





Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Russia and Austria have become friends again, and entered into an offensive and defensive treaty, which is to be as follows:—

First, the most ample concessions as to all that regards the holy places at Jerusalem, will be made by Austria to Russia. Second, with a view to eventualities that have every probability of being realized, Austria agrees to conform her policy to that of Russia as to the Danubian Provinces and Servia. Third, as a compensation for their consent to Austria the whole of her Territory, including Hungary and Venetia, against insurrection and foreign foes.

These engagements have already produced a powerful effect. France is inclined now to discontinue the union of the Italian and the creation of a powerful Italian State. It is alleged that a meeting of the French Cabinet was recently held, at which it was resolved "that the project of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont must be altogether abandoned. The people of Tuscany will be called upon to choose a Sovereign, and there will be no objection to their choosing the Duke of Genoa, Victor Emmanuel's nephew. Secondly, the Duchies of Modena and Parma may be annexed to Piedmont, with the consent of the inhabitants. Third, the question of Romagna is revived, and will probably be submitted to a conference of the powers, with a view of creating it as a separate state of the sovereignty of the Holy See, and annexation, subject to that sovereignty, either to Piedmont or Tuscany, is not abandoned. Piedmont will be required to adhere to these proposals, under the threat of withdrawing the French army from Italy, and leaving her to the mercy of Austria. We can hardly credit this report. It runs counter to all the recent letters and declarations of the Emperor Napoleon and destroys at once the fair hopes of the Italian people. The question therefore at once arises, will they consent to this new programme, or resist by force of arms? We are inclined to think they will choose the latter alternative.

The intention of Spain to demand the cession of a portion of the Moorish territory is regarded with distrust in England. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Carnarvon asked if the Government had any notice of this departure from the original declaration of Spain. Lord Wellesley in reply, said Government had been informed that Spain's demands were a large injury for expenses incurred, numerous commercial advantages, an extension of the territorial establishment of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ex, and admission of a diplomatic agent at the same place. The course England will pursue under the circumstances is not indicated. There is a report that the Channel fleet had sailed for Lisbon, and the inference was that the movement may have been occasioned by the necessity for having a force within easy summons of Morocco.

In response to some inquiries by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell said that inquiries had been addressed to Sardinia asking whether there was any engagement or intention to cede Savoy to France. The reply was that there was no such engagement or intention. The British Government had not communicated to that of France any opinion entertained by the other powers, inasmuch as they had received none. The Swiss Government had asked whether, in the event of the annexation of Savoy to France being effected, England was prepared to abandon the neutrality of Switzerland, as guaranteed by all the Great Powers. Her Majesty's Government had replied that they were determined not to do so. (Cheers.) It appears that all the districts of Savoy were included in the guarantee given by the treaty of Vienna to Switzerland; and Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that, if any annexation took place, it was a fair proposal, the part of Switzerland that Savoy should be annexed to Switzerland. He believed—although he had no official information—that France had addressed a communication to Sardinia to the effect that if Sardinia was increased by the annexation of Central Italy, the frontier of France could not be deemed secure without the possession of Savoy and Nice.

The Austrian Government have invented a new term for imprisoning the Italian patriots in their German and Hungarian fortresses: they call that operation "interning." A report from Vienna says: "All those individuals that are decided opponents to the Austrian rule in Italy are interned in several fortresses in the city of Udine on the 25th of January. A police officer, at the head of a military patrol, arrested a butcher of the name of Antonio Ferrante. The arrested man succeeded in escaping, but the soldiers firing at him, he was wounded and fell down. Rising again upon his feet, another volley drove him down once more, but the soldiers rushed upon him, hutching the mortally wounded man horribly with their bayonets. Of course it was not necessary to "intern" him; instead of being interned, he was interred.

The question of "war or peace" is the general topic of conversation and newspaper controversy in Berlin and Central Italy. In all societies, in theatres, on the streets, in short, everywhere, that question is debated. The newspaper press is almost unanimously of the opinion that there will be very soon.

The Union says:—Warlike preparations are the order of the day, and it seems that war is inevitable and near at hand. We will the situation of the government and people to the classic arguments of Austria, who, without doubt, will strike a blow against Central Italy. "One division of the Sardinian army," says the *Levensburg* of February the 3rd, is about to advance into Central Italy, because the Government does not wish to be surprised by events. The news from Vienna, however, the latter must take the precedence. If the fore lovers of natural history among us were to set to work, and form their Museum, on ever so small a scale, they would thus cast into the public mind a germ which could never fail to prove fruitful. The Liverpool Athenaeum, now a large and flourishing institution, was founded by three men. One of them presided at a meeting held by the three; the other two moved and seconded the requisite resolutions; and all carried them. It is wonderful what one earnest man may accomplish; much more two or three such. Let Mr. G. Barker, Bible Christian Minister, will lecture next Thursday evening. "TEMPERANCE" will be his subject. We have not had much on that great topic this season. We bespeak a large attendance.

We may state for the information of our readers, and of our Temperance friends in particular, that duties were paid in this Island during the last twelve months on 61,930 gallons of spirits, including Wine, Gin, Brandy, and Whisky. When we take into consideration that the 61,930 gallons have been wholly consumed by one people, besides no doubt a large quantity both manufactured and imported on which duties have not been paid, who would not say that the Main Law would be a blessing to the Colony?

to be imminent, continue. The Alliance between Vienna, Rome and Naples, is now beyond doubt, and it is confidently asserted that the Bourbon on the throne of Naples will be the first to descend into the tilting grounds, a new champion of the temporal Papedom. Austria will not fall in following him, in order to share the glory of her ally."

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* countsenance the report that Napoleon is endeavoring to conciliate the Pope. An arrangement respecting the Romagna, likely to satisfy both parties, has been proposed, but the terms are not mentioned. A Vicariate and a lay Government are spoken of. The latest accounts, however, affirm that the difficulty between France and Rome has undergone no change. The King of Sardinia and Count Cavour remained at Milan. They were constantly received with the greatest enthusiasm. The clergy had presented a complimentary address. The decoration of the Annunziata had been conferred by the King of Sardinia on Marshal Randon was expected to be also conferred on Marshals McMahon and Niel.

British and For. American News.

Canada. Inter-Continental Fair Trade.—A Despatch from the Governor-General of Canada to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia has been communicated to the Legislature of the latter Province, in which His Excellency recommends a reciprocal interchange of all the productions and manufactures of the respective provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and also an assimilation of their respective laws, and the removal of the Trade barriers between them. Also a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor to Governor-General, dated 13th Dec. 1850, stating that there is every disposition on the part of the Government of Nova Scotia to co-operate as far as possible in carrying out so desirable an object.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Nova Scotia. The weather continues unusually mild and open for the season. Indeed it is more like what we look for in the corresponding period of April. The snow has entirely disappeared, and the ice broken up on the Harbour within a short distance of the wharves; and from present appearances we should not be surprised to see the harbor altogether clear in a few days. The neighboring colonies, too, are to the same effect. In Montreal the robbers had made their appearance some weeks ago, and it is stated in the papers that the Harbor of Shediac has been open for some time. The Gulf is also said to be entirely free from ice.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The House of Assembly has been engaged ever since they resumed business on Monday in the discussion of matters connected with the late general election. The sitting on Tuesday was protracted until one o'clock next morning. Several long speeches were made, and a large number of resolutions were proposed. On Wednesday the subject was resumed. It is quite certain now that the Revenue Bill will meet with attention, prior to settling the disputed seats on either side. The Revenue Act is one of all-embracing importance to the community, and should be dealt with in a more enlightened manner than has characterized the conduct of the House for many years past. The Distillery question demands an immediate and partial adjustment. The injustice which the distillers have hitherto suffered at the hand of the Legislature ought no longer to have an existence. It is really necessary to prevent these manufacturers from participating in the markets of the world.—*Journal, March 16*.

Capo Breton promises to be as remarkable for its islands and minerals as for its other good qualities. Its islands have been discovered by all the Great Powers, and are just coming into notice. A Marble Quarry of peculiar richness has been discovered at New Canada, a district lying between Tracyton and Malton. A large Mine of great richness has been discovered at Brock, near Margrove. A lease has been taken by a Company, which is now daily licensed by Government and will commence operations in the Spring. The lease covers about 600 acres. The ore is supposed to contain 75 per cent. of the metal. We have handled a piece and it seems quite as heavy as pure lead. The Company consists mainly of Cape Breton gentlemen.

New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Legislature have decided to import stock from Great Britain of the value of £1850, viz: six Bulls and four heifers, Durham cattle, £500; three hogs and two sows, North Devon; and two heifers, Ayrshire; twenty rams and ten ewes, Longwool sheep; two rams and four ewes, Southdowns; and swine to the value of £100. Also, to be imported from the United States, two horses of Morgan or Messenger, and other established breeds, of the value of £200. The stock to be disposed of at public roup in St. John, N. B., after twenty days notice in the newspapers of the Province.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1850.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

Mr. Leeming delivered his lecture on the "Microscope" on Thursday evening. A large audience testified the general interest in the subject. Some of them, however, especially the younger portion, might be disappointed. It was impossible to exhibit many of the wonders of the microscope to so many persons without some instruments which we do not as yet possess. The President, in his opening remarks, indeed, intimated that measures were about being taken to obviate this by the provision of some new instruments. We may hope to be better prepared for rational pastime next winter than in the one which is now closing. Meanwhile the lecturer of Thursday evening labored under the disadvantage above suggested. He aimed to compensate for it by explaining the laws of light, the mechanism of the eye, and the construction of objects as magnified by the microscope. And he did his work well; that is, for all who could distinctly hear, and intelligently follow him. He delivered all the good things that were said about him. Yet doubtless he will do better under more favorable circumstances. In winding up his lecture, he threw out some important practical hints. First, he strove to awaken an interest in the pursuit of natural history. Next, he urged the formation of a Museum in the city. It is to be hoped that these hints will not be lost—perhaps, however, the latter must take the precedence. If the fore lovers of natural history among us were to set to work, and form their Museum, on ever so small a scale, they would thus cast into the public mind a germ which could never fail to prove fruitful. The Liverpool Athenaeum, now a large and flourishing institution, was founded by three men. One of them presided at a meeting held by the three; the other two moved and seconded the requisite resolutions; and all carried them. It is wonderful what one earnest man may accomplish; much more two or three such. Let Mr. G. Barker, Bible Christian Minister, will lecture next Thursday evening. "TEMPERANCE" will be his subject. We have not had much on that great topic this season. We bespeak a large attendance.

A vessel belonging to Mr. McKis, from the Gut of Canso, arrived at New London this week; and we hear there were two or three vessels seen off this Port yesterday, an extraordinary circumstance for this period of the year. Indeed, the season is an unusual fine one; we have had fine balmy days, with warm rains, such as we generally look for in the early part of May. The grass is looking green in spots—the Robins and Wild Geese made their appearance sometime since, and there is every indication of Spring, bursting in upon us as if on occasion the vessel's labor are fitted out for their spring voyages, and are nearly loaded. This day the Ferry Boat crossed from Southport to the Ferry Wharf in this City.—*Id. of yesterday*.

The Rev Mr Hall will preach (T.V.) at Cavendish on Lord's day, 1st April next.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has passed a resolution for an address to the Queen, requesting Her Majesty to take steps to have the wood goods of that Province admitted into France under the new Commercial Treaty. Also, one for an address to the Governor, to communicate with the governments of Canada and Nova Scotia, as to the propriety of entering in some joint action, in this matter.—*N. B. paper*.

The Halifax Witness says that nothing new of importance has transpired regarding the Hungarians. Two additional bodies have been found—that of a man and that of a child. The wreck of the *Indian* was attributable to some extent to recklessness, and we fear the same charge must be made regarding the *Hungarian*. Her cargo was very valuable, and intended for the Canada market. The news of her loss caused great excitement in the Canadian cities. She had on board about 70 passengers. All the lives lost would amount to 140 or 150. Her hull and cargo were disposed of at auction on Thursday to a Yarmouth Company for the sum of £4070.

Our country readers will rejoice to hear that the noon-day prayer meetings in this city (which are held in Smith's building, Prince William Street), continue to be well attended, and have evidently become much blessed. The average attendance probably exceeds 120, and in this every Protestant denomination is represented—the Baptist and Methodist brethren, however, being in a decided majority. The Episcopal ministers have not been in attendance for some time, owing—*it is said*—to injunctions of a prohibitory character received from head quarters. We trust the brethren and sisters will persevere in these delightful exercises, which are also being much blessed in Carleton, and we doubt not that in answer to the prayer of faith, this, too, much given up to covetousness and worldly-mindedness, to say no more, will be visited with times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.—*St. John's Colonial Protestant*.

STEAMSHIP LOSS.—The *New Brunswick* says the wreck of the *Hungarian* makes the fourteenth steamer which has been lost since the commencement of the season. A *Windsor* and *Europe* are also mentioned. Subjoined we give the names of those that have been lost:—

- 1. President—Never heard of.
2. Columbia—All hands saved.
3. Humboldt—All hands saved.
4. City of Glasgow—Never heard of.
5. City of Philadelphia—All hands saved.
6. Franklin—All hands saved.
7. Arctic—A few only saved.
8. Pacific—Never heard of.
9. Lyonsis—A few only saved.
10. Tempest—Never heard of.
11. Austria—Burned—great loss of life.
12. Indian—Three lives lost.
13. Argo—All hands saved.
14. Hungarian—All hands lost, probably.

THE POPE'S TRAIL.—The *Field of Saturday*, the 11th, contains the following, which is put in Latin as well as English. We reproduce the English version simply as an exhibition of the present temper of the extreme party in the Roman Catholic Church:— "Pius IX. before the Congress, which is announced to be held in Paris, anno 1850. The French Emperor: Behold the man! What think ye? England: Away with him! away with him! Crucify him! Sweden: Thou hast said it. He is deserving of death. Austria: What evil hath he done? Sardinia: We have a law, and according to this law he must die. Prussia: I find no cause in him. Spain: I am innocently a blood of this just man. Portugal: Why this waste? Russia: What is that to you? Look you to it, Naples: Although all should be scandalized in thee, I will not be scandalized. The French Emperor: Hail, Rabbi! (the spirit, indeed, is willing, but the flesh is weak.) It is expedient to the contrary, however Europe, but good hearted Emperors: Have thou nothing to do with that just man, for I have suffered much in a dream concerning him. The Christian People: Woo to that man by whom he hath been betrayed! All the Sovereigns: Surely he hath borne our sorrows and carried our cross. Bishops and Priests: Be of good heart, for the time is at hand when God will deliver thee. The Pope: Sit ye here while I go and pray. After three days I shall rise again, and blessed is the man who shall not have been scandalized in me."

VACCINATION AND SMALL POX.

The question has been raised in certain quarters whether vaccination is an absolute protection against that most fearful of diseases, Small Pox. The prevalent opinion is, however, that it is a protection, and whereas it is asserted that several deaths have occurred at Westford, within a few days, where vaccination had no effect whatever, in the meantime, as if by magic, the subject is not without interest. The following extracts from a thesis on "Vaccination," read by Francis Dyer, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, at the exercises of the graduating class of Harvard College, on Wednesday last, are of interest.

"It has been, ever since lately, denied by the most enthusiastic advocates of vaccination, that small pox could ever occur after the genuine cow pox. Accumulated evidence to the contrary, however, has of good heart, disposed reasons of the untenability of this position, and that the truth is that vaccination is a great safety of mass confers a complete and permanent security against small pox; but this law is subject to exceptions. Hence the necessity and propriety of revaccination, which, if it confers no benefit, at all events does no harm. It is also perfectly established, that when small pox does occur after vaccination, it is generally of a mild and formidable character, and constitutes a comparatively small disease, which is now recognized under the name of modified small pox; but this law is subject to exceptions. Hence the necessity and propriety of revaccination, which, if it confers no benefit, at all events does no harm. 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