairly got the start of his competitors.

For evasion, it is said, of the new law of the Press, which requires the full signature of the writer to follow every article, and, in one instance, for an irreverent assertion that the President ate vegetables from the garden of St. Cloud for which he had not paid, the editors of several French Newspapers are again passing under sharp discipline.

The twenty-second provincial Synod of Toulouse has closed its sittings with great pomp, and published its decrees on seminaries, ecclesiastical studies, preservation and extension of the faith, rationalism, and socialism, and prohibition of books.

The two Roman Edicts, described last week, were received with sullen contempt, and an expected increase of taxation does not mend the temper of the Romans. The first grand appearance of His Holiness after the creation of the new system of government, was to assist at mass in celebration of the birth-day of the Virgin Mary, the chief object of his devotions. No acclamation met his ear. "No one said: 'Holy Father, bless me.'" Instead of adulatory inscriptions, such as had usually honoured the passage of Popes through the streets leading to Santa Maria del Popolo, one equivocal inscription, repeated in several places, struck his eye. He might read and interpret as he pleased,—for Pasquino borrowed the reed of a Sybil—

Death to	Long may he live
Mazzini	The gentlest government
The Republic	Is that of the Priests
The most infamous government	Down with
The power of the People	May it reign for ever.

The obnoxious decrees had disappeared from the walls, or were covered with dirt, but a still more certain indication of the public mind was a sudden depression of the value of paper money, at the rate of three per cent.

Advices from Rome indicate that the difference which has arisen between the Papal and Sardinian Governments is as far from solution as ever. The question of the Archbishop of Turin is complicated by the recent events at Cagliari, where the Archbishop opposed the orders of the Government. As soon as what had taken place at Cagliari was made known at Rome, a council of Cardinals was convoked, at which Pius IX. presided. The Sovereign Pontiff spoke in favour of conciliatory measures, but the cardinals oppose any thing like an arrangement, and with General Labitte, with a view, it is said, of soliciting friendly mediation of France.—A grand consistory was to be held at Rome on the 30th September, for the nomination of foreign cardinals and consecration of bishops.

At Florence, the result of the communal elections of Tuscany was unfavourable to the Government. The Opposition, or Constitutional candidates, were generally, if not in every instance, at the head of the lists; and the last tidings are, that the Grand Duke has issued a decree, by which the Council of Deputies is dissolved, the new Constitution suspended, and absolute power, protected by military combinations reserved to himself. A restored Prince who was a few months ago a voluntary fugitive from his people. Car-

dinal Falconieri, Archbishop of Ravenna, invites the faithful to a *triduum*, or three days' prayers, for divine protection of Franzoni.

Spain has condescended to relinquish her displeasure with the King of Naples in consequence of the Montemolin marriage, and an Ambassador from Madrid will again honour the Court of King Ferdinand. The new Palace, or House of Parliament at Madrid, cannot be ready for the assemblage of the Legislature at the proper time, but as the Legislature has no business of its own to do, and funds are not forthcoming to expedite the edifice, it is resolved that the "Fathers of the Country" must bide their time at home.—The new Royal Theatre, however, is thought essential to the comfort of "the Court of Madrid," and must be finished. The funds for its erection have not indeed been disbursed from the exhausted Treasury of the Home Department, but the Minister of Commerce and Public Works has been instructed to supply the cash. Comedians flourish, but the "passive classes" continue to die off, through the penalty of the State, and it is edifying to observe that the British Minister, Lord Howden, is touched with compassion towards them. The following letter, addressed to the editor of the *Popular*, illustrates his Lordship's munificence.

"TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE POPULAR."
 "Sir,—I have read in your estimable journal, that a poor ex-monk has lately been robbed of nine dollars, which he had just received from the paying-offices of the passive classes. Having full confidence in your admirable sentiments, that you will pardon the trouble I make bold to impose on your courtesy, I do not hesitate to beg you to charge yourself with paying over to this unfortunate person other nine dollars, which I remit to you for this object, remaining your obedient servant."
 "Calle de Torija, Sept. 18, 1850."
 "HOWDEN."

Lord Howden has, no doubt, grave reasons for obeying this impulse of charity in favour of an unfortunate ex-monk, and for committing the fame of his deed to the daily press of Madrid.—Perhaps this example of diplomatic charity to the monk may stimulate the Spaniards to make a trifling instalment, in the way of honesty, to British bondholders, *unfortunate persons of the passive classes.*

The position of the Danes and their antagonists remains about the same. Both camps are carefully entrenched, but the Danes have obtained entire occupation of the Friesland Islands, opposite Husem, to the great strengthening of their position over that of the Schleswig-Holstein army.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel holds out with his ministers in his new seat of government, and the constitutional authorities and population of the Electorate maintain an attitude of temperate and stern indifference to his mandates.

The Emperor of Russia concentrates his attention on the state of the army, and is about to hold a grand autumnal review. A general recruiting is going forward throughout the empire, and at the same time desertions multiply. To mitigate the discipline which prevails in the ranks, the Emperor has issued a ukase, allowing the men to have their heads shorn instead of shaven, except when one has deserted, in which case the entire corps must pass their heads under the razor. Besides the ukase which strips the Jews of their accustomed vestments, another, far more terrible, allows Jewish children, from twelve years old and upwards, to be impressed for the imperial service, under that they may have time to receive the education of military tastes. These poor Jew-boys are usually destined to ships of war on the Black Sea. Sympathising with the military taste of Louis Napoleon, Nicholas has written him a letter of congratulation on the vigour which he continues to display against the anarchists of France.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

The Holsteiners, on the 29th ult., have once more commenced offensive operations. Proceeding from Rendsburg, on both sides of the Eyder, they have attacked Tonnung, and the Danes have evacuated the place. At the last accounts it seems that the Holsteiners have surrounded and bombarded Frederichstadt; the whole of the neighbouring country, by cutting off the dykes of the Eyder, have been thrown under water, and we suppose that much desultory warfare will ensue.

The President of France has found the means of making himself popular with his army. At a late review a repast was provided for both officers and men, and champagne claret, and cigars were freely distributed.

Letters from Milan, of the 27th ult., state that capital executions have taken place there, for concealing fire arms.

According to letters of the 27th ult. from Turin, the Court of Appeal has sentenced the Archbishop of Turin to banishment, and the sentence was to be executed without delay.

Letters from Cagliari, in Sardinia, received at Turin, announce that a similar judgment was pronounced against the Archbishop of that place.

A considerable landslip has lately taken place in the Grison canton, Switzerland. The quantity of the mass which has come down is calculated at 40,000,000 cubic yards, the height of the surface sunk 400 feet. Blocks of twenty feet high have been carried into the adjacent valley.

The expedition about to sail to Cuba from Cadiz is being equipped with unabated activity, and will sail for its destination on the 5th inst.