

ENGLISH NEWS.

First Arrival of the Collins' Line at Halifax.—The Halifax Church Times of Friday last says—The U. S. Mail Steamer Arctic, Capt. Luce, came into port, rather unexpectedly, this morning, short of coal. She has been out 13 days, having left Liverpool on the 11th, and brings Liverpool dates of that day. The Arctic has 33 passengers. She carries coal sufficient for 18 days, but desperate head winds, and recklessness in its use, have shortened the consumption, and the consequence is, her arrival at the very convenient Port of Halifax.

We have been obliged by the kindness of the second officer of the ship, Mr Ayre, with the loan of a complete file of English papers from the 5th to the 11th instant, inclusive.

Upon the whole, the news is of a decidedly unimportant character. The papers with which we have been favoured, the London Times, the Liverpool Mail, and Willmer & Smith's paper, have scarcely a paragraph relative to the Papal aggression, the excitement on which appears to have entirely subsided, in so far as outward demonstration is concerned. The Parliament, no doubt, will proceed in the matter.

The Cunard Steamer America, from Boston 25th Dec., via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th January.

The last trip of the Asia from New York to Liverpool, (10 days, 4 hours and 5 minutes,) was the most splendid run on record. On the 25th, 26th and 27th Dec. respectively, she ran 328, 321, and 309 miles.

Cotton was tending downwards at Liverpool. The sales of the week ending Jan. 6th, were reported to be 21,760 bales.

The market for Bread Stuffs was extremely dull—the purchases being only to supply immediate wants.

In every department of trade a healthy and active feeling prevails, and merchants look forward to a busy and profitable year.

Lord John Russell had issued a circular to his friends in Parliament, requiring their attendance on business of importance at the meeting of Parliament on the 4th of February.

It is announced that the Dublin and Galway Railway will be open to travellers on the first of June.

Sir George Francis Seymour, Vice Admiral of the Blue, is appointed to relieve the Earl of Donald in the command of the Squadron on the West India and North American Station.

Lieutenant Augustus F. Kynaston, (1842,) is appointed first Lieutenant of the new flag-ship for the West India Station, the Cumberland, 70, at Chatham.

A fire broke out in the coach-building establishment of Messrs Hutton & Summerhill, Dublin, on the 4th, which destroyed property to the value of £30,000.

The Glass Palace in Hyde Park, though not quite completed, was formally surrendered to the Royal Commissioners on the 1st January. Tens of thousands of people flocked to see it, and pronounced it to be the most wonderful structure ever beheld.

The Limerick and Clare Examiner of Saturday contains four letters from correspondents in various parts of the country, giving the particulars of as many cases of death from destitution.

* The Limerick Chronicle says:—The country is in a deplorably wretched state from the rains which for the last month have swamped the fields, and rendered the ground entirely unfit for tillage or farm work of any kind.

The Steam ship "GREAT BRITAIN" has been sold by the directors of the Great Western Steamship Company, to Mr. Patterson, the eminent ship-builder, of Bristol, for the sum of £18,000, being about the seventh part of her original cost. Mr. Patterson is now building in the dock in which the Great Britain was built, a steam ship for the Royal West India Mail packet Company; she will be six feet longer than the Great Britain. The Times states that the Great Britain has been purchased by Mr. Patterson for Messrs Gibbs, Bright & Co., of Bristol and Liverpool. It is intended that the engines now on board shall be removed and new ones adopted, and it is not improbable that this Leviathan will convey passengers between Liverpool and New York during the World's Fair.

The French Ministry had been compelled to resign, owing to a succession of defeats. A new ministry might be formed, but as it involves the dismissal of General Changarnier, which is insisted upon by the President, it is very doubtful if it would be sustained. French affairs seem to be approaching a crisis.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—It was rumoured last evening that the new Ministry had been constituted as follows:—M. Drouyn de L'Hoye, late Ambassador to England, takes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; General Regnaud St Jean D'Angely, that of War; Baroche, Rouher, Fould, and Bineau retain their places. M. Dumas gives up the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to M. Duros, and takes the department of Public Instruction; lastly, the Ministry of Marine is offered to Admiral Leblanc, who is, however, expected to decline it.

This Cabinet comes in pledged to suppress the military command of General Changarnier.

* ITALY.—The celebrated Cicero has been sentenced by the Consulta of Rome to fifteen years hard labour for having fought for the Republic.

Letters from Rome announce that the United States residents in that city have resolved on resistance to the Pope's order to close their chapel.

Hamburg is now occupied by Prussian troops only, in case the Duchies propose an active resistance to the proceedings of Prussia and Austria.

INVITATION TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The London News gives the following notice of an invitation to President Fillmore to visit England at the time of the great Fair, with his answer declining the invitation:—

The following letter from the President of the United States precludes, we regret to say, at least for the present, the hope that London will, during the coming exhibition, be honored by the presence of the executive head of the great republic. Mr. Stoll, the gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, is an American, who has been for upwards of twenty years resident in this country, during most of which time he has been at the head of one of the largest and most respectable commission houses in Manchester, engaged in the American trade. Although seeing much in this country to admire and respect, and being himself held in the highest esteem by the community amongst whom he resides, he is one of the few Americans who, after a somewhat lengthened contact with European society, continue to hold fast by their political principles, or to retain any affection for the democracy of their country. Confessedly opposed to President Fillmore in politics, yet anxious that every possible step should be taken to draw closer the ties which bind the two countries together, he took the liberty of suggesting to the President that the Exhibition would present a fitting opportunity for a visit from the head of the republic to the capital of fatherland. In common with others, both English and American, he believed that such an event would pave the way for a visit from her Majesty to the city of New York, the citizens of which would vie with each other in giving her a rapturous and national reception. It is not the first time that rumor has assigned to her Majesty an intention to take a trip to her North American provinces, and should she ever fulfil that intention, her easiest and safest way of reaching Canada would be by first proceeding to New York. It is obvious how much such interchanges of courtesy on the part of the respective heads of the two nations would tend to strengthen the bonds of sympathy and good feeling between them. From the following, however, which is the President's reply, it would appear that the first step towards such a result is not likely to be immediately taken:

WASHINGTON, Dec 1, 1850.

WILLIAM S. STELL, Esq., Manchester:

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 8th ult., through Mr. Randall, expressing the hope that I may visit the World's Fair in London, in May next, and assuring me that if I do I shall receive a cordial welcome from my countrymen in England, and tendering me the hospitality of your house whilst I remain at Manchester. Previous to the death of my lamented predecessor, I had anticipated the pleasure of visiting London at the time of the fair; but I deem it now impossible to leave my official duties here; and your kind letter causes a still deeper regret at my disappointment. Were it possible for me to be absent for such a length of time, nothing could be more gratifying than to accept your proffered hospitality. I well recollect meeting you and your lady in the fall of 1837, and should be extremely happy to renew the acquaintance. Independent of that, I have always felt a strong desire to visit Great Britain. Its soil is classic ground to me, and I should be most happy to be able to make a personal comparison between the leading men of that country and my own, and to see how far we have improved upon the political institutions of the mother country. But this must be deferred till a more convenient season. Accept my thanks for your kindness; remember me most cordially to your lady, and believe me, truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

UNIVERSITY PERVERTS.—Rev. W. H. Anderson, M. A., of University College, Oxford, is the eighty-fifth member of the University of Oxford who is known to have followed Dr. Newman to the Church of Rome. The Cambridge list of ascertained perverts is forty-nine; making a total of one hundred and thirty-four members of our ancient Universities who have apostatized within a few years.

The Arkwrights, cotton mill owners, are said to be the wealthiest family in England. The head of the house died a little time ago, and the personal property he exchanged for the narrow accommodations of the coffin was sworn to be over five millions sterling.

A MODERN HERCULES.—There lives on the banks of the Dee-side, immediately opposite Balmoral Castle, her Majesty's Highland home, a farmer well known by the name of Street of Monaltrie, who is renowned in that mountainous district for his astonishing feats of strength and agility. Our informant tells us that he has witnessed him raising on his shoulders the heaviest horse (equal in size and weight to our own farm horses) in that locality, and elevating him nearly two feet from the ground. Such a feat is, in the present day, no mean intimation of the wonderful exploits of Hercules himself. When equipped in the Highland garb, he is quite a paragon of the stately and robust character of the ancient Briton.

A singular discovery has been made by Mr. Nicholas Zach, a lithographer, of Munich. He has found that by a preparation applied to

designs traced by a pointed instrument, on a plate of any sort of metal, the drawing reproduced itself in relief, in less than an hour, on the plate. Zach has given to his discovery the name of Metallography.

THE INFALLIBLE CHURCH.—The following very curious chronological table will show the progress which corruption and error have made in the "Infallible Church"—that Church which is the "rock," and is alike unchanged and unchangeable:—

Holy water introduced in the year 120; Penance, 157; Monks, 328; Mass in Latin, 394; Extreme Unction, 550; Purgatory, 593; Invocation of Virgin and Saints, 593; Papal Usurpation, 696; Kissing the Pope's toe, 709; Image worship, 715; Canonisation, 993; Baptism of Bells, 1000; Transubstantiation, 1000; Celibacy of Priesthood, 1015; Indulgences, 1189; Dispensations, 1200; Inquisition, 1204; Auricular Confession, 1215; Elevation of the Host, 1222.

UNITED STATES.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—Although we are not prepared to jump at the conclusion that the Atlantic has met with a serious accident, yet we learn with pleasure that every possible means of safety in case of accident was fully provided by Mr. Collins. The Atlantic, it is said, has pumps sufficiently powerful to flood the ship in case of fire, and a metallic life-car to land through any surf. Besides, she has six of "Fremer's metallic fire-proof life-boats," of immense power and size. Three of them will carry one hundred persons each, and the boats cannot be submerged. She has seven boats in all.—Boston Journal.

DOWN EAST FARMING.—The Bangor Whig says that Major Amasa Stetson, of Penobscot county, brought to market in that city on a single day fifteen slaughtered hogs of his own raising, which averaged over four hundred pounds each. During the past year Mr. Stetson has received for butter made on his farm \$1807 73; and for other products \$741 92—in all \$2549 65. Besides this he has raised his own breadstuffs, and about fifty dollars worth of wheat for the market. The amount paid out for labor has been about \$600. These results speak well for farming "down East"—*ib.*

THE ATLANTIC.—New York, Jan'y 22.—We have the utmost confidence in the Atlantic, but there is much anxiety among our people. A vessel having been run down just where the Atlantic ought to be, adds to the anxiety.

Somebody, name unknown, has left at the landing at Gen. Harrison's farm, at North Bend, a magnificent marble monument in memory of the illustrious ex-President. The family have not the least intimation from whence it came.

The Lexington, U. S. Store Ship, recently arrived at New York, from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, had fifteen distinguished Hungarians as passengers to the United States.

HAVRE PACKET SHIP ASHORE.—New York, Jan 22.—The Havre Packet Ship Zurich, went ashore last evening on Cranberry Islet, 20 miles south of Sandy Hook. Her passengers have all been landed safe. She has on board a cargo of French goods, valued at \$400,000. The vessel is worth \$50,000. She is 850 tons burthen, and, with the cargo, is fully insured in this city.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The large produce depot of Acheson, Rommel & Co. No 387 Market street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening. There was said to be an immense quantity of flour and other produce in the place, and the loss must have been heavy. Not even the books were rescued. Loss \$20,000. One person was killed, and several severely injured by the falling of the walls, and an adjoining house crushed in.

ARREST OF GOVERNOR QUITMAN.—New Orleans, Jan 20.—Judge Gholson has just issued a warrant for the arrest of Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, for engaging in the Lopez expedition against Cuba. It will be executed as soon as the U. S. Marshal Davis arrives at Jackson. An application will be made to one of the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals for a writ of habeas corpus, which it is thought will be refused.

NEW ORLEANS, 19th Jan.—Great Fire at New Orleans.—The tremendous conflagration that occurred here yesterday is the heaviest calamity that has befallen New Orleans for many years—the destruction of the great St. Charles Hotel, which was the pride of the South, will be severely felt.

Business yesterday was quite suspended in consequence of the excitement. In addition to the St. Charles, Klapp's Church, the Methodist Church in Poydras street, and other buildings were destroyed, making the loss not less than half a million of dollars.

A NIECE OF BLACK HAWK.—A New York correspondent of the Baptist Register, communicates to that paper, the following interesting account of a niece of Black Hawk, who is now visiting in that city:

Last Sunday evening, at the Union church, after a valuable discourse, (the first of a series on the children of the Bible,) an Indian convert went up with the pastor into the desk, and sung a missionary hymn in her own language. She is the niece of Black Hawk. Her modesty, gentleness, and her simple elo-

quence touched every heart as she recited her experience. There were few indeed in that intelligent audience, who could surpass her in the selection and sweet-toned utterance of her words, and still fewer who could speak of nature in words so beautiful. "When a child," she said, "I enjoyed the presence of nature in the woods and in the mountains; the heavens and the frozen lakes were a delight to me. But as I grew older, every thing around me seemed to change, and wherever I went I was sad; when I looked upward, the bright sky and the clouds made me sad, and the moon and stars by night. When spring came with the voice of birds and streams, and planted flowers in the desolate wild, she brought no joy for me, and I wept because I knew not God." This Indian girl had gone into the forests and prayed before she knew of Jesus and his gospel. She said she should like to remember those prayers, but she had forgotten them forever. In the providence of God she came within the influence of a missionary lady, by whose interest in her she learned English, and was enabled to read the Bible, experiencing thorough conversion beyond all doubt. The lamp, as she stood wearing a blanket, and her long, dark, hair streaming down her shoulders, shone in her face, and revealed the solemn beauty of her countenance. It was full of a holy singularity, and the power of a soul redeemed by grace, unconscious of earthly ambitions and serving no impulses but those of the truth in simplicity. The genius of Guido himself would have found in the face of that regenerated child of the woods, a model worthy of his pencil.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—One day last month the people of St. Paul (Minnesota) witnessed a superb solar exhibition. From sunrise to sunset, three suns of equal brightness, and too dazzling for the naked eye, apparently arose at once in the horizon, and the ground being covered with snow, poured forth a deluge of light, far more intense than is usually witnessed. A stream of powerful refracted rays was blazing down from the real sun in the centre, like the blazing beard of a fiery comet, while on each side of the sun, like the segments which form a parenthesis—thus ()—hung a brilliant sun-dog, with a focal point in the centre of each, intensely luminous, so that the two suns, the offspring of the sun by refraction, shone in equal splendor.

IMPORTATION OF WINE.—Among the statistical tables accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, is a statement exhibiting the quantity and value of wines imported annually into the United States, from 1843 to 1850, showing the cost per gallon, under specific and ad valorem duties. It appears that of Maderia wine there were imported in 1850, 303,125 gallons; and in 1849, 193,971 gallons; while in no previous year since 1843 did the quantity exceed 117,000 gallons, and in 1844 it was only 16,000 gallons. In 1843 the average cost was \$2.29 per gallon; while in 1850 it was less than 50 cents. The quantity of Sherry wine imported in 1850 was 212,092 gallons; in 1848 it was 215,935; and in no previous year since 1843 did it exceed 77,000 gallons. The cost in 1843 was \$1.38 per gallon; while in 1850 it was 56 cents.

WHY ALCOHOL IS DANGEROUS.—At a recent meeting of the Charleston, S. C., Temperance Society, Dr. Robertson delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture on the subject of *alcohol used as a beverage*. He observed that there is a good deal of confusion and error in many minds on this point. On the one hand, the votary of total abstinence, when alcohol is prescribed to him as a medicine, is unduly alarmed and distressed at the idea of violating his pledge. On the other, the opponents of the cause are just as mistakenly apt to triumph and indulge in their sarcasms when they hear of the article being employed in this way, by pledged men. But Dr. R. set the whole truth on this matter in a very clear and satisfactory light. He remarked that it is *exactly on account of its medicinal qualities* that alcohol is so dangerous and dreadful a beverage for ordinary use; and *vice versa*, it is just because it is so dangerous a beverage, that it is also a powerful medicine. *Opium* is a most powerful and blessed medical agent, when judiciously applied; can we therefore argue that it would be a safe article for daily use as a beverage? On the contrary, its effects, when so employed are most disastrous, as every year's experience but too sadly proclaims. And this, he maintained, was precisely the principle which involved the employment of alcohol. He learnedly set forth the specific action of this article on the brain and nervous system.