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Poetry.

Mother, I Think of Thee.

When the rosy morning greets my waking sight,
Nature all rejoicing in the pleasant light:
When the sunlight streameth over land and sea,
Then dear mother I think of thee.

When the sun retiring, tinges all the West,
Like a weary monarch sinking in his rest,
While the glorious splendor all the while I see,
Still my thoughts will turn to thee.

When the shadows deepen and the night comes on,
Pale stars forth are peeping; while the silvery
moon
Rising o'er hill-top, lends her lovely ray;
All my thoughts are round thy way.

When the earth is silent at the midnight hour,
Memory ever busy with her magic power,
Calling up fond memories, ever bringing to me
Sweet and pleasant dreams of thee.

Thus it is that ever through the live-long night,
All my thoughts are with thee, hovering round
thy way.
And 'tis joy the sweetest thus to think of thee,
Mother, dost thou ever think of me?

St. Andrews, June 2d, '59.

An Interesting Story.

THE Ruined Potter.

James Fielding was the son of a potter, and bread upon his father's trade. He married young—long before he could keep a wife—and with both his parents' consent, or rather forgiveness, as they could not help themselves. For, as they said, it was very natural, and he might as well do it now, to be sure, the first time, and believe he wouldn't do it again. And so they cordially shook hands with him, and pledged the pretty bride in a flagon of Burton, and were both present at the first child's christening. But the cholera came soon afterwards, and took off the old man and his wife.

This was the opening scene of James Fielding's sufferings—want, pestilence, and death. His wife and himself were soon afterwards both seized with a disorder, and, though they recovered slowly, it was only to find their father and mother, and first-born child, removed from their once comfortable home to the churchyard, and they themselves with feeble bodies and accumulated debts which had run on wildly during sickness. First, James was put into jail for the doctor's bill; and then the landlord distrained for rent, and turned them on the world; and so they were ruined.

James Fielding came out of Stafford jail a changed character—more clever and less capable of work; daimier, but not so refined; prouder, but not more honorable; the edge was taken from the mind and given to the appetites. Nevertheless, he was a fond father, for he shortly became one again, and a loving husband to a wife who devoted to him. But a thoroughly fallen man seldom rights himself, and bankruptcy is a break-up for life in the constitution of successful industry.

James Fielding labored, but his toil was fruitless; he found friends, but one way or other, he let in everybody who had anything to do with him. By degrees he got, as was natural, a very bad character, and, as is generally the case under such circumstances, without altogether deserving it. He was an unfortunate but not an evil man; and we will know how falling bodies quicken in their descent.

Still, he was a man born to suffer, and to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Men of all countries, stations and fortunes, labor, from the serf to the lord; and Fielding's destiny was only that of his sex. But the gentle, pretty girl whom he had taken from her father's home to comfort and cherish, to keep his fireside clean, and to nurse his little ones around him, her lot was not cast by God for labor, for toil, and moil and anguish; yet who can tell what arrows of grief pierced that woman's heart during her twelve years' apprenticeship to widowhood!

Who shall describe the unwomanly miseries, alas! too common in England, of her daily shifts and struggles, her piquy, gaunt looks, her threadbare clothes, insufficient to protect her from the winter weather, her hard day-labor, her sharp endurance of her children's hunger, and forgetfulness of her own—her long, sad catalogue of distresses, compared with which the pains of child-birth, and even the death of her child at the breast, are nothing, being feminine sufferings.

disciples of the Father of the poor, the world's first teacher of quiet charity.

"He be goin' fast, indeed he be," said Mary Fielding, speaking of the potter, who had been down some weeks in a low fever. "Tis hard to lose the father of one's child; I could ha' borne any stroke but this. Everywhere is a church-yard now—the life is dug out o' me."

"Do not murmur, but think of the past. I remember christening some of those children when he and you were full of health and joy. In this journey of life, Mary, there is no hill without its hollow. Your neighbor, Susan Jackson, will not have to mourn the loss of a husband, for she has never known the love and protection of one; and when she goes she will not leave orphans to grieve for her. But, for all that, Susan is very lonely and destitute, and says nobody cares for her."

"Mayhap; but Susan Jackson can't be sorry for what she never had; and poor folk didn't ought to be faicalful. Tis me, sir, partin' wi' my husband, that should fret."

"But you should remember, Mary, that when James and you were married, it was on the condition that you were to part one day. We must not forget the ninety-nine favors because the hundredth is not granted. The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away."

"Oh, sir, 'tis beautiful to hear ye talk you always say 'summit so comfortin' I feel in, and sensible like. One is ashamed to grumble afore you, 'tis so selfish and ill-natured."

"But how are the little ones, Mary?"

"I can't say much for 'em, sir; they be but poorly."

"They have had some food to-day, I hope?"

"Tis early yet, sir. It was past midday."

"But indeed they hante well."

"Did they eat anything last night before lying down?"

"Baby had a sup o' gruel out o' James's cup, but Billy, and Jacky, and the 'other ent had nothing."

"And you?"

"Oh, sir, God be praised, I am used to it. Ten years is a long 'prentage. Tis surprising how the famine feels itself. An' then the children's cries, an' him a dyin' drives the thought away from me. I ant got the hard stomach o' hunger, sir; 'tis unfeelin' in a mother."

"No wonder she did not feel the gnawings of want; she had passed her being into other existences; she had lost her identity in the wife and mother."

"Well, well, we must do something for the children, Mary."

"Oh, sir, I did na come for that. What I wants is work. You ha' come between us, an' death many's a time. But indeed, what I am here for, is, afore James goes I wish he could see you, sir, an' talk wi' you a bit. His mind be strange an' uncomfortable like, about religion."

"I thought him a believer, Mary."

"Mayhap he be; but men tell their wives what if they could, they would hide from God; an' I ha' heard him say awful things, he war always so courageous like. Howsomever, his hour be come, an' he ha' looked his darlin', and believes just like a child. I thought if he could on'y see you, sir."

"Mr. Godfrey rang the bell. An aged but notable servant-woman came."

"Martha, bring Mrs. Fielding a little warm bread and milk."

"Oh, no, no, sir! 'Tis only my way, what you see in my face; I war always palish like—leastways this many a day."

"Martha, who had promptly obeyed her master, returned in a few minutes with a basin."

"There, take that gently, Mary, it will warm you."

"Will you forgive me, sir? Indeed, I cannot. It 'ud choke me. The child'en—the poor hungry child'en, sir!"

"They shall be thought of."

"Mr. Godfrey left the room, returning shortly after with his long surtout buttoned closely up, and a small parcel in his hand."

"This contains a loaf, Mary, and something else—you know what to do with it. Let me have the ticket when I call, which will be in the course of the evening. Leave me now."

The comforted mother looked on Heaven's minister, and then up to heaven, and passed noiselessly through the small door, with faith, hope, and maternal love—the three strongest pulses of the heart—to support her. She had had the only full and perfect lesson of religion—charity. But she did not know until she got to the pawn shop, that the poor curate had taken his only waistcoat from his back to feed her children.

Then, indeed, the tide of religion came strong upon her. So true it is, that one act of kindness is worth a volume of sermons in converting people. The curate's vest was a baptismal robe to the unregenerated spirit of Mary Fielding, the free-thinking potter's wife.

It was on an evening in the middle of June that Mr. Godfrey passed along to the

potter's cottage. There had been some smart refreshing showers during the day, and the grass was healthily green, and the flowers were vigorous and balmy, and here and there was the restless, uneasy chirp in the tree or hedge of the young bird in its nest. The sheep were settling down for the night in the meadows; and the cows, after milking, were scattered over the distant pastures. At intervals there was an unjoked horse exulting in abundance and freedom. The poor saluted Mr. Godfrey as he passed, and the rich cordially greeted him, for he was universally beloved.

"All God's works are beautiful and happy," said he to himself, as he wound among the green lanes, and gazed upon the broad, benignant sky. "Man alone makes the world miserable. I cannot think the design of Providence was to make the chief of a joyous creation wretched; there must be some key to human felicity. The departing sun shines on these dingy cottages, and the few straggling flowers bloom cheerfully, and cast their sweetness abroad on the air. Outside is God's work; within is man's."

And the curate entered the cabin of James Fielding, the potter.

There had evidently been preparations to receive him. The clay floor was newly sprinkled and swept, and the few articles of crockery and china, nearly all misshapen, or otherwise defective, were as clean as the pebbles in a river. The children's faces, hands, and feet—for they had no shoes—were all fresh from the washing basin, and their hair was sleekly combed across their foreheads. There was evident poverty, but an equally evident wish to conceal it. Not a vestige of furniture or ornament was in the room beyond the few articles of earthenware mentioned; all the rest, to the three-legged stool for the baby had been sold or burned for fuel. There were three or four hassocks of hay for seats, but these, too, had been preyed on for fuel, and ran out at the sides; and there were some layers of chipped dried up straw, as a bed in the corner. One child was stretched the dying man. The eldest boy ran to borrow a chair. Mr. Godfrey entered, and the thrifty housewife had just drawn the old rags from the lower panel of the glassless and only window in the hovel to let the sun and air in. This was the abode of an Englishman in the heart of England.

The patient had been propped up somewhat on his straw, and a neighbor had shaved him and lent him a shirt, which, though old, was clean. So, what with well-washed skin and combed hair, and a cup of refreshing tea, he was prepared to receive the curate's visit in something of a decent and Christian manner. One of the boys was in or rather on the bed—for there was no covering—from sheer nakedness. He partly nestled in the straw, and was partly concealed by the rags taken from the window; he was contented and happy, for he had had the blessing of a full meal—a rarity in the hut of the dying potter.

The curate took the chair borrowed for him, placed it by the bedside, and leaned towards the sick man.

"Well James how do you feel now?"

"Better, sir, thank you, but still weakly. God will bless you for what you ha' done."

"Tis many a long day sin! I could prove my gratitude to any body."

"Never mind that. The Searcher of all hearts knows your intentions, James."

"Yes—true! But d'ye yet think God heeds a poor critter like me?"

"Undoubtedly. Our Father."

"Ah! Good—good. But I never found a true friend but him and I myself, sir—they all forsake and misbelieve me. I never was as bad as people made me; He knows that and the children. One's hearth is a fair asize."

"True, a fond husband and a kind father cannot be a very bad man. I never believed you ill-disposed, Fielding."

"No, bless thee for it, and He will bless thee. Ye ha' made me a Christian; the ways o' the world made me an infidel long ago. A man kindly treated, feels like a Christian, sir."

"But ye must give up resentments, now. I see, by your countenance, you will soon meet your God. Prepare, Fielding, for that great judgment."

"Yes I know it will come soon, an' that ha' changed me. But indeed, sir, I am awfully of the world. If it war not for her and the children, I had gone years back."

"The Christian religion always supposes poverty and suffering James. Were all the world sinless and happy, the Atonement had been useless."

"I can well believe then o' thee, sir. If yer were dumb an' blind, yer han would preach 'tis the only sarnint as goes home to a hungry man. Fine words be o' small account. But when a rich parson, or a bishop or such, as never gives, an' never suffers, tells starvin poor fellows, like me to bear their crosses, as the only road to heaven,

it looks like humbug sir. If heaven is to be won by poverty—sartinly nothing is so easy for 'em as to give all they ha' more than enow, to feed the hungry an' comfort the afflicted."

"Ah James, this is had grace in a dyin' man. It is enough for every one to look to himself; to bear his own burden and to know that in the midst of trial and sorrow, and suffering, he can have recourse to One who knew them all on earth. This, surely, is fair comfort."

It be, sir. 'Tis at the point I am at now a man feels he must believe in some religion an' there is none no nat'ral as our own. A dyin' man is not a doubter. I wish I ha' been o' this way o' thinkin' long ago—'twould ha' made me content—an' a contented man is a regular toilsome man, is a thrivin' man; but when begins in grubbin' one ends wi' sorrow. Mary dear, gi' me a drink. I feel faintish."

The curate took the teapot from the yearning and attentive wife's hand, and the fevered patient from the broken spout held to his mouth, drained the vessel greedily till the few leaves at the strainer whizzed with their dryness. As he drank, Godfrey had an opportunity of observing his countenance.

"This man, said he to himself, 'was formed for a lofty destiny, but with him ignorance has marred nature. When will England provide education for all her people?'—As these thoughts passed rapidly through the pastor's mind, the sick man spoke with a fainter voice but with renewed energy: 'the spirit war willing, but the flesh war weak.' 'Well sir I am a dayin. I war never a coward, but I does fear death. 'Tis like a dark night—there be none about you but sperits.'"

"Keep your eyes steadily on your guiding star James. That light sufficeth."

"I believe, sir. O Lord, help my unbelief."

"Thank Heaven for those words," said the curate, "and now, Fielding, since you are in this good frame of mind, I must tell you one thing that will lighten your last moments."

Old Mrs. Williams is getting too aged for the parish school, and as she is to retire on a small pension, I have secured the post for Mary. I know she will fill it well. This will keep the wolf from the door, and I will look the little ones. So you see things are not so bad as you expected. You will leave those dear to you pretty middling off, and they will remain under Providence, to be a blessing to themselves and their country."

"Thank God thank God! My soul Jesus peace now. She is provided for, and they too. Read to me, sir, please; 'twill rouse me up—I feel drowsyish."

The curate opened his pocket Bible and in a sweet voice read from the fourteen to the seventeenth of John. As he proceeded the little boy peeped up from his straw, and sucked in the words. The sick man opened his stiffening lids from time to time, and murmured a prayer from unparted motionless lips, which sounded strange and unearthly in the small chamber. The pale wife, her infant daughter in her lap, wept silently; and the little boy Jerry, was seated on one of the worn-out hassocks, holding the candle, which was stuck in a bottle, for the good pastor as he read. The other boy was gone on an errand for a neighbor. Night had set in, a gentle breeze fanned the chamber through open door and paneless window—People glided cautiously by, from time to time, urged by pity and curiosity.

"I was dreaming, Mary as we war happy with God. The children had enow to eat; they give me my good name back agen; an' war all very happy." After a pause, and much internal muttering, he resumed with a perceptible spirit of energy, although his spent powers made him scarcely audible. "Oh, Mr. Godfrey, if ye would like these on'y come and see the poor, an' what they suffers! Tell the lads, sir, to wait a little; but struggle on for there is a hope for the working man. An' bid the rich folks consider the laborer, an' to be all like thee, an' the persons to be all like thee, an' England will be right. Mary a drink, dear; the heart is as dry as a cinder within me."

His wife brought him a little cold water into which the curate squeezed some orange juice.

"Mary! To our Father I commit thee girl, when I am gone. I am dead afore I am dead, leaving my Mary. Kiss my forehead girl God bless thee! Comfort those little children, God they be orphans now."

ed from her. The curate had bent his knee in prayer, and comforted the dying and the desolate.

Never Despise your Business.

"No man of sense," it has been observed, "despises his bread and butter." It is only the weak who are ashamed of laboring for a livelihood, or affect to scorn the branch of business which they especially pursue. The first duty which every man owes himself, to his family, and to his fellow citizens, is not to become a burden pecuniarily to society. That commonwealth also is the most flourishing in which the proportion of drones is the fewest; indeed, the idea of a perfect State involves the necessity of every member of it being a producer. Hence it is that work is always honorable. Still, the greatest repugnance to a business which we find by experience to be wholly uncongential to our taste and unsuited to the habits of the mind, may be legitimately entertained. And it is a principle of our nature that a man should desire and seek such employment as he is conscious he can discharge with the greatest pleasure to himself and usefulness to his family. And to accomplish this, a change of occupation is not to be condemned. It is to those who affect to despise labor in itself considered, that our remarks are especially applicable. The most ordinary handicraft employment is as worthy, if exercised honestly, as the professions of law or medicine. Each citizen should follow that avocation for which he believes himself best suited, and desire no change except with that end in view. A bad lawyer is truly less respectable than a good mechanic; and an able doctor is no more meritorious than an honest laborer. To do one's duty in the walk where one can be most efficient, is to be honorable; to neglect it, or to seek some other walk without satisfactory reason, is to become really disgraced.

Yet there are thousands of men who are at heart ashamed of their business. Are they retail vendors? they scorn to continue to make money in their old way, and long to embark in the wholesale line. Are they jobbers? they think if they could only be skippers that their glory would culminate. Are they mechanics? they regret they are not lawyers. Are they farmers? they desire to be in business in town. Such persons, in their hearts, worship absurd distinctions inherited from the social life of England, and regard the physician, the politician, or the banker as really greater men than human clay. These are what Thackeray designates by the term "snobs;" men of pretence and weak folly; men who despise their own bread and butter. The wise man, on the contrary, seeks independence by steadily attending to that pursuit for which he finds himself best qualified, whether it be his original trade, or some other more suited to his taste or abilities well aware that independence, honestly acquired, is his best claim to esteem. It is the very young man or lad that is generally the victim of this weakness. Tens of thousands have been shipwrecked in life from having chosen a pursuit above and beyond their abilities, and unsuitable to them, being tempted thereto by false notions of the vulgarity of a trade, and the superior dignity of commerce or a profession.

The Coral Insect.

Sometimes God accomplishes the mightiest ends by the feeblest instruments. For example, many of the lovely islands of the Pacific are formed entirely of coral, while others are protected from the violence of the waves by a circular rampart of the same material. Founded in the depth of the ocean, this coral will rise to the surface, where it indicates its presence by a long white line of breakers. The giant rollers that come in from the sea, and threaten with their foaming crests to sweep that island from its base, spend their strength and dash their waters in into enoaky foams against this protection wall; and thus, as within a charmed circle, while all without is a tumbling ocean, the narrow strip of water that lies between his bulwark and the shore is calm as peace, reflecting as a liquid mirror the boats that sleep upon its surface, and the stately palms that fringe the beach. These stupendous breakwaters, that so greatly surpass in stability and strength any which our art and science have erected, are the work of what? They are the masonry of insects—an insect so small that the human eye can hardly detect it, and so feeble that an insect's finger would crush it.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The London Gazette contains a Foreign Office notification repeating the warning of July, 1856, to all persons accepting engagements in foreign countries as railway laborers, miners, engineers, stokers, and firemen, or in any other capacity that they are not entitled to relief as distressed British subjects, or to be sent back to their country at the public expense.

European Intelligence.

Three Days later from Europe

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Reported League between Austria and Russia.

The steamship America, which left Liverpool on the 21st May, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last. General Williams of Kars was among the passengers.

A despatch dated Paris, 19th, says the Headquarters of the Austrian army has been removed to Garlasco. A great movement of troops had taken place, and a collision was expected to-day or to-morrow.

Rumors from other quarters also state that a battle was considered imminent, but the London Times in summing up the position of affairs considers it almost certain June will have begun before any great blow is struck.

The following official French bulletins appear in the Monitor:

ALEXANDRIA, 17th.—The Emperor went yesterday to Valenza to view the position of our vanguard and the course of the Po. He paid a visit to the King of Sardinia this morning at Occimand. The weather has become better.

ALEXANDRIA, 15th.—The organization of the army is going on actively. Repair of damage done by the enemy to bridges, roads and railways is approaching completion.

The Austrians continue their exertions on the population. Vercelli is filled with consternation and quite out of a condition to satisfy such demands.

During the night of the 17th, a body of Austrians 100 strong, escaped the bridge of Valenza through a breach and made a fruitless attempt to take it.

The following official bulletins are issued by the Sardinian Government:—Turin, 17th. The Austrians occupy the right bank of the Po, as far as Castle San Giovanni, 12,000 strong; the fortifications of the bridge at Stalla for the purpose of protecting the retreat of the Austrians still continue.

An order of the King has been published mentioning the names of those who signalized themselves in the first military operations.

The London Stock Exchange has been very dull and Consols slightly declined.

The Daily News, City Article, dated Friday evening, says: complete stagnation continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange. The scarcity of stock having been somewhat relieved, prices closed about one eighth per cent. worse than yesterday.

Discount Market very dull. Good bills at two to three months taken at 3 1/2 to 4 per cent.

Gold continues to be taken from the Bank for export.

The bills of Stavastapulo & Sons, a Greek firm in London, were yesterday returned. The House held a respectable position, but its engagements which are chiefly in the foreign corn trade are not believed to be large.

In the wheat market yesterday the rates of Monday were nominally quoted, but the tendency was downwards, and sales could not be effected except at one shilling reduction.

The Times City Article says funds opened on Friday without recover from decline of the previous day; market heavy throughout, the final transactions being at a reduction of one eighth. Demand for money in open market very moderate. At Bank fair business was done, chiefly with regular customers.

Continental papers announce the failure of the Banking House of Trommell & Co., at Augsburg.

The Bank of Thuringia also suspended, owing, it is said, to the flight of the manager.

The Bombay mails of 26th April reached England on the 18th. Tanti Topce was tried by Court Martial 15th April, sentenced to death, and was hanged on the 18th.

The rebels in small bodies continued to fall in with, and generally dispersed. Late advices from Calcutta report the death of Commissioner Yeh.

The Bombay export market was active. Cotton considerably higher. Imports firm and in fair demand, but yarn in some cases rather lower. Exchange 2s. 13d. to 6ths.

TURIN, 19th.—Yesterday several detachments of Austrians advanced to Capriccio, near Sangemone, driving off cattle and firing at the peasants. Our troops desiring to fight withdrew to Vercelli, which place they this morning evacuated, after blowing up two arches of the bridge on the Sesia. Our troops occupied Vercelli this afternoon.

The Austrians with their artillery are still on the left bank of the river.

No collision yet between the armies. The Austrians have withdrawn from Vercelli and blew up the bridge. It is reported that Gussak sent word to his government that provisions are beginning to fail in Piedmont, and that he will not be able to hold his present position more than 15 days longer.

The French Government is said to have received information that four Russian corps d'armes have moved towards the Austrian frontiers.

It is asserted that the Emperor of Austria arrived at Milan, on the 19th, and departed directly for Paris, accompanied by General Hess.

The official Weimer Zeitung announces that a Norwegian brig going to Venice was stopped by a French frigate, and informed that all Austrian ports with the exception of

Trieste and Ancona were in a state of blockade. The Commander of the fortress at Venice had received no notice of the fact.

The French fleet before Venice had already taken 20 vessels.

Fifteen French men-of-war have been seen near Citaro, on the coast of Dalmatia.

The Times correspondent in the Austrian camp says that a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success. Every channel has either been quite blocked up by sunken ships, or vessels laden with stones are moored close by ready to close the small remaining passages at a few minutes' notice, and guns of a large calibre command all these obstacles, but the Paris correspondent of the Times says that Venice is not to be attacked now, but merely blockaded.

The Liverpool Post professes to have reliable information explanatory of Austria's mysterious proceedings. It says the moment the French troops cross the Ticino, Austrian troops will march direct on Paris. Russia will then join Austria, and the reward of what looks like treachery, is to be Maldiva and Valachia.

The crossing of the Ticino will be regarded as an invasion of Austrian territory, and on that conviction Prussia and Germany will act. The Post then proceeds to show the incentives for the European league against Napoleon, and says it is disposed to place implicit faith in its information.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Parliamentary Elections are completed. Total result 353 Liberals; 302 Conservatives. Ministerial gain 23; included in the Liberals are about 30 independent members, ultra Liberals, who will hold the balance of power.

The Queen's speech was not expected to be delivered before the 7th of June.

The Daily News says that the Liberals will insist on taking up the Reform question at the point where it stood at the dissolution.

The shipping trade was greatly agitated as to the conveyance of goods contraband of war. Lord Malmesbury in reply to a special enquiry whether neutrality in the proclamation contemplated goods as a contraband, says that the passages in the proclamation referring to contraband goods are not intended to prohibit the exportation of coal or any other article, but to warn Her Majesty's that if they do carry, for the use of the belligerents, articles which are contraband and their property be captured by another belligerent, Her Majesty's Government will not undertake to interfere in their favor against such capture.

The Shipping Gazette suggests that the Government should call on the belligerents to specify by proclamation those articles which they are resolved henceforth shall constitute contraband of war. The chartering of vessels to France as store and troop ships was regarded illegal.

The eight large Steamers of the European and American Company had been definitely purchased on speculation by Messrs. Lever and Howard, of Manchester.

The Daily News says the Government will almost immediately invite tenders for the monthly conveyance of the Australian mails via Panama.

Twenty thousand landmen have been enrolled in the British Navy in a few days.

FRANCE.—Orders have been sent to Baron Gros, Ambassador to China, instructing him to return to France.

The French fleet is also recalled from China.

The Corps Legislatif has been prorogued to May 29th.

Fluctuations on the Bourse were frequent but slight. On the 20th prices fell a quarter but rallied and closed at a fractional advance—three sixths money; 6 1/2. 5c. account.

AUSTRIA.—An Imperial decree increases the direct and indirect taxation. The monopoly of tobacco and customs duties is not included.

New financial measures were completed.

GERMANY.—The sitting of the Federal Diet, Prussia declared that although she still adhered to her protest against the proposal of Hanover to form a Federal corps d'armes of observation on the Rhine, yet she did not object to its being established as a matter of form. The proposal was accordingly referred to the Commission of management of military affairs.

SWITZERLAND.—This inclination manifested by Italian refugees on the Swiss frontiers to stir up revolution in Lombardy was put down by the Swiss troops, who seized a quantity of guns and gunpowder.

The Swiss Federal Diet resolved on prohibiting exportation of arms to, and collection of arms by the inhabitants of places in the immediate vicinity of the Italian frontiers.

Fugitives and deserters able to bear arms are to be forbidden to pass from the territory of one belligerent to that of another.

NAPLES.—The King still survives. Great intrigues are on foot to procure the crown of the Two Sicilies for the Queen's eldest son.

THE STATE OF ITALY.—A well-informed foreign writer, in discussing public matters in Italy, affirms that the Papal government can command the support of no one portion of society in its dominions, because it cannot respect in its behalf the interest of any one. Neither the aristocracy, nor the officials, nor the army have any feelings of faithfulness to a government which has not within its power to anticipate itself with any of them. Hence there prevails throughout the Papal States a sense of "indifference" in the relations of government with its subjects, which has sunk into a state of general indifference.

RECIPROCITY.—No one can object to an equal reciprocity—in fact, unless the interchange be mutually reciprocal—it is not "reciprocity"; and therefore, one side reaps an advantage to the disadvantage and loss of the other.

We are led to this reflection at the present time, by seeing so many American Ships in our Harbour.

Have we a fair Reciprocity with the Americans in our Shipping trade? It appears somewhat strange, to see so many large Ships from the United States in a Colonial Port, loading for Ports in England and other British Ports. If our Colonial Shipping can proceed to American Ports and take in cargo for American Ports, why that is an equal interchange of privilege. But, is it so?

We ask the question sincerely, for information. If American ships are permitted by our Navigation Laws to come into our Colonial Ports—fill our Harbours with their Vessels, shall we not, in return, "undermine" our own Shipping in the carrying trade—then, say we, the advantage is all on one side—and it is the duty of our Legislature to put a stop to such an imposition upon our people, and no longer open wide the door to foreigners to come in and actually rob us of our privileges; and that too under the grave authority of the Navigation Laws!—[Investigator.]

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