

thanked my blessed Lord for counting us worthy to suffer for his name's sake."

"On reaching the place of imprisonment, they were surprised and saddened to find already there several other active Christians, a British officer, covered all over with festering wounds, and another English gentleman, with his wife and five children, two or three of the latter being grown-up daughters, all of whom had to submit to insults and indignities."

"Perceiving that Gopi Nath's words cheered his fellow captives, the wicked govt. resolved to separate him from his family and all the rest. To this gratuitously cruel change some resistance was made; on which a body of rebels fell upon them with weapons, dragging Gopi Nath himself outside, and fastening his feet in the stocks, and seizing his wife by the hair of her head, knocking it against a brick, and inflicting a severe wound on the forehead."

"Outside, with his feet fast in the stocks, he was exposed without any shelter at all, broiled, to the blazing sun and hot winds. . . . Supplied with only a handful of parched grain in the middle of the day, and a single hard chapati (or thin coarse wheaten cake) at night, and a very little dirty water, they suffered also from hunger and thirst. . . . Then, about every five minutes, the Maulavi's emissaries assailed them—threatening to take away their lives if they did not instantly become Mohammedans. . . . At last the third, the fatal day, that was to seal their doom, arrived; but it passed away as usual. On the sixth day, however, the Maulavi himself came to them; and again, by threat and promises, he strove to persuade them to renounce Christ, and embrace the faith of Mohammed. . . . His patience, however, now seemed exhausted by the resolute refusal of the poor sufferers, and their steadfast perseverance in witnessing a 'good confession' of the name of Jesus. Accordingly, disappointed and chagrined, he went away, denouncing instant and summary vengeance."

"That very day, the sixth of their confinement, in consequence of the arrival of the gallant Neil, with his fusiliers, a band of European and Sikh soldiers issued out from the fort to attack the rebels. After a severe conflict the latter were totally defeated; and on the following morning, before daylight, the enemy retreated, and abandoned Alahabad with so much precipitation that they left their prisoners behind—unslaughtered. Soon were Gopi Nath, his family, and the other Europeans, delivered. Then did they joyously unite with their missionary brethren and others in praising and magnifying the name of their faithful covenant-keeping God, who had so wonderfully sustained them amid such complicated trials and sufferings. . . . The calmness and resolute fortitude manifested by this native Hindoo Protestant minister, when under trial and condemnation by an arch-priest and arch-tyrant of anti-Christian Mohammedanism, may well bear comparison with any of the more notable trials of European Protestant ministers by the arch-priests and arch-tyrants of anti-Christian Popery."

An Earthquake at Naples.

The first accounts of the earthquake at Naples and vicinity were by no means exaggerated. A correspondent of the London Times writes from Naples under date of Dec. 29:

"The details which continue to arrive from the Provinces of Basilicata and Principato Citeriore are of the most distressing character, and are much more explicit. Full as they are, however, they do not give us one tenth part of the injuries that have been inflicted, nor partly because the authorities will not make them known, and partly because they are not as yet informed of the great proportion of them. The official journal of Saturday night contains the names of 46 other townships, which have been named, which have suffered severely, and yet all are not mentioned. Of these, it is said, some are a mass of ruins; others are levelled with the ground; others almost entirely destroyed—churches, dwelling houses and all; in some, workmen are pulling down the houses, and in others large fissures are opened in the ground. Of these 46 places 20 are reported to have lost some portion of their population; of one it is said one hundred bodies have been taken out; of another 70; it is expected that 300 will be found. Three thousand six hundred and fifty-five bodies have already been dug out—a fearful number to think of—to which, if we add the number of bodies as yet unknown, we shall not be very far from the medium statement given last night of about 10,000 or 14,000 victims. The first efforts made are to erect a temporary wooden tent building for the survivors. Men are employed to go to knocking down the fallen houses, and in burying the numerous dead. Care is also being taken to disinfect those places where the dead lay in the greatest numbers. . . . But all the exertions that can be made will only tend to slightly alleviate the misery which has been occasioned by the fearful blow that has fallen upon this unfortunate people."

"Another letter dated Jan. 3, says: Here in Naples it is said that since the 16th ult., we have had, up to Christmas eve, 49 shocks, and it may be believed. Almost every stone or brick has been thrown from its place; the shocks, too, which were felt in Potenza on the evening of the 29th, were felt in Naples, and, in some cases created great alarm. However, every one looks to Jesus for safety, and on that night it was a violent earthquake. People who reside at Resina tell me that during the whole night the shocks from the mountains were of a most violent and continuous character. Every three minutes it appeared as if a desperate man were trying to wrench open the doors and windows. Nothing more, however, took place. I have also reports to give you from a good private person, who has visited the scene of ruin. They describe the country in many places as crossed with fissures, which, at first, had been very wide, but now had much closed. During the whole time of their visit the ground was heaving beneath them. There was universal panic and grief, and no light part of it arose from the fact that there was no one to search beneath the ruins or to bury the dead. I speak of the 21st and 22d ult.,—that is, of six days after the date of the disaster. Letters from Resina of the 31st ult., say that no relief had been as yet received. My informant, in wandering through Polla,

could get no food, and even bread was wanting in many places. Those who were dug out alive—some after six or eight days of living burial—awoke to famine and death. The details which I receive are more horrible than can be easily conceived."

"Since writing the above, other and more afflicting details have arrived of the desolation occasioned by the earthquake. Laurenzina, Tito, Brienza, Marsicanuovo have almost entirely disappeared. The King himself says that upwards of 15,000 have perished, and from what I heard, says my very sensible informant, the real number must be nearly double. People who have come from the spot report that the groans of the sufferers were heard from beneath the ruins several days after the disaster, and that, horrible to relate, on some bodies being taken out, it was found that they had devoured a portion of their arms. There were none to aid them, none to extricate the dying, none to bury the dead, none to give bread to the famishing. Thousands of soldiers are maintained at the expense of the State, to support 'order,' but they could not be sent to save thousands from perishing. Many steamers were lying in the harbor, the expensive toys of the sovereign, but with one or two tardy exceptions they have remained snug in port. The indifference of the government is severely denounced."

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 12, 1858.

Editorial Correspondence.

Places of Worship.

In our last we referred to the opening of the new Free Baptist place of worship in Coverdale; another one is now in course of erection in the parish of Moncton, (on Steele's mountain, so called) it is intended to be ready for opening next autumn. Another is required at North River; the churches at Dover and Taylor's village also need each a new place of worship; we trust they will put their hands to the work at an early day.

Ordination.

Brother R. Dobson, who has for several years been occupying the position of a local preacher, first in the Methodist Church, to which he formerly belonged, and subsequently with us, received ordination in the New Meeting House, on Monday evening, the 18th. This seemed not only necessary from the profession of brother D. relative to his duty, but the destitution of our churches in Westmorland of persons to labour among them, and administer the ordinances, required the setting apart of this brother to that duty. Elder J. Noble preached on the occasion from 2nd Tim. 4th chap., 2nd verse, "Preach the word." Our "Treatise of Faith" was read with good effect, and the whole services of the evening were listened to by a large and attentive audience.

Revival.

It was our intention on leaving home to visit the churches in Dorchester, but the bad state of the travelling and other causes induced us to remain with Elder Hart, at Coverdale. A deep religious interest resulted from the protracted efforts made; both day and evening meetings were numerous attended, and we believe the gospel found way to many hearts. During our stay we baptized twelve on the profession of their faith, and we expect that brother Hart has baptized a number since. The labours of Elders Hart and Hartley last winter drew much toward removing some prejudice that had gathered on the minds of a few persons against the Free Baptist Denomination, and during our present visit a wide and effectual door was opened for our labour. The earnest and stirring appeals and exhortations of brother Clark have been attended with much blessing during the present revival: affording good evidence of the value of lay-help in carrying forward the work of God.

Temperance Movement.

The cause of Temperance has not been very much agitated in this part of Coverdale. Two or three houses for the sale of liquor are in full operation at "Salisbury Corner"; the fruit of which is the same as that of similar establishments in other places. Railroad operatives are not likely to improve the morals of the country, great numbers of the persons employed are habitual drinkers, many of them to excess; and it is to be feared that the influence of their habits will have a pernicious effect upon many of the young men of the country. The great increase in drinking places along the line of road, will be so many more places of temptation for others beside railroad labourers. We attended two temperance meetings in the new Meeting House at Coverdale, a large audience was present at each time, and several speakers addressed the meetings. At the close of the first meeting over eighty persons signed the pledge, and at the second nearly thirty more. A society was formed, officers appointed, and rules adopted for the purpose of carrying out a thorough temperance reform in the place as far as possible. May it prosper.

Visit to Moncton.

We visited the city of Moncton during our absence. This place, formerly known as the "Bond," has greatly improved in appearance and in other respects, since our last visit to it about five years ago. A great many new dwelling houses have been erected; new streets have been laid out; a large new Baptist church has been built; also, a Presbyterian church, and which, we learn, was opened for public worship on Sunday, the 21st ult., the Rev. Mr. Donald, of St. John, preaching on the occasion. The congregation worshipping in this house is in connection with the Established Church of Scotland. A new Baptist house has also been erected "over the Creek" not very large, but neat and comfortable. Brother Hart and ourselves attended some meetings in the "old Meeting House"; we had large congregations in the evenings, and we humbly trust our labours, even there, were not in vain. A number of kind friends gave us a hearty welcome, to us strongly contrasting with some former occasions, when our presence was rather offensive than otherwise.

Conclusion.

We were called on during our absence to perform the melancholy duty of attending the funeral of our late esteemed friend J. L. Wilnot, Esq., whose death we recorded last week. Our visit apart from this was in many respects agreeable. The renewal of former friendships, the formation of new ones, the prosperity of God's cause, with the conversion of souls to the Redeemer, should always be sources of joy to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth. More warmly attached friends, or persons more ready to receive the word of Life from our lips, we never met any where, and we regard this part of Albert Co., with a portion of Westmorland as a most inviting field of labour for some faithful and earnest preacher of the Free Baptist Denomination. We consider it due to the friends residing in the neighbourhood of the New Meeting house at Coverdale to accord to them a meed of praise for their freedom during the protracted religious services among them. "Given to hospitality" seemed the motto of every family. To Mr. John Leeman who resides next to the Meeting house and whose untiring efforts with those of his kind household were exerted for the benefit of all, we tender our sincere thanks for his hospitality to us, and contributions to our comfort.

We learn with much pleasure that the work of God at Coverdale is progressing. Elder Hart baptized eight since we left, and a deep religious feeling continues to pervade the community. Brother Hart has returned to Sussex, and we are informed that brother Pennington has gone on to Coverdale.

Governmental Recognition of Christianity.—The Bible in Schools.

The cry of "no religion in politics" has become so fashionable in these latter days, that some very good men, are almost horror-struck when any thing is said about Christianity being recognized and sustained by the State. We trust we shall not be understood as favouring a state church in the remarks which we now make; but the duty of "the powers that be" to incorporate with their administration of government a religious element is, notwithstanding, in our judgment, beyond question. This duty does not imply any necessity for the recognition and support of any one church in preference to another. With Protestants of all classes, the Bible is the RULE OF FAITH. And the recognition and protection of the Bible, as the infallible text-book of religion is the duty of every government that would have wholesome laws and good subjects. The efforts to entirely secularize the government of a country is an attack upon the religion of its people. And it is a fact that Romish, Mahometan, and Pagan countries make the propagation of their peculiar religious views the highest duty of the State. To accomplish this, no efforts are spared—and the sword has often been drawn to protect or spread the religious faith of the people, than to defend their liberties, or protect them from foreign invasion.

The history of the Romish church affords ample evidence of the use she has made of Government to extend and establish her power, and hence her attempts to secularize all governments but her own, although in keeping with every age in her history is nevertheless somewhat marvelous. But she well knows that an open Bible in the hands of the people is her bulwark, and hence it is her dread, and although in governments under her own control she may prohibit Protestantism, and make the selling of a Bible a capital offence, yet in Britain, and in British colonies, she aims by more jesuitical means the undermining of the faith of the people, preparatory to her own long sought ascendancy. Rome knows that everybody else should know, that men cannot long be infidels—that infidelity is but a state of transition from one religion to another; and as the Bible is the foundation of Protestantism, her aim is to exclude it from the knowledge of the people, hence her clamour against it as a sectarian book, and her untiring efforts to have it ejected from all places of public instruction.

True, she may not always directly demand this—such a demand openly made in this country would call forth one universal burst of indignation from all true Protestants; but if she can by any means either awe or cajole the government to secularize its system of public instruction, and ignore the fundamental principle of CHRISTIANITY IN GOVERNMENT, which is the basis of all good law, and all true national greatness, then she has gained a point for which her priesthood and press have long laboured. Protestants do not ask for any sectarian privileges; but believing the Bible to be the only infallible book of true religion, and that it is God's gift to the people, they therefore claim for the people its use in all places of instruction supported by government funds. They ask for no one church peculiar privileges above another—they are willing—yes desirous that Rome herself should have the Bible—that her Cathedrals, Chapels, and dovecotes should be lighted by the Lamp of Life. Protestantism asks of government the recognition of Christianity, and believing God's Word the only foundation thereof, she asks it protection and maintenance by its incorporation with governmental instruction. The safety of the State, and the happiness of the people demand this.

The history of the Government of India, and the events which have succeeded are sufficient to teach a lesson of great value to reflecting men. The curse of a secular government, and a secular education has been too unequivocally demonstrated, and to adopt a similar course in Provinces already christianized would be the height of madness. We are glad to know that the Christian public of the United Kingdom is aroused to the importance of immediate reform in the India Government, and that many persons heretofore opposed to governmental recognition of religion, are now most earnest for the introduction of the Bible in the government schools, as well as other measures for the spread of Christianity in that country, whose tragic history will ever remain an uncontrovertible argument against mere secular education.

At a late meeting held in Exeter Hall for the purpose of considering "the future relation of the

British Government to religion in India," in which were assembled a large number of British Christians, the Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided as chairman, uttered the following language, the spirit of which we commend to the Government and Legislature of New Brunswick. His Lordship said:—"It was perfectly monstrous that a Christian Government should undertake to give education to the people and should use the public funds for that purpose, and yet to restrain the use of the Bible, as to lead the mass of the natives to believe either that that book was altogether untrue, or that, if true, the Government did not care one fig about its precepts."

Tobacco and Liquor.

Those who revel in these luxuries have an interesting time in prospect. It is stated, that in order to give an almond flavor to tobacco, the manufacturers are beginning to use prussic acid—a few drops of which on a man's tongue will produce death in five minutes. Several persons are alleged to have lost the use of their lower limbs by smoking cigars thus flavored.

A Government Inspector states, that of several hundred lots of liquor examined, nine-tenths were poisonous concoctions. A great portion of them were in a hundred is pure; and as to the wines, not one in a thousand; that chemical analysis shows them to be made of water, alum, pepper, horse-radish, and oil of vitriol; and that some of the whisky had enough of sulphuric acid in a quart to eat a hole in a man's stomach.

The Council of State, of Berne, Switzerland in consequence of the deleterious effects of tobacco on the human frame, have recently determined to prohibit the use of it to all "unconformable" young men: this religious rite is there administered at sixteen.

A highly esteemed Presbyterian clergyman, in Virginia, recently committed suicide, from a state of nervous irritation, caused by the excessive use of tobacco.

An instructive and alarming fact may be here stated, in reference to the Wall-street forger, recently sent to the Penitentiary. It was proven on the trial, that he was never seen down town without having a cigar in his mouth; that he was never well. On entering the prison, smoking was absolutely and at once prohibited, by an inflexible rule. In three months he gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and his general health was improved in proportion. This showed the value of the expression "I can't do it," so readily used by slaves to the habit. No man who is a man will use that phrase in reference to any bodily habit. He who does it utters an unqualified untruth, and should be ashamed of himself, not only for his want of courage, but for his want of courage, but for his want of morality.

A large quantity of snuff was found lodged in the nasal cavities of the celebrated Dr. Cooper, of Boston, who was an inveterate snuff-taker, and died of a disorder of the head, induced by the pernicious habit.

General Sullivan, of the Revolutionary army, carried his snuff loose in his vest pocket. "At times," says the *Medical World*, "he had violent pains in the head; the intervals grew shorter, and the returns more distressing, ending in palsy, which rendered him helpless and miserable, and put him in his grave before he was fifty years old. The earlier in life, and the earlier in the day tobacco is used, the more pernicious is its effect on the constitution."—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

To Advertisers.

Parties advertising in the *Intelligencer* are informed that the proceeds of advertising has been disposed of to Mr. G. W. Day for the present year, that arrangements relative to prices and all other matters connected with advertising may be made with him, to whom also payment should be forwarded.

Sabbath School Convention.

WOODSTOCK, Feb'y 4th 1858.

BRO. McLEOD:—I am much pleased with Bro. Kinghorn's suggestion, as well as your accompanying remarks in the "Intelligencer" of Jan. 15th, in reference to a Sabbath School Convention. You both solicit suggestions. All who know any thing about the institution are aware of the fact that Sabbath Schools are no longer an experiment. When Raikes thought of teaching a few of the children of Gloucester on the Sabbath, he discovered a star like that which belied by the wise men of the East, that has resulted in leading many to the child Jesus. The benefit of giving the children of our country a good Sabbath School education is incalculable. And if it is done, greater efforts must be made. Very much has already been accomplished, but we as a denomination may yet do much more. Conventions are proving beneficial in Canada and the United States. And why not be tried in New Brunswick?

I would like to see a union Convention embracing all the evangelical denominations in the Province. Whether we see this at present or not, we can have one in connection with our denomination. I will suggest that we hold a Sabbath School Convention in the several districts at each district Meeting, or if not divided into districts, one to be held in connection with each General Conference; I think the attendance would be better at least for a time if held with those annual meetings. Why not introduce the matter at the fifth district meeting to be held this month? It might be discussed and recommended there, and established at the next Conference.

I am sensible that we may do very much good by moving in earnest in this matter. The children of our own families, as well as many of the country at large, have a just claim upon us to do more for them than we as a denomination are now doing. If those now engaged in the enterprise are sustained, and their labours rendered successful, their must be a greater manifestation of interest in the denomination than now exists. In a Convention, Superintendents and teachers may not only be benefited, but parents and others interested in the work. A uniform system of conducting and teaching the schools instituted. So schools may be rendered much more efficient by having good Bible classes and Sabbath School visiting committees in connection with them.

I wish to say to Bro. Kinghorn and all others interested in this work, that I am with them and am ready to do what I can.

Yours in the Gospel.

GEO. A. HARTLEY.

Revival in Nova Scotia.

HALL'S HARBOUR, Cornwallis, ?
January 25th, 1858.

Dear Brother McLeod,—With pleasure I convey to you the happy intelligence that God in much mercy and grace has again visited us in this place. The brethren here some weeks ago began to be stirred in their hearts for the prosperity of His cause. A fortnight since Brother Doucet came to us and commenced labouring; God's people have been blessed, many that for a long time have lain scattered and slain have been revived and strengthened; backsliders reclaimed, and the power of conviction has rested upon the minds of many sinners. We have had thirteen added to our number by Baptism, by Elder Doucet, and three otherwise, all heads of families with one exception, and there are indications of much good being still done in the conversion of sinners. Brother Doucet's visit has so far been made a special blessing to us. May God's great name through Jesus Christ be glorified in all.

Yours in the Lord,

S. WHITNEY.

(From our Canada Correspondent.)

CONTOUR, January 29th, 1858.

WEATHER.

MR. EDITOR,—Our weather continues as moderate as heretofore. We are becoming so used to it that the frosty air, borrowed from November, draws forth the complaints so common in cold weather. Nothing but wheels are to be seen along the shores of Lake Ontario in connection with the draughts of wood, lumber, and passengers; and our railroads meet with no obstructions from snow drifts, within the range of Upper Canada, at all events. In the Lower Province, there is what may be called mild winter weather—nothing more. The transition from West to East is so rapid however, that the reports of western travellers as to the actual and relative coldness are not reliable. The inconvenient acquisition of "bad cold" generally affects the powers of observation.

CAPITAL SETTLED.

It is currently reported that the Queen has recommended Ottawa City as the permanent capital of Canada. Your readers will remember that the choice was referred to Her Majesty; the proper authorities in Canada having failed, after repeated efforts, to settle the question last year. There were so many sectional interests to serve that no one place received anything like a majority in favor. I have as yet seen nothing in the papers respecting it, but have no doubt it will be the topic for a season, to the partial ignoring of the "Double majority system," and "the position of the ministry." The position of Ottawa city, better known by its old name, Bytown, commends it to the approval of those timid persons who would not have the Capital within gunshot of a foreign land. This was the objection urged against Kingston, and it was thought sufficient to overbalance all that could be said in its favor. A moveable capital in a country so large as Canada, is a thing so monstrous that everybody is ashamed of it; and many sensible persons, I am persuaded, will consent to the Queen's choice from a strong desire to have the question settled.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

While hard times prevail so extensively, it is pleasant to learn that in some parts of Canada the Missionary collections exceed those of former years. That this is not true generally, much less universally, is no marvel: the multiplication of the exceptions however are very gratifying, and it is to be hoped that the motive in many cases is pure. Also for us, if our motives are not in accordance with true principles!

TEMPERANCE.

The Sons of Temperance, as reported by the Grand Worthy Patriarch, at the last meeting of the Grand Division which assembled at Port Hope, are hopelessly progressing in Canada West. There are eleven thousand persons connected with the Order in this section of the Province, and only eight deaths occurred in the half year ending last month. Cash on hand \$26,223 & 3d. The Grand Division has on hand £185 over and above all liabilities.

LEGISLATION.

The Elective Legislative Council Act provides, as some of your readers know, for an annual election of twelve persons, from certain districts chosen by lot, each party elected to serve eight years; and the elections to take place in September of each and every year. The following are the divisions of Upper Canada:—Tecumseh, Gore, Erie, York, Cataraqui, and St. Lawrence. The fourth named consists of the city of Toronto and the township of York. Other six divisions in Lower Canada, will also exercise their privilege, namely, Gulf—the districts bordering upon New Brunswick—La Salle, Sorel, Repentigny, Montville, and Alma. Curiously enough, to form these divisions—and they have all been mapped out and the year of election in every case decided—some large places, even cities, have been divided. Thus Alma embraces a small portion of the city of Montreal. The farther down any particular district is on the list, the more violent its inhabitants, or those who profess to represent the inhabitants, are in advocating the necessity of repealing the law, or altering it to make the elections simultaneous. These experiments in legislation may multiply too rapidly, and it is well that even anti-progress men, by their factious opposition, render some service to Reformers by compelling them to give additional thought to many of their schemes.

According to the *Globe*, the settlers occupying the Red River settlement are alive to the subject of Canadian Annexation, and are doing what they can to promote the scheme. All the clergy of the Church of England in the colony, it is said, have signed the petitions to the Home Government against the Company; a significant fact when it is understood that the Company

contributes liberally to their support. Some persons favor the Company, however, and I recently listened to a eulogy which gave it much praise, delivered at a missionary meeting, by one who had travelled through the Territory under their control. But the inhabitants cannot but feel the monopoly, and their testimony is of more value in some respects, than that of the most intelligent and observing traveller.

We are greatly amused at a Resolution recently sent to be introduced into Congress by some wag, authorizing the President to negotiate for the acquisition of Canada, Nova Scotia, and other parts of British North America. Introduction objected to. A very good hit at the southerners.

A. B.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Interesting News by the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.
The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool 23d ult., arrived at this port about eight o'clock this evening.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon had opened the French Legislature with a lengthy speech in which he alluded to more "repressive measures."

INDIA.—The mail from Bombay, telegraphic anticipations of which were brought over by the Canada, convey little more than a confirmation of previous advices. It was generally argued by the English papers that the suppression of the rebellion in Oude would entail a serious amount of trouble and require a continual stream of reinforcements.

A notice in the *London Gazette* reduces the standard of the troops serving in India to five feet three inches.

Telegraphic advices reached London on the 23d, on the arrival of the Calcutta mail Alexandria, with dates to the 24th of December, and from Bombay to the 29th of December. There is no further intelligence from Oude. The Farnabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed after a communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta had been re-established. Exchange at Calcutta 2s 2d, and at Bombay 2s 2d.

The Government dispatch reports the defeat of the insurgents at two other points, a small force in Delhi under Col. Sepaton.

CHINA.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* says:—"It is asserted that British and French governments have decided that in case the capture of Canton should not induce the Emperor to accept the terms offered to him, the allied troops are to march to Peking, and in that case the Emperor of France will supply additional troops."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The festivities in honor of the approaching nuptials of the Prince Royal were the dominant topic in England. A great array of distinguished visitors from the Continent, including the King of Belgium and numerous Prussian Princes, were guests of the British Court. State banquets and banquets at Buckingham Palace and festival performances at Her Majesty's Theatre followed each other in rapid succession.

The Duke of Devonshire died suddenly on the 18th January, of paralysis.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company had drawn up a lengthy petition to Parliament against the transfer of the viceroy of India to the British Crown.

The dignity of Baronet has been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and (the General's) widow has been officially declared entitled to all the honor she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

The *London Gazette* of the 23d, promotes Gen. Inglis, Capt. Peel, Col. Grant, and an Indian hero, to be Knights and Companions of the Bath.

FRANCE.—The attempted assassination of the Emperor had been the all-engrossing topic of the week. On the day following event, addresses were made to the Emperor by the Representatives of the Corps Diplomatique of the Senate, the Legislative body, the Council of State, &c., congratulating him and the Empress upon their escape. Some of the officials in their addresses hinted that the English Government should be led upon to expel those refugees, who after their hospitality, by organizing in their plans of destruction, and perfecting conspiracies.

The Emperor, in reply to the great body of the State, expressed his firm confidence and reliance in their support and devotion. He added that at the same time he was solved to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable, that he should not depart from that path of firmness and moderation which he had hitherto followed.

The French journals had joined in the for the expulsion of the conspirators from Europe; and the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it was positively stated that communication had been made by the Minister in London, to the English Government, demanding the expulsion from England of five political refugees—one or two Italians, and the rest French.

The effect of the explosion of the projectiles proved, on investigation, to be far more disastrous than was at supposed. The number of persons more or wounded fell little, if any, short of one hundred and fifty; and six had died of wounds. The projectile employed was the most formidable kind, and it is said not less than twenty-one of them were to be used. Five minutes previous to explosion, an Italian named Pierre, was expelled from France in 1853, was cognized by the police, and arrested, was armed with a six-barreled revolver similar to those exploded.

Count Orsini, who was arrested at his lodgings, upon information given by his servant, he confessed that he threw one of the bombs.

These parties, and two others, named Gomez and Da Silva alias Rullo, also in today, are supposed to be the chiefs in the affair.

A police officer from London had arrived in Paris for the purpose of identifying and Orsini, as having been connected

the affair of F. don some time. The Emperor for the wounds received among the troops. The adoption of the Emperor from emblems.

A bill was introduced for the exploration of the "In" charged with finished, and place early it.

A secret so Paris and guided.

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An import mitted to London influencing Reform Bill.

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UTAH.—A neral of the ley of the the suffer winter com mand of Fort Le tember, at Fort B He says service in or four d hundred tainous w but three the Qu the abo the 18th the same perhaps Past; a worthle several morning were wai ly ignor fits.

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That Big Sa fael with a day of the gra leaving He c follow

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