

Indeed it was pleasant, it was delightful, it was heart-cheering, to hear a Bishop of the Church of England, in the midst of the prevalence of Oxfordism, the resurrection of a religion of forms, baptisms, crossings, and not of faith and conversion, take these simple themes, and go with Christ's bare truth straight to the hearts of his hearers. He must have had a variety of design in taking Paul for the first evening, and the sinful woman for the second; two extremes of society, two great sinners, high and low; and the grace of Christ equally necessary for both, and for all intermediate characters; and the grace of Christ just the same with both, and with all sinful hearts under whatever exterior; grace, divine grace, and not form; conversion and not baptism.

Among others present at these meetings, we noticed the youthful and extremely beautiful wife of M. Bolisco, the Russian Ambassador to America, our fair countrywoman. What can console her amidst the trials of her rank and expatriation, but that same grace, which the Bishop of Cashel commended with such affectionate earnestness to the heart of every one of us? Probably many a sermon of the same nature had she listened to in her own dear native land. May she find the pearl of great price! There were others there, who perhaps never before in all their lives listened to such plain truth. The good Bishop may reap a great reward from these two Sabbath evenings' simple labours.—The Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1848.

We have, in three successive numbers, inserted the sketches given by an American Divine, Dr. Cheever, of three men remarkable in the ecclesiastical history of Geneva within this century: Malan, D'Aubigné, and Gausson. The author who, as an American republican, is naturally wholly opposed to all connection of the Church with the State, has introduced, in the sketches as we find them in his book, remarks upon the separation of Church and State which we willingly omitted, thereby bringing the article within a more convenient length for our columns. In the author's own mind, probably, the melancholy defection from purity of doctrine which has taken place in the Geneva National Church, is much to be attributed to the Church's connection with the State; the history of a multitude of congregations in New England, however, formerly orthodox, now unitarian—testifies to the fact that defections equally lamentable have extensively spread through religious communities quite guiltless of patronage from the State or dependence upon it.

It is, however, the fact that, for a considerable time back, the true faith of the Gospel has been exhibited at Geneva almost exclusively by those who were thrust out of the Established Church; and that the "Compagnie des Pasteurs," to which the title of "Venerable" is officially assigned, expelled men from their Church because they meant to be faithful in teaching the doctrines of the Scriptures, while the same Compagnie tolerated and promoted those who, instead of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, set forth the heresies of Socinus, or any other form of error that would keep out the demand of submission to the cross of Christ, and of the heart's surrender to the renewing power of the divine Spirit.

We have fallen in, while looking over Dr. Cheever's book (Wanderings of a Pilgrim) with a lively notice of Bishop Daly's preaching at Geneva, which we think will be read with pleasure and profit, though not without some surprise at the author's eagerness to seize opportunities for having a peck at English Bishops. If Dr. Cheever should become somewhat more acquainted with the course pursued by other Bishops of the Church of England, under circumstances where church-buildings for the performance of public worship are not to be had, he would probably think the Bishop of Cashel's preaching in the dining-room of the Hotel de Bergues, not quite so strange a step:—and if he knew the mind of that truth-loving Prelate, he would no doubt learn, that to him, as to members of the Church of England in general, it would seem as undesirable a thing to turn a public dining-room into a church, as to turn a church into a place of public entertainment, whenever emergency does not require a departure from usages which experience has prescribed for ordinary times and circumstances.

TITLES OF NOBILITY TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—[From an article in the Quarterly Review on Ireland, after describing the late denunciations and their impunity.]—It was at this particular juncture of time and circumstances—when the Romish hierarchy, after having for years abetted the seditious proceedings of O'Connell and Co.—had now, some legally by active interference, and the rest morally by silence and acquiescence—made themselves accessories to those frightful disorders, that the Ministers of the Protestant Queen of this no longer Protestant kingdom thought proper to violate the Constitution—to insult and endanger the United Church—to encourage turbulence and disloyalty—to countenance, apparently, whatever their intentions may be, rebellion and murder, by conferring the title of Lords upon the Popish Bishops of Ireland. We have the highest personal respect for Lord Clarendon—for his public abilities and his private character—and in censuring as we do, both as a most stupid blunder as well as a mischievous illegality, his addressing the Popish Bishops by a style that assimilates them to the spiritual peers of the realm, we consider him only

as the accidental mouth-piece of the Ministry, who agreed to make this monstrous innovation. But this was one of their schemes for tranquillizing Ireland. The conduct of the Romish priesthood having become thus intolerably audacious—the Ministry took counsel thus to soften and sweeten them—as if, having heard that pouring oil on water would still the waves, they expected an equally tranquillizing effect from throwing oil on flame! Lord Clarendon gave no explanation of this extraordinary creation of Lordships; the largest—the most sudden—the least to be anticipated—and, we suspect, one of the most important ever made; but we were soon informed, from a less discreet authority nearer head-quarters, not of the motives for this concession—that needed no explanation—sheer cowardice and sectarianism—but of the pretext on which it was to be excused. On the 23rd of November, 1817, there appeared in the 'Morning Herald' a copy of a circular from the Colonial Secretary of State to all our Colonial Governors, which, as an historical curiosity and specimen of ignorance and blunder, we think well worthy of quotation here:—

(Circular.)

'Downing street, Nov. 20, 1817.
'Sir,—My attention has been called by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to the fact that the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in the British Colonies have not hitherto in their official correspondence with the Government and authorities been usually addressed by the title to which their rank in their own Church would appear to give them a just claim. Formerly there were obvious reasons for this practice; but as Parliament by a recent Act (that relating to Charitable Bequests in Ireland) formally recognised the rank of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates, by giving them precedence immediately after the prelates of the Established Church of the same degrees, the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops taking rank immediately after the prelates of the Established Church respectively, it has now appeared to Her Majesty's Government that it is their duty to conform to the rule thus laid down by the Legislature. I have accordingly to instruct you, &c.'—*Morning Herald, Nov. 23, 1817.*

The first observation that strikes one on this grand patent of precedence is, that the Pope would have only to call all his prelates Archbishops in partibus, a power which he has and frequently exercises, to give them at once rank above all our bishops, both at home and abroad, as well as above all our secular nobility. But what will our readers think, after reading this elaborate and official statement, at finding that there is not one word of truth in it?—that the Act referred to neither mentions nor alludes to rank or precedence, nor to Protestant Bishops, nor Roman Catholic Bishops, nor any Bishops at all, nor to one circumstance stated in the letter. The only clause of the Act that the Lord-Lieutenant and Secretary of State could have been dreaming of runs as follows:—

'And he it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for her Majesty to appoint the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, together with ten other proper and discreet persons, by warrant under the sign manual, of which ten persons five (and not more than five) shall be persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, to be Commissioners for Charitable Bequests.'

Which ten persons were not then named, nor till six months after, when a list of them appeared in the 'Gazette.' So vanishes this fabulous excuse of the 'formal recognition by Parliament,' and the dutiful obedience of the Ministers to the rule laid down by the Legislature. We have no doubt that neither Lord Clarendon nor Lord Grey happened to look into the original Act; and that some Roman Catholic adviser (whether by design or sheer ignorance) confounded the Act with the long-subsequent notice in the 'Gazette,' and by giving his own gloss to the mistake led both the Lords into this stupendous blunder. But this is not the whole of this absurdity. Even if the list had been in the Act of Parliament, it would not have, in the slightest degree, justified the proceedings of the two noble Lords. Who ever before imagined that the order in which persons were named in a commission regulated rank anywhere else than at the Board?

It happens every day that a Lord is a junior member of a public Board—so placed in all official and legal acts—was it ever thought that all the commoners who stand before him in the commission are thereby ennobled? In the present Board of Treasury the youngest member is the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne—does that invest his senior colleagues, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Craig, and Mr. Rich, with social place and style similar to Lord Shelburne's? All the elder sons of Viscounts and Barons take precedence everywhere of Privy Counsellors, but was it ever thought that they should therefore be styled Right Honourable? Some officers, holders, such as the Chancellor, Lord President, Privy Seal, &c., precede Dukes; who ever thought of calling them your Grace? But what clinches the matter is, that the Act, which does not take any notice of the ten subordinate Commissioners, does give the first and presidential rank to three other Commissioners—the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron, and the Judge of the Prerogative, all commoners, who at that Board take place of the Archbishops and Lord Donoughmore. The presence therefore is not only fabulous, but foolish. But do our readers wish to know why this trumpety device was thought of? The nomination of the Commission was Sir Robert Peel's; the present Ministers being desirous to glorify the Romish Catholic Bishops, fancied that they were safe under his protecting wing.

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.—[See Vol. 10 to 18.]—'By terriblest liars deceived thee, and the ride of thine heart, O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that

holdest the height of the hill: though thou shouldst make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence, saith the Lord.' Also Edom shall be a desolation: every one that goeth by it shall be astonished, and shall hiss at all the plagues thereof. As in the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah and the neighbour cities thereof, saith the Lord, no man shall abide there, neither shall a son of man dwell in it.' [See also the prophecy of Obadiah.]

'As a striking fulfillment of prophecy certainly no place can be more wonderful—every word of prophecy has been minutely fulfilled—and from the summit of mount Horeb, when your eye runs over the land through which Edom would not suffer his brother to pass, you see how the desolation and the reproach with which his land was in return to be visited, have been fearfully brought about. The whole land is a burnt and barren desert, and Petra, its capital, shews only in the hundreds of her rock-hewn temples and tombs, how beautiful she must have been in the days of her pride. For the most part these temples are well defaced, but there are two, of Roman work, still quite perfect: one ugly, the other (the Khassé) is more lovely than any thing that eye ever beheld—a Corinthian rock temple. One of Petra's great peculiarities, is the wonderful colour of her stones—red and yellow, and blues of every hue. But here, in the Khassé, there is a colour perfectly magical, as if a warm red sunset, or a red delicate light, was always glowing upon it—the most delicate soft rose—and this temple in a ravine of the highest and most savage rocks—a ravine two miles long, overgrown with oleanders, and like Khassé, glowing red.'—*From a letter lately written, after a visit to Petra, to a brother in this Province.*

PARISH OF QUEBEC.

ST. PAUL'S (MARINERS') CHAPEL.—At a Meeting held in this Chapel on Monday last week, EDWARD TAYLOR and W. H. HOOGS, Esquires, were appointed Chapel Wardens for the ensuing year.

THE QUEEN'S COURT, &c.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday, April 15th, at her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight.

At the Court the Most Rev. John B. Sumner, D. D., had an audience of the Queen, and did homage on being appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hampden had an audience of her Majesty, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Hereford. Secretary Sir George Grey and the Bishop of Norwich assisted at the ceremony.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was introduced, and was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. His Grace took his seat at the board.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 15th day of April, 1848: Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. "It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer to Almighty God for the maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity; and that such Form of Prayer be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Friday, the 21st day of this month, and on the four Sundays following."

DIOCESE OF HEREFORD.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hereford, has appointed the Rev. WILLIAM HAYWARD COX, B. D., Rector of St. Martin's, Oxford, and Vice President of St. Mary Hall, in the University of Oxford, and the Rev. GEORGE CLARK, M. A., Vicar of Cantley, Yorkshire, to be his Lordship's Examining Chaplains.

QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association, called by public advertisement, was held at the City Hall, this (Tuesday) 9th inst.

Geok. Hill Stuart, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the Chair. The Chairman read the following REPORT

Of the Directors of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association, presented to the Stockholders on the 9th May, 1848:—
The Directors beg leave to present the following Report to the Stockholders of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association.
Pursuant to Resolution passed on the day of the election, it devolved upon them to communicate with the Lord Bishop of Montreal upon certain matters connected with the projected Cemetery.

It also became their duty to make enquiry for a suitable spot of ground for the purposes of the Association.

With respect to the former subject, they held a conference with the Bishop of Montreal, upon the proposal to set apart a portion of the ground to be consecrated and reserved for the exclusive use and ministrations of the Church of England. The conference terminated by a proposal, to which his Lordship acceded, that he should favour the Directors with the result of his reflections upon the points which had been discussed. His Lordship, however, afterwards communicated his intention to address the members of the Church of England, and did so in a printed paper, upon which the Directors conceived it proper to publish a few remarks.

They also held a conference with, and at the request of, a Deputation from the Select Vestry of the English Cathedral, which terminated with a suggestion—acquiesced in by the Deputation, that they should furnish a written statement of the tenor of their overtures on the part of the Select Vestry, when the Directors would afford a written reply. Instead of this communication the Directors received a written information from the Deputation, that the Vestry, after having reported to them the substance of the conference, had resolved upon measures for acquiring a Cemetery for the Church of England.

At both of these conferences the Directors expressed their opinion that there would be no objection to the consecration, according to the usages of the Church of England, of contiguous lots belonging to Episcopalians who might desire it; nor any to the consecration of the entire Cemetery; provided that the rights of property were not interfered with, nor the ministrations of non-Episcopalian ministers at the interment of members of their own communions. But the Directors have now only to regret that two conferences so amicably conducted, and at the latter of which especially all parties seemed to be agreed, should have failed to effect the adjustment which at one time appeared to be secured.

With respect to a suitable tract of land for the purposes of the Association, advertisements having been published, the following offers have been received, viz: from

Ron. Mr. Justice Bowen, 22 arpents for £2,000.
W. Price, Esq., - - - 32 arpents for £3,200.
G. Stewart, Esq., - - - 30 arpents for £3,000.
G. A. Parke, Esq., - - - 40 arpents for £2,000.
Jas. Tessier, Esq., - - - 40 arpents for £1,200.
Hon. W. Walker, - - - 30 arpents for £1,500.

Of the above lots it was only considered necessary to examine the three first, taking into view the several particulars of soil, distance, beauty, retirement, and price. Each of them bears favourable comparison with the others in some one or other of these particulars. But after weighing to the best of their ability, the respective advantages and disadvantages of all, the Directors are of opinion that the preponderance is in favour of the lot offered by Mr. Bowen, and they therefore recommend it to the Stockholders. Its soil is conceived to be adequate to the required purposes, and its distance is inconsiderable; while, on the other hand, the scenery is more ready made, the spot is more secluded, and the price lower, than in the case with the other lots; and an adjoining strip of land which the Directors recommend should be purchased, commanding an extensive view of Point Levy and the Isle of Orleans, can probably be obtained for an additional sum of £250. The tenure is seigniorial, and the terms will be made to suit the convenience of the Association.

The Directors cannot refrain from stating that they received valuable assistance from Mr. Richard May, in ascertaining the nature of the soil of the three lots above referred to.

All which is nevertheless humbly submitted.
(Signed,) G. OKILL STUART, Chairman.

Quebec, 8th May, 1848.

After which it was moved by W. S. Henderson, Esq., seconded by A. C. Buchanan, Esq., and resolved unanimously—
"That the Report now read be received and adopted, and that the Directors be instructed to purchase the lot of ground belonging to the Hon. Judge Bowen."

The meeting then adjourned.
HENRY S. SCOTT, Secretary, pro tem.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF LOWER CANADA.—From a report signed by Dr. A. Von Island, Secretary; and dated 11th inst: "At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, forming the 'Provincial Medical Board,' which has just terminated its labours after a session of three days, fifty-three gentlemen presented themselves for examination, of whom forty-eight were candidates for certificate for license to practise, and seven to enter upon the study of physic, surgery, and midwifery. Of the above number thirty-three were found qualified to practise, nine were rejected, and six either withdrew their certificates, did not appear, or were refused examination."
[Here follow the names.]
A large number of the gentlemen who presented themselves for certificates for license to practise were holders of Degrees either from McGill College or British Universities, to whom the legal oath of qualification alone was tendered by the President without examination."

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Capt. Anderson, No. 180 to 283; Mrs. J. Wurtelle, No. 209 to 260; Messrs. C. Wurtelle, two copies, No. 209 to 260; H. Wurtelle, No. 209 to 260; H. Dyer, No. 233 to 281.

THE AGENT GEN. HERALD acknowledges the receipt of Gs. 3d. from Mrs. McLeod, Edgell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received W. C. E.;—M. M. H.;—R. V. R.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The newspaper bags delivered at Halifax by the *Britannia*, whose arrival we announced in our last, reached this city on Friday of last week. We have extracted a few items of intelligence from the papers received, which will be found in the columns which follow.

The arrival of the *Cambria* became known by Telegraph on Monday last, and our daily City-papers promptly published the intelligence received. The shape into which telegraphic communications throw the news renders some part of it, not unfortunately, very worthless. We have before us one of our city-papers, giving an extra of a Montreal paper, which in one part states that "in Vienna tranquillity prevails"—and in another that "Austria appears to be honourably accepting revolution." If we substitute for the latter intelligence the reading of another contemporary "hourly expecting revolution," the phrase becomes more intelligible, but conflicts strangely with the former assertion of tranquillity in Vienna. Naples, likewise, in one part of the report is described as "quiet," in another as in such a state that "to prevent outbreak seems impossible."

We have endeavoured to arrange the report into as much order as possible, omitting one or two evidently contradictory items.

The steamer *Cambria* arrived at New-York on Sunday morning.

IRELAND.—Matters continue as before—the people arming, talking and printing rebellion. The Government are taking strong measures to subdue outbreaks. Fearful suffering from destitution of provisions. There is a rumour that Dublin had been searched for arms. All the Blacksmiths in Dublin were busy making pikes. Rifle drilling to be put down.

Trouble was feared among the Chartists in Scotland and in the North of England.

FRANCE.—The Provisional Government issued a decree abolishing slavery, and have taken possession of the Rail Road stations.

Another quarrel between Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, threatening to overturn the Government.

Latest advices from Paris state, that the election returns continue satisfactory.

The moderate party, represented by Lamartine, prevailed. This intelligence produced a very sensible improvement in money matters. It was reported that Ledru Rollin was only waiting the meeting of the national assembly to resign.

The Austrians stationed in the neighbourhood of Nautica, after a very warm engagement, were compelled to retire.

There was an engagement between the Italian Corps of Gen. Zucchi and the Austrians, at Visco. The contest lasted four hours. The Italians gained possession of Visco.

The King of Naples has unwillingly sent troops to Charles Albert.

Great feeling evinced in favour of a Republic at Naples. The King is becoming so unpopular that to prevent an outbreak seems impossible.

The (Sicilian) House of Commons have decreed Ferdinand of Bourbon, & his dynasty, for ever fallen from the Throne of Sicily.

The disturbances in Rome have been put down.

The Bank of Rome has suspended, its notes have been made a lawful tender.

In Spain affairs are fast progressing towards an outbreak. Lord Palmerston had addressed letters to the Spanish Ministry; Duke of Sotomayor sent letters back containing strong expressions of rudeness and contempt.

Portugal seems to be on the eve of serious movements.

Accounts from Prussia not favourable. Riots at Breslau, 30 or 40 citizens killed.

In Germany things are still unsettled. Hesse-Cassel tranquil.—In Baden, an outbreak had taken place. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate. General Gagern exhorted the rebels to obey the law. As he retired, he was treacherously shot and mortally wounded. The troops fell upon the insurgents and completely routed them. The insurgents suffered greatly.

In Prussia the approaching Elections were not expected to pass off peaceably.

The Schleswig Territory has been the scene of another action between the Danes and the Free Corps, on a high-way between Kielitz and Kielford, on the 21st inst. After a battle of five hours the Free Corps were driven back to Schleswig (which) Town was taken by the troops of the confederation after an engagement which lasted from 3, P. M. till 11 o'clock at night. Conflict bloody. The Danes had from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Free Confederation was the greatest. Loss of the Prussians about 300 men killed and wounded.—The German troops entered Flensburg after taking possession of Schleswig.

COMMERCIAL.—Breadstuffs are in fair demand and firm—enquiries improving, but last day buyers had rather the advantage. Sales—Indian Corn considerable a 26s. to 29s. American Wheat was 6s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. Flour 27s. 6d. to 28s. Stocks light—probability of an interruption of the Baltic supplies. In London there is a fair enquiry for Breadstuffs—Corn 25s. to 30s. English Crops looking badly—low grades Cotton down 1/2 of a penny. Good grains rather advancing.

Provisions at Liverpool command good prices. London also firm—good enquiry. Good Lard firm—except for Bacon.

Stocks—Consols are firm at 82 1/2 and 83 1/2. Business in manufacturing districts quiet. The accounts are a little more favourable. No more failures in England, and but few in France.

Money is now plenty in Havre and Paris. Bullion in the Banks in France and England is decreasing.

The *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, and the Extra delivered the letter-bags, without any newspapers, at the Quebec Post Office on Tuesday morning. The *Mercury* of Tuesday evening gave more detailed European news, furnished by its London Correspondent, of which we now avail ourselves in selecting or condensing for our columns, and perhaps interspersing our own remarks as need may require.

The Crown and Government Security Bill received the royal assent on the 22nd of April, and the two Houses of Parliament adjourned till the 1st and the 4th instant.

The weather had been wet, doing more or less harm, and threatening permanent injury to the wheat plant, until a speedy alteration took place.—British ship-owners were likely to be benefited by the conflict between Denmark and the German Confederation, as their vessels would be required to carry on the German trade in those parts where the Danish navy would exclude the shipping of the hostile powers.—Money abundant in London a circular had been issued by the leading London discount houses, reducing the rate allowed for money at call to 2 1/2 per cent.

In the cases of the accused Mitchell, Meagher, and O'Brien, the Irish Attorney General, on the 26th and 27th of April, entered a *nolle prosequi*, on the part of the crown, to the bills found against them by the grand jury, and stated it was his intention to file *ex-officio* informations against them. This will have for its effect, that the information is substituted for the indictment of a Grand Jury, and the accused must plead in four days.

The elections in France took place on SUNDAY the festival of Easter. On the same day, the Provisional Government adopted the decree for abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French Republic—to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. If this measure in itself is to be applauded, and if the return of moderate men as members of the Constituent Assembly is a cause of thankfulness, the gross profanation of the Lord's day perpetrated in the two transactions cannot be passed by without the reprobation it deserves. That the decree for taking possession of the railways passed on the same day, is in character; they robbed God of his day, and employed his sacred hours to rob with as little scruple the owners of railway-property.

A letter from Toulon of the 17th says:—"In consequence of instructions received from Paris the squadron of the Mediterranean, commanded by Vice-Admiral Baudin, left the anchorage of the Isles d'Hyères, and set sail towards the coast of Italy. The squadron is composed of the Friedland, a three decker, carrying the vice-admiral commanding; the Ocean, three decker; the Inflexible, the Jupiter, the Jena; the steam-frigates Assolant and Panama; and the steam corvette, the Pluton."

The following is the declaration of the Sicilian Parliament, deposing the former Sovereign of the island.
"1st. Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty are forever fallen from the throne of Sicily, 2nd. Sicily shall govern herself constitutionally, and call to the throne an Italian Prince, as soon as she shall have reformed her situation." The city of Palermo was illuminated three nights following, and all bronze statues of members of the house of Bourbon were taken down, to be cast into canons.

The Danish Government had taken hostile measures against Prussian shipping. It is reported from Hull, that the *Julia*, from Copenhagen, in 72 hours, "reports that the Danes are stopping all Prussian ships in the Sound, but that those of Hanover, are allowed to pass. Several Prussian vessels have been already captured, and 30 provision ships in the harbour of Copenhagen have been seized and detained by the Danish Government."

Government of Schleswig-Holstein, in a letter which, with great pain, we see dated 23rd of April, (Sunday) 11 o'clock at night:—

"After an engagement of several hours, the Danes have been defeated, and the city of Schleswig, so far as the Gottorp Schlessiamm, falls into our hands about two o'clock this afternoon."

"The attack was afterwards renewed by the left wing, whereby the city of Schleswig was surrounded, and our troops penetrated as far as the Chaussée at Flensburg. At half past seven the battle was over, in consequence of the encompassing of the city. The castle of Gottorp was evacuated by the Danes."

We insert here a piece of intelligence which we find in the *European Times* received by the former mail.

PASSAGE OF THE SOUND.—The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Stettin:—The Foreign Ministry at Berlin has notified to our Exchange, that the Prussian Ambassador at Copenhagen has been ordered to demand from the Danish Government a declaration, that Prussian vessels bound to Prussian ports, under every condition, shall clear the sound free and unhindered. In case he cannot obtain such a promise, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Prussian Ambassador, who is ordered then to request the British Government to send cruisers to the Channel and the Sound, who might inform vessels bound to our ports of the intention of the Danish Government, and summon them to make for some British or Norwegian port, in order to escape the danger with which they might be threatened.

The state of the law with regard to captures in time of war, so far as may concern neutral owners of cargoes, is thus laid down by Lord Palmerston, in answer to inquiries addressed to him.

"In the event of a war between Denmark and Prussia, Danish ships of war would have a right to capture, and carry in for adjudication on the merchant vessels of Prussia, notwithstanding that the cargoes which such merchant vessels respectively might be laden with, should be the property of British subjects, and that her Majesty's government would not be justified in interfering to prevent the exercise of such belligerent right by either of the contending states. But British subjects, owners of such cargoes, will be entitled in their character of neutrals to obtain restitution of their property by means of claims duly made and substantiated in the prize court of the country of the captor. The government of this country can only interfere in cases of denial of justice."

The following is given as the detail of the numerical strength of the opposing forces:

The Danes are computed to muster about 21,000, with 96 pieces of artillery. They have, besides, their fleet and eight squadrons, and 22 cannons in Schleswig; their strength amounts altogether to 13,000. The troops from Brunswick, Hannover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, and the Schleswig-Holstein army, with the Free Corps, muster 8000 men. The joint force of the German army in Schleswig, is therefore, 21,000 which in a few days will be raised to 25,000. They have 60 pieces of artillery.

BRASIL.—By an arrival at Baltimore, intelligence from Rio-Janeiro to the 25th March has been received. There had been a change of ministry and the liberal party was in the ascendant. This change, however, had no connexion with the state of affairs in Europe, as the news of the revolution in France had not reached Rio-Janeiro at the time of the sailing of the vessel. It was made by the will and sanction of the Emperor. The cause is not known.

LORD BRIGHAM, too versatile even for the French.—The Ex-Chancellor made written application to the French Provisional Government for admission to citizenship in the new republic. Mr. Crémieux, as Minister of Justice, begged him by letter to consider the consequences which would ensue from his naturalization in France;—he must cease to be an Englishman; he will no longer be Lord Brougham, but Citizen Bringham. Lord Brougham, in reply, proposed his interpretation of the matter in the following terms:

"I could never have felt any doubt that, in making myself naturalized as a French citizen, I should lose all my rights as an English peer and an English subject in France. I could only enjoy my privileges as an Englishman when in England;—in France, I should be what the laws of France grant to the citizens of the Republic."

The Frenchman did not agree to that at all. Says he: "France admits of no participation of rights; she does not admit a French citizen to be at the same time a citizen of any other country. To become a Frenchman you must cease to be an Englishman; you cannot be an Englishman in England and a Frenchman in France; our laws are absolutely opposed to such a thing—an absolute choice must be made. It was for this reason that we were so careful in pointing out the consequences of naturalization."

Thus Mr. Crémieux decides that Lord Brougham's application cannot possibly be entertained in the sense in which he offers it. His Lordship has been unsparingly assailed with ridicule on account of this abortive attempt; and he has found it necessary to state in the House of Lords that the only object he had in making it was, to protect the property he possesses at Cannes in France.

MAHOGANY FOR SHIPBUILDING.—Many of our readers are, perhaps, not aware that mahogany is used, to a considerable extent, in shipbuilding. It is imported in large quantities, and in long lengths, chiefly from Honduras; and, as it possesses many valuable properties for that purpose, and is, besides, as cheap as oak, it enters largely into the construction of our men-of-war and merchant ships. The oldest steamer in the navy is the *Comet*, built of mahogany; and the highest naval authority says of her, in 1845, that "she has had very hard and constant work in very heavy gales of wind, frequently towing, &c. during the last twenty three years, and she has not yet come under repair." The same authority states that the mahogany found in all the Spanish ships was sound, and of very great age, plank and beam; the timbers not mahogany were decayed, which caused the ships to be broken up. The fastest vessel, perhaps, in the world is the new and beautiful government steamer *Banshee*, which has just accomplished the extraordinary average speed of nearly 19 miles an hour. This may, no doubt, be attributed in a great degree to her build, as also, in no small degree, to the material of which she is composed, namely, mahogany, which is remarkably buoyant, and at the same time possesses great strength. These qualifications combined are scarcely attainable in any other wood; moreover, it possesses such a varied range of excellence, that logs suitable to peculiar adaptations and weight can be readily supplied; and by adapting the heavy or hard pieces to the main parts of a vessel, namely, the frame and outside planking, and the lighter kinds to the upper works and inside planking, &c. the greatest perfection, as far as material goes, may be obtained in naval architecture.

BAVARIA.—The King of Bavaria has written an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior respecting the working classes, expressing his great concern at the present state of commerce, and his desire that immediate steps should be taken by the co-operation of all parties to effect the restoration of trade and