

the common mode, except I use Turk's Island or rock salt. The same day I scald and skin my brine till it is perfectly pure, then boil and pour to my pork boiling hot. It penetrates at once equally, takes from it all stringy and tough qualities, renders it brittle, adds much to its flavor, and is the safest method I ever practiced.—*Shoreham, Vermont.*

The method of curing pork above described is new to us, and we should therefore be unwilling to ensure its success. If others have practiced it we should like to be informed of the results.—*Editor Albany Cultivator.*

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, January 18.

Some agitation is being made at the present time respecting the removal of the transatlantic steamers from Liverpool, as a starting point, to Holyhead, or the south-west coast of Ireland. The Earl of Montague, who has a genius for intrigue, recently intimated, in a published letter, that Government had decided upon running the British steamers from Holyhead to America; but the more ardent of his countrymen will not feel satisfied unless the mail-packets will take their departure from the "Isle of the West" that confronts the broad Atlantic. We know not what the desire or the intention of the Government may be on the subject, nor, indeed, do we care much; for the blundering which seems to be inherent in official life would ruin any man in business, and bring him speedily into immediate proximity with that fearful personage, the printer of the London Gazette. But this we know, that there are other interests to consult irrespective of the feelings of the Cabinet; and that however desirable it may be in the opinion of persons at head quarters to centre not only the political power but the commerce of the country at head-quarters, yet there are considerations connected with the question which may prove too strong and overwhelming for a Minister much more potent than the one who now holds the reins in Downing-street.

The President of the French Republic having prevailed upon M. Drouyn de L'Huys to accept the foreign portfolio, the Ministerial crisis quickly ended by the filling up of the subordinate offices, MM. Baroche, Fould, Rouher, and Parrien retaining their offices. Upon the appearance of the new Ministers in their places in the Assembly, the Burgesses, led by M. Remusat, moved for a committee which has been nicknamed "a Committee of Public Safety," the avowed object of which was to consider what was best to be done under the existing "gravity of circumstances;" but whose real design was if possible to reinstate or to commend the conduct of General Changarnier, and, in fact, by any means preserve, in the retrograde majority of the Assembly, the power over the army and the executive. But as the President has succeeded in disengendering himself of Changarnier, by rescinding the decree by which the National Guard, and the first division of the troops were united in his person, the attempt made by the Burgesses to reinstate Changarnier in any military command would have divided Paris at once into two hostile camps, and in the temper of the people the Assembly would have succumbed. The Burgesses, in fact, found themselves unequal to cope singly with the Bonapartists, unless they were supported by the Mountain, who, although they have done everything to embarrass the Government, bear too deep a hatred towards General Changarnier to wish to raise him to a dictatorship, purely for the purpose of humbling the Bonapartists, after which their own extinction would inevitably follow. The committee having been appointed by a large majority, notwithstanding the opposition of the new ministers, they then readily produced the sealed papers of the Committee of Permanence which sat during the recess, and the old stories of the reviews at Satory, and the cold ham and the sausages, and the cries of "Vive l'Empereur," have all been reproduced by the publication of the contents of the French "green bag." No man doubts that the President meditated overthrowing the Republic, but that his scheme failed from want of support by Changarnier. At first the story of the cold ham and sausage plot was, as before, ridiculed, but a somewhat unfavorable impression afterwards arose against the President. In fact, one day the Assembly, by its folly, falls into the lowest state of discredit, whilst twenty-four hours after a cloud comes over the fortunes of the President, who, however, seems at this moment to be well advised, and whenever he appears in public, is respectfully received by the people. After a variety of motions in the "Committee of Public Safety," the reporter, M. Lanjuinais, presented a resolution to the Assembly, only carried by eight members against seven, "That the National Assembly, while acknowledging that the executive power has made use of an incontestible right, but disclaiming the use which the actual cabinet have made of this right, declares that the former Commander-in-Chief (General Changarnier) has preserved all the esteem and confidence which the Assembly testified towards him in its vote of January 3rd." This resolution steers clear of any attack on Louis Napoleon, but confines its censure to the Ministers; whereas everybody knows that the Ministers were not to be blamed, but that it was the President who was in fault by his "cold ham

and sausage plot." The resolution of the committee having of course been declared of urgency, the debate thereon commenced on Wednesday. A great deal of agitation manifested itself in the Assembly, but the speeches, as far as they have yet reached us, with the exception of that of M. Baroche, are vapid and without aim. Whilst we write the vote which is to overthrow or establish the Ministry is yet pending, but whichever way it turns, no long time can elapse before there is another crisis, bringing the President and the Assembly into more direct collision. Our latest advices from Paris, by express, leave the question still undecided.

In Rome and the Papal States there seems to be an increasing uneasiness.

If we wanted anything to confirm us in the belief that the Dresden Conference would terminate in some reconstruction of the old Diet in Germany, it is the fact that a Congress of Sovereigns will forthwith take place at Dresden. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, will, it is stated, shortly assemble in that city; and, experience tells us, that some scheme must be already cut and dried for their approbation, and suitable to the delicate taste of these absolute Monarchs, before they would all agree to meet at Dresden. It is sheer delusion to anticipate any concession to liberal principles from the united Councils of this fresh Holy Alliance.

We rejoice to say that the absurd war in Schleswig-Holstein has been brought to an end. Upon the arrival of the Commissioners, the Stadtholdeate were allowed two days to consider their position; and the Assembly at Kiel, by a large majority, voted in favor of submission. The Stadtholdeate demanded certain terms, amongst others to be left in military possession of Rendsburg and Frederickstadt, which was just as preposterous as if they had asked for possession of Copenhagen. Such propositions were of course inadmissible, and the next day they surrendered unconditionally. The Danish Commissioners, and the Austrian and Prussian Commissioners, at once took possession of the country; the army is disbanded by proclamation; the chief members of the Stadtholdeate have retired to Hamburg; and thus this miserable, hopeless, and most rash war has terminated in the only way it could,—by the recognition of the incontestible rights of the King of Denmark.

The present aspect of affairs at the Cape of Good Hope is such as to excite the most anxious attention of the Government and people of this country. The colonists of that important dependency of the British Crown have lately had to encounter a double conflict. An attempt was lately made to coerce their wishes by the government of the parent state; and they are now threatened with a hostile attack on the part of the savages by whom they are surrounded. The noble resistance offered by the people of the Cape to the convict "aggression," as the phrase now goes, evinces at once their spirit and their independence. They have successfully combated the attempt to deluge their fair possessions with the offscourings of society from this country, and to maintain the purity of their public institutions and their domestic hearths. In this they have read a salutary lesson to the officials of the Colonial office, which we hope will be duly appreciated by the latter, and produce its effects on their future administration of this and the other Colonies which are subject to their sway. They have taught the Home Government, in a tone which cannot be mistaken, that the feelings and interests of a great and intelligent community of British subjects cannot be wantonly outraged with impunity; and we rejoice to find in our fellow-citizens at the Cape a spirit worthy of their native origin, and of the unsullied splendour of the British name.

The danger with which they are now threatened by the Caffre hordes, requires that the combined energies of themselves and the Government should be called into active and immediate operation. We trust that, in any of those coming events which are now so gloomily casting their shadows before, the errors of the past will be avoided, and past experience rendered available; and, while we deprecate war, whether with a barbarous or a civilized people, as the most dreadful of human calamities, our policy must be such as to impress upon the treacherous and ungrateful natives of the interior, that we will neither suffer the lives and property of our colonists to be jeopardised, nor their honor to be recklessly assailed.

During the course of the past week business has been characterized by a dull feeling rather unusual at this season of the year. This circumstance is ascribed to the uncertainty existing as to whether the Bank of England may not find it necessary to again advance the rate of discount. Under this feeling some descriptions of foreign and colonial produce have given way, buyers generally only operating to the extent of their immediate wants.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The Globe's correspondent states that there is a strong feeling of discouragement to day among the true friends of order at the turn which the debate took yesterday in the National Assembly. It is pretty generally admitted that Jules de Lasserne has been but too successful in his attempts to discredit Louis Napoleon, and as the National Assembly had previously lost all credit with the country, the only result of his labors is a conviction that neither of the two powers has sufficient of

the moral force requisite to preserve society against Red Republicanism. That was the impression to day at the Bourse, and it is evident in other quarters. The Paris advices generally take rather a gloomy view of the view of the present state of affairs. The Assembly was crowded to excess to day and great agitation prevailed.

The discussion on the report of the Government Commission was resumed by M. Flaudin, at considerable length, defending the Government and condemning the conduct of the majority. M. Berryer justified the conduct of the majority, and expressed strong disapprobation of the ministerial removal of Changarnier. Considerable agitation followed this speech, caused principally by the speaker's declarations that he was a decided Royalist.—Lamartine followed in favor of the Government; he had not voted for the President of the Republic, but nevertheless, was resolved to stand by him as long as he acted consistently. The present crisis was the most dangerous the country had had to traverse since 1849. The Committee of Permanence had endeavored to injure the President by mendacious reports of the most ignoble agents, but the public would see through the Committee's intentions and distrust them accordingly. Lamartine was continuing a most able address at post-hour.

Several amendments to the original resolution were proposed, and amongst them the following: 'The Assembly declares that it has no confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day.' It is believed that this will be adopted.

The President having called a member to order for shouting out and causing great confusion when Lamartine said that the President of the Republic's message had given general satisfaction to the Republic, the whole of the Mountain party rose in a body and demanded to be included in the call to order. M. Dupin complied with their request. The Courts of Law have decided the liberation of Mangine, by the Assembly to have been illegal. The Bourse was dull and not much business transacted.

Madrid Jan. 10.—The night before last the President of the Council and all the Ministers offered their resignations to the Queen who refused to accept them. It appears that that night the Queen Mother gave a concert, at which all the royal family assisted, but to which not one of the ministers were invited. The duke and his colleagues took offence at that slight, and resolved to resign.

Papal Aggression.—From information which has been received, and on which we place reliance, we are led to believe that Lord John Russell remains staunch and determined in his adherence to the principles communicated in his famous letter to the Bishop of Durham; and unless we are also equally mistaken, the opinion of another great person continues unaltered. It may be, and perhaps will be, thought hazardous to institute criminal proceedings in the present state of the law, though its applicability is not doubted, chiefly from the cunning with which those concerned have imposed difficulties in providing those acts, but we believe that the public may look for a decisive expression of opinion in the Queen's speech, followed by a proposal of legislative measures. We are also happy to announce that we believe it is determined by the leaders of the Protestant party in Parliament to offer the most decided and uncompromising opposition to any measures recognising in Ireland what will be scouted in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the Bishop of Oxford has issued an inhibition against Dr Pusey's preaching in his diocese.

One of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust's sons has been suspended from a Curacy in Cornwall on account of Puseyism.

The Roman Catholics of Glasgow are about to start a new Journal in that city for the defence of their religious views.

Mr Ward, of the firm of Osborne, Ward & Co., solicitors, of Bristol, has, with his lady, been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

A house in Charlotte Street, Glasgow, has been sold by private bargain, at £1500, for the erection of a Roman Catholic Institution or Nunnery.

Active preparations are in progress in Ireland for a metropolitan Protestant demonstration against the recent Papal aggressions, which is to come off towards the close of the present month. Mr Grogan, M. P., is to be the Chairman.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has issued a pastoral letter to all his clergy, requiring them to preach against the errors of the Church of Rome, on Sunday next, and recommending collections to be made after such sermons were made in aid of Pantasa church.

The Cork Examiner states that the Roman Catholic diocese of Cloyne and Ross, in Ireland, are to be divided, and that the Pope has issued a Bull appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, late Parish Priest of Middleton, to be the New Bishop of Ross.

The Correspondent at Rome of the Morning Chronicle, writing on the 2nd inst. says:—'The Papal Court awaits with some anxiety the opening of Parliament, as it apprehends a serious debate on the Papal aggression. I am not aware that any measures have been adopted by the Papal Government to soften down the anger of the British Government, as expressed by Lord John Russell in his letter, or to give instructions to Cardinal Wiseman.'

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It is rumoured that the Crystal Palace will be lighted with electric light.

It is calculated that 2000 persons from Vienna will visit the London exhibition.

United States News.

Murderer of the "Beautiful Cigar Girl."—The Hagerston, Md., News, gives the confession of one Charles Wallace, said to have been made by him just before being burned at the stake by a mob on the banks of the Mississippi, on August 14, 1850. He confesses to the murder of Mary Rogers, the beautiful cigar girl of New York, and a number of robberies and other crimes.

Albany, Jan. 24.—Dunbar, who murdered the two boys a short time since, has made a full confession of his guilt to the Rev. Mr. Beecher of this city, who published a letter in the Evening Journal on this subject. The details of the confession extend to nearly twenty letter sheet pages, and will be published after his death.

For the World's Fair.—In the Merchant's Exchange Reading Room is the model of a clipper ship of 1482 tons; to be 194 feet long on the keel, 200 between perpendiculars, to have 40 feet extreme breadth of beam, 21½ feet depth of hold, 40 inches dead rise, 9 inches rounding of sides, below the line of the plank-sheer, 2 feet 9 inches sheer, 18 feet projection of head, and 6 feet of stern from the post to the taffrail. The stern is eclipical, and is formed with sufficient space below the line of the plank-sheer to admit of the name and port of hail, and at the same time to complete the outline of the design. Altogether it is one of the handsomest models we ever saw. A ship built after it would be hard to beat. It is neatly ornamented—the bottom is bronzed, the rest of the hull is black, with gilded lines defining the plank-sheer and main rail, flowered gilding on the stern and along the trail boards, and 'Victoria' on its stern for a name. This model was designed and made by Mr. William Darton, of Boston, and is to be sent to the World's Fair.—*Boston Transcript.*

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

The Revenue Cutter Daring, Captain Darby, arrived on Saturday from Sable Island; reports all well at the Establishment, and no wrecks. The trunk of a schooner and the rigging of a brig had drifted on shore, but as to what vessels they pertained there appears to be no clue.—*Sun.*

The rain storm and thaw of Wednesday, has made some havoc with the snow; but as it is so hardly packed on the ground, we may expect the sleighing to continue good for some time to come.—*Novascotian.*

New Brunswick.

New Carriage.—A most ingenious description of Carriage has just been invented and manufactured by Mr T. Turnbull, of this city, and during the week, we are informed, upwards of a thousand persons have had the pleasure of witnessing it in operation. The inventor has succeeded in discovering a motive power sufficiently strong to enable one man with ease, to propel a carriage with himself in it, at the rate of thirty miles or more, per hour, on a common turnpike road. He has the most perfect control over the carriage, and can drive it backwards or stop it at once when at its full speed. It runs on three wheels, the foremost being the rudder or guiding one, the propelling power being communicated to the back wheels. Mr Turnbull has not divulged his invention yet, until he has secured a patent for it; but if it turns out equal to what is expected, we are of opinion that it will be one of the wonders of the age. We hope some measures will be taken by the proper authorities to examine it, and if found worthy, that means will be adopted for sending it to the Great Exhibition in London.—*St. John Courier.*

Destructive Fire.—A Fire broke out on the morning of Wednesday last, at an early hour, (from some cause unknown) in the building occupied by Mr Lash, corner of Wentworth and Orange Streets, and owned by Mr Wesley McLeod, now in the United States, the whole of which together with the outhouses, were entirely consumed.

We sincerely sympathise with Mr Lash on account of his great loss—plate, furniture and everything else—his family consisted of eleven members in all; and had not the fire been discovered at the moment it was, by a lady in the house, who suddenly awoke and found her room full of smoke, every soul must have perished; The family had only time to escape in their night clothes. The insurance on the house was four hundred pounds—the house cost upwards of a thousand when it was built about fourteen years since.

The steamer Creole arrived at Portland on Friday evening; and we learn by telegraph to the News Room that Portland harbor was frozen over, which is the first time for a number of years—and the Creole of course will be detained.—*Morning News.*

The Railway.—A contract for completing the whole line of Railway between Bangor