

sea on their approach, to descend and repose again on the unruffled surface. It is impossible to count the vessels which lie on the water from the Seraglio point to the suburbs of Eyoub and the delicious valley of the Sweet Waters. The Thames at London exhibits nothing comparable to it.

The Sailor's Mother.

The sailor's mother occupies a situation, the trying circumstances of which are only equalled by those of the sailor's wife.

The mariner's mother is constantly anxious for the temporal safety of her son. She knows not how many dangers he is exposed to, but she feels that danger is all around him. The deep waters have been the grave of many a loved son, and may they not swallow up here. All to her is uncertainty. With what concern she takes up each paper to learn perhaps, something of the vessel in which he sailed. He is, it may be, visiting climates, every breeze of which, to her mind, is filled with pestilence, and whose breath is burning fever. Who can wonder that a mother's heart swells with tender concern?

But the Christian mother has greater anxieties than these. The moral dangers of the ocean have more alarms for her than all the terrors of rocks, waves and winds. She knows that many have suffered worse than shipwreck. In the hour of trial the youth has yielded to temptations, of whose existence he was before ignorant, and may not her son too be led away into the paths of the destroyer? Then she thinks of his eternal destiny. His present interests weigh not so much on her mind as those which are connected with another world.

Many a pious mother has a son at sea. To such, how good it is to carry all care and anxieties to the throne of grace. If any parent can pray with peculiar fervor for the conversion of her son to Christ, that parent is the Christian mother of a son at sea.

Sailor, perhaps as your eye passes over these lines, some fond mother is on her knees, pleading for you, for your preservation from danger, and your happiness, both in this world and the next. Think of that mother, of her tenderness and deathless love; let her kind advice have its due effect upon your life, especially when she entreates you to lay hold on the gospel hope which is as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast.

The Childless Chief.

On one occasion, at Raiatea, one of the Society Islands, six hundred children were assembled. A feast was prepared for them; they marched through the settlement in procession, dressed in European garments, with little hats and bonnets made by these very parents who would have destroyed them, had not the gospel come to their rescue. They and their parents occupied the chapel. The appearance of the parents was most affecting. The eyes of some were beaming with delight, as the father said to the mother, "What a mercy it is that we spared our dear girl." Bitter tears rolling down the saddened countenances of others, told the painful tale that all their children were destroyed. A venerable chief grey with age, could bear the scene no longer; he arose, and with an impassioned look and manner exclaimed, "Let me speak; I must speak. Oh that I had known that the gospel was coming, my children would have been among this happy group; but alas! I destroyed them all. I have not one left. I shall die childless, though I have been the father of 19 children." Sitting down, he gave vent to his agonized feelings in a flood of tears.

FEAR OF INNOVATION.—An instance is given by Sir Walter Scott, very pleasantly, of a fanning-mill which was introduced into Scotland over a hundred years ago, and the objections to its use:—"Your ladyship and the steward have been pleased to propose that my son Cuddie should work in the barn with a new fangled machine for drying the corn from the chaff, thus implicitly thwarting the will of Divine Providence, by raising wind for your ladyship's own particular use, by human art, instead of soliciting it by prayer, or awaiting patiently for whatever disposition of wind Providence was pleased to send upon the sheeling hill." The fanning-mill, it seems, was introduced from Holland in the year 1510, by Fletcher of Solton, and its use was publicly denounced from the pulpit, as impious. But innovation is not very much feared now; and to see a farmer ploughing in the same furrow his grandfathers turned, is not so common as it was thirty years ago.—*Genesee Farmer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Royal Mail steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, in 10½ days from Liverpool. Below will be found the most important items of European intelligence.

The news by the Hibernia is of a more favorable character than that which has been recently received. Our staple exports have slightly improved in value in the home market, and greater confidence exists in many departments of trade in the old country, whilst the prospect of an abundant harvest is truly cheering.

From the Liverpool Mail.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

When we state that since this day week the funds have advanced over three per cent., it will at once be conceived that an important improvement has taken place in the general tone of commerce. Two causes have mainly contributed to this end. The first is, that the half-yearly returns of the National Revenue shew somewhat better than had been apprehended, and the second, that order has been restored in France, with the prospect of the establishment of a much stronger government.

In every department of trade there is more confidence, and a greater extent of business doing than for some months past, and as there is an abundance of capital in the country, only waiting the opportunity for profitable investment, it is no more than reasonable to assume that we are on the eve of a great change for the better.

A large arrival of St. John's Deals have been disposed of at prices ranging from £8 to £8 5s per standard. A better demand for Deals and Pine timber may now be expected, but as yet we cannot quote any improvement in prices.

The Cotton Market has assumed more firmness, and has advanced ¼d. per lb. from the extreme point of depression.

On Tuesday, in Manchester, there was a more cheerful tone, and a better demand was experienced for cloth, and yarns suitable for home manufactures, and a general feeling prevailed that prices had seen their lowest point. Our accounts of yesterday report, that since Tuesday there has been a growing improvement, and a gradual increase of business, and that the tendency of prices has been upward, although no actual change can be made in quotations.

Little or no change has taken place in the Corn Markets for a week past. Indian Corn ranges from 20s. to 32s. 6d. per quarter, in moderate demand, and Meal 13s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. per barrel. Flour, duty paid 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per barrel, and American Wheat 6s. 6d. to 8s. per 70lb. The duty on Wheat remains at 10s. per quarter, and on Flour 6s. per barrel. The growing crops are on the whole represented as promising.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The subject at home which has occupied most of public attention is the Public Treasury. The Revenue returns just published present a much more favourable aspect than had, in consequence of the depressed state of commerce, been anticipated.

These returns show a decrease in the ordinary revenue of the quarter ending 5th June, 1848, as compared with the ordinary revenue of the corresponding quarter of 1847, of £327,741. The ordinary revenue of the quarter ending 5th April, 1848, was in excess of the ordinary revenue of the corresponding quarter in 1847 by £67,391. The ordinary revenue, therefore, of the first half-year of 1848, falls short of the ordinary revenue of the first half-year of 1847, by £260,350.

The proceedings in Parliament during the week have not been important. On Thursday the adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary Reform was resumed, and concluded by a vote of 84 in favor of, and 351 against it.

The news from Ireland is somewhat more subdued, yet the accounts as given in some of the more violent of the Repeal papers would tend to show that there still exists a determination on the part of the leaders to harass the Government by all the means in their power. In the mean time the Government are acting with firmness and determination. A reference to another part of our paper will shew that some of the Confederates have been convicted of offences, and two of them have been sentenced to transportation, one for fifteen and the other for seven years. A number of other persons are to undergo the milder punishment of imprisonment, although for considerable periods. All this should serve as a warning against attending to the dangerous teachings of the Confederate orators and writers. Some of the sentences seem to be rather severe; but, if people will engage in rebellious designs or preparations, what are they to expect? In consequence of the avowedly treasonable object of the publications in *The Felix* newspaper, a warrant has been issued against the proprietor, Mr. John Martin.

FRANCE.

Perfect tranquillity has been restored, and the Government appears stronger than at any period since the dethronement of Louis Philippe. The Paris papers of Wednesday announce the election of General Le Breton as Quæstor of the National Assembly in the room of General Negrier, killed in the late insurrection.

Rumors of the intention of the Government to

arrest distinguished members of the National Assembly, as compromised by the late revolt, were still in circulation in Paris on Sunday and Monday morning. The name of M. Lamartine was openly pronounced as one comprehended in the intended arrests, but coupled with an expression of disbelief that he had committed himself.

The Government have issued a decree dissolving the National workshops, independent of which and the dispersion of the menacing and seditious army which composed it, General Cavaignac would appear to contemplate a vigorous effort for resolving the problem, "Is a Republic practicable in Europe?" and pending the experiment, to keep in check the turbulent and the disaffected of the capital. With the former view he is said to be determined to seek for co-operation in whatever party he can find capacity and honesty. The latter object he will seek to attain by keeping in Paris a large garrison, and in its immediate vicinity (at St. Manur, near Vincennes) the establishment of a camp of 40,000 men. With these objects, and with the prosperity of his country at heart, General Cavaignac was said on Tuesday to intend renouncing all idea of foreign propaganda and of foreign war. The army of the Alps is to be broken up forthwith, and a large portion of it marched for the metropolis.

The *Journal des Debats* states that it fully appears from the interrogatory of the prisoners captured from the insurgents, and from the mass of documents seized, that the great body of the army of the insurgents was supplied from the national workshops. The sections and brigades into which the labourers were divided, under the command of lieutenants, afforded the chiefs of the conspiracy an organization ready prepared, and a system of discipline of the most complete character.

The fact of the insurgents having received large sums of money is every day being confirmed. It is said that in the hospital of the Pitié alone the gold and silver found on the persons of the wounded amount to the sum of 159,000f (£26,000.). The cash found on the insurgents searched at the 5th Mairie, too, is said to amount to 35,000f £1,400. One individual arrested in the Rue Grange-aux-Belles carried 2,100f in gold (£84) in a belt, and 30f in silver. Many others, who had not even shoes to their feet, were in possession of 60f 100f and 200f.

"The amount of arms already seized or rendered in its vicinity is probably 150,000. This is a loss to the parties still disposed to insurrection which nothing but treason, or a criminal neglect of duty on the part of the Government, can ever enable them to repair."

ITALY.

It is said that England is to mediate between Sardinia and Austria, to settle the question of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. A compromise is said to be contemplated by which Venice, or a part of the Venetian territory should be ceded to Austria.

A telegraphic despatch from Marshal Nugent reached Vienna on the 27th, with the intelligence of the surrender of Palma Nuova to the Austrians on the 25th, the whole of the material of war, including a large park of siege artillery, were among the trophies gained. The communications between Lombardy and Vienna through the Venetian provinces are opened by the surrender.

Trieste is still blockaded. Advice from Peschiera state that the Piedmontese forces are concentrating themselves around Verona to attempt a decisive stroke. The 12,000 men of General Durando will be marched to Alexandria to relieve that garrison, which will then take an active part in the war.

A land blockade of the city of Venice had been established.

The most perfect tranquillity prevailed at Rome on the 25th. The president of the supreme Roman Council, Monsignor Muzzarelli, had resigned that post. The Roman Chambers had decreed a levy of 20,000 men, and a war tax of two millions of scudi (£40,000).

The Grand-Duke of Tuscany opened the Parliament in person on the 26th.

Letters from Naples of the 23rd ult., state that the King continued to be an object of universal admiration, and that he must ultimately fall. The insurrection in Calabria was successfully kept in check by the royal troops, notwithstanding the co-operation of 2,000 of Sicilians, who had landed in the country.

The Austrian papers publish a despatch containing the capitulation of Palma Nuova, which the Minister of War received on the 27th ult.

The *Piedmontese Gazette*, of the 30th ult., announces that a column of Austrian troops, 2,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery, had attacked the heights of Stelvio and been repulsed by the Italians after an engagement of eight hours.

The *Peninsular Italiano*, of Genoa, of the 28th, quotes correspondence from Naples of the 23d. The news from Calabria is confirmed. Paola and Amantea have been fortified by the insurgents. About 4,000 men, commanded by Altamura, are going to meet General Bascos, who is to be attacked at the same time in the rear by 2,400 National Guards, under the command of Mauro. Further accounts state that Bascos arrived at Castrovillari at the moment that place had been left by a column of National Guards to march against General Napolitano. Bascos is now surrounded by the troops of Mauro and those of Altamura, who is at Spersano with ar-

tillery. G. Andrea Romeo arrived at Rotondo on the 20th, after having secured the Abruzzi, the province of Toggia, and that of Potenza. Twelve merchant vessels are being armed in the port of Naples for the coast of Calabria.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

We quote the following extract from Hamburg letters of Friday evening:—

"We are awaiting almost hourly intelligence from the scene of operations of some important affair, as the allied troops have advanced from Flensburg and the vicinity towards the north, leaving the Holstein and Hanseatic troops behind to garrison the place. Both the allied generals left Flensburg on the 28th, and the free corps of Major Tann had broken up from Apenrade in a northerly direction. About four miles to the north of the former town, the Germans have been engaged for some time in throwing up very strong entrenchments, which will support any movement towards Jutland, and protect their rear on the Alsen side. The free corps of Major V. Tann have been considerably augmented, and are now formed into a battalion of riflemen and one of musketeers, a small detachment of cavalry and artillery, and one of pioneers. The Lauenburg Jagers, about 400 men, have declared their unwillingness to act against the Danes on account of their oath of allegiance towards their rightful and legitimate master, and they have consequently been sent back to Rendsburg."

Rumors of peace are still current, but there is nothing to confirm them beyond the constant passing and repassing of couriers. A lieutenant and 20 Danes have been sent from Stade to Flensburg in exchange for the twenty Prussians mentioned in a former communication.

HAMBURG, July 1.—A letter from Apenrade mentions a skirmish between the Tann corps and the Danish troops at that place on the 30th ult., in which the latter were defeated, and are on their march to Fuhnen. The former retired to Hadersleben.

WISSENER, June 28.—The fortifications of Pillau are ordered to be completed forthwith. The levelling of the glacis has been commenced. The roofs of the barracks are to be made bomb-proof, and the batteries are to be materially strengthened.

Armistice between Denmark and Germany for three months.

The following letter, containing the above without comment, has been handed to us for publication:—

"Hamburg Borsenhalle Office.
"Tuesday Evening, 9 o'clock, July 4, 1848
"To Capt. Halstead, R. N., Secretary, Lloyd's.
"Sir,—We this moment receive confirmation of the report stated in our paper of this evening, that an armistice of three months has been concluded between Germany and Denmark, on the following conditions:—

1. The Swedish to withdraw from the Danish territory.
2. The Germans to withdraw from that part of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein called Schleswig.
3. Schleswig to remain neutral ground.
4. The blockade by the Danes of German ports to be raised immediately.
5. The vessels captured by the Danes to be released after settlement of the act of contribution levied on Jutland by the Prussian army.

We are respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) G. HÖSTROP & SON.
Official despatches from Denmark are said to go to Lord Palmerston by this very steamer, confirming the news.

Letters from Hamburg dated 1st inst., communicate facts which prove that the prospect of peace between Germany and Denmark is as distant as ever. According to a report forwarded by General Halkett to his Government, the allied army was preparing to advance northwards.

RUSSIA.

The *Siberian Gazette* says that a letter from Riga mentions the fact that serious disturbances had taken place at St. Petersburg. The authorities succeeded in quelling them, but several hundred persons have fallen victims. No details are given.

Orel, a town in Russia, was destroyed by fire on the 7th of June, and most of the inhabitants lost all they possessed. Upwards of 1,237 houses, including 50 of stone, 80,000 tchet werts of grain, 100,000 poods of flax, and four bridges, were destroyed. The four stone churches were much injured. The whole of this loss is officially estimated at 3,425,000 silverroubles. The Emperor has forwarded the sum of 50,000 roubles to be distributed among the poorer people, and the ministers have also sent 10,000 roubles for the same purpose.

(From the *Borsenhalle*, July 1.)
Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 24th ult., state that the cholera had broken out there on the 21st, and many deaths had already ensued. Six large hospitals were opened in that city, and others were in the course of preparation.

At Moscow it raged with great violence, and out of 222 cases 122 were fatal.
Many other places are still suffering from the disease.

SPAIN.

It is said that the Queen proposes to leave Madrid for La Granja on the 10th inst.

M. Edward de Jaeger had presented to the Queen letters from the King of the Belgians, accrediting him as resident Minister in Madrid. M. de Jaeger had been afterwards received by the King. Much agitation prevailed at the Puarra del Sol in consequence of the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Paris of the 24th, describing the situation of that capital.

The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, declaring that the Infanta Josefa Fernanda, Louise de