

## ENGLISH NEWS.

**ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**—The American steamship *Franklin*, from Havre, via Southampton, arrived at New York on Thursday last, with 40 passengers. She left Southampton on the 2d instant, making the passage in about 14 days.

The *Asia* made her last trip from New York to Liverpool in 10 days.

The missing steamer *Atlantic* left Liverpool on her regular day of sailing, 28th Dec.—the Saturday previous to the departure of the *Franklin* from Southampton.

The *Franklin* has been placed in quarantine below New York, in consequence of having the small pox on board.

The Grain trade was languid, without any material change in prices.

Money was in more demand in London, and stocks rather depressed, in consequence of the high rate of the money market.

The London Times of 2d January, has the following:—"The Arctic from New York, December 21, was telegraphed off Ormshead on the 1st, at 2 P. M.; but owing to the low tide she did not reach Liverpool till evening."

A circular has been issued by Baring Brothers, announcing that they have admitted Russell Sturges, of Boston, Mass., formerly of Canton, as a partner.

Renewed vigour and activity is manifested in the Manchester markets, and a general advance in prices has taken place. Stocks are higher than they have been for some time past, and prices more on a par with the value of Cotton. Great firmness was manifested in Cotton, and a large business has been doing, although the holidays had checked operations for a day or two. Liverpool stocks, 454,879 bales, according to Manchester accounts.

The Continental News is of but little importance. Some collision had taken place between the Prussian and Bavarian troops.

**FRANCE.**—Accounts from Paris were to the 1st instant. Some excitement had been created by a disagreement between the Government and the Assembly. In consequence French funds had declined.

The President of France and the Bureau of the National Assembly have accepted the resignation of Monsieur Yors, as Commissioner of the Assembly.

**EAST INDIES.**—The Overland Indian mail reached London Jan. 1st. The money market at Bombay was tighter. Business at Calcutta was active. The rebellion in China was productive of no serious results. The ship *Rustonyee* Cowasjee was still missing, and supposed to have been destroyed by pirates, who were reappearing in considerable force at certain points.

The commercial accounts from India were regarded as very satisfactory. Both the import and export markets at Bombay and Calcutta showed increased activity at better prices.

**LATER FROM ENGLAND.**—The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived at New York early on Saturday last, in less than 14 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th instant, two days later. A telegraph despatch to the News Room brings a few additional items of news, which we subjoin.

We regret to state that the *Asia* brings no intelligence of the U. S. Mail steamer *Atlantic*, which left Liverpool on the 28th Dec.

The news by the *Asia* is of a cheering nature, as regards commercial affairs.

Trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts continued brisk at advancing prices.

The excitement caused by the Popish appointments had greatly subsided.

The news from Germany and other parts of the Continent is considered more satisfactory. No farther collision between the contending armies is reported.

**MARKETS.**—Timber has improved. The imports for December, 1850, exceeded those of the same month in 1849 by 11,000 tons; but the deficiency upon the year is 20,000 tons. Sales have been made at advanced prices, 16 inch at 15½d., 16½ in. at 16d., 18½ in. at 18d. Birch at 14d. to 15½d. Spruce Planks at 46 10s. to 47 15s. at Liverpool. Upon Canadian Deals a further advance has been realized.

Cotton steady, prices unchanged but firm.

Flour and Corn remain without any alteration.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that the Earl of Howth is to be married to Miss Barefoot, with a fortune of £50,000; and that the lady is in the 28th year of her age.

The Anti-Pope Movement in Scotland.—On Thursday week, there was a great and enthusiastic meeting in Edinburgh. Mr. Cowan, M. P., occupied the chair. As a proof of the feeling of the inhabitants of Edinburgh we may mention that in the course of a few days a petition to Her Majesty was signed by 29,000 persons.

The late Murder of Rev. G. E. Hollest.—We are glad to learn that our gracious Sovereign, with a consideration and liberality which distinguish her, has sent £20 as a donation to the fund for Mrs. Hollest.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH DEPUTATION IN INDIA.**—The London Baptist Magazine for December, has a long letter from Rev. Mr. Russell, one of the deputation appointed to visit the missions in India. The letter speaks of their safe arrival near the last of September, and gives some very readable details of their observations by the way, and since they reached India. The accounts of the mission in Ceylon, are specially cheering. The following paragraph relates to a Sabbath passed with a native congregation at Colombo:

On the 29th, Lord's day, brother Leechman preached in the morning at the Pettah chapel. The service begins in the morning at half-past eight, and it is always in English. The chapel was well filled. It is a respectable place of worship, but too small for such a town as this. I then went with brother Allen to the Grand Pass Baptist chapel, where the service begins in the morning at eleven, and is always in Cingalese. The chapel is nearly as large as the Pettah, from which it is two or three miles distant, in a very populous and busy part of the town. I was much affected, and could not but praise and magnify the Lord to see the chapel well filled with natives, all neatly dressed in their peculiar costume, with their dark skin and fine black eyes, and jet black hair. Their whole conduct was decorous and reverential as among our own people at home. Ranesinghe, the native preacher, is a very intelligent young man. He gave out a hymn, which they stood up to sing; he then read and prayed, and I preached, and he interpreted, sentence by sentence, and the people were very attentive. In the evening I preached at the Pettah. The place was quite full with English and Portuguese, and a few Cingalese who understand English.

**THE MISSION SCHOOLS.**—In the following passage, the deputation describe their visit to one of the mission schools:

On Monday morning we went all of us to the Grand Pass chapel, to meet the master and children of the school there, and also of the school at Dematagode, who came by appointment. Of the Grand Pass school, Don Hendrick is teacher. He has been engaged in teaching ten years, and is a member of the church. He has on the books fifty-three boys, varying in ages from five to sixteen. Forty-one were present, mostly dressed in little white linen jackets, and a white or coloured cloth round the waist, which reaches to the knees or feet; their hair is generally combed back from the forehead, and tied in a knot behind, and they all wear combs. In many of the country places the little jackets were dispensed with. None of them wear shoes or stockings. We heard the first and second classes read the Bible in Cingalese. Most of them read well, and we then questioned them at some length on what they had been reading, and generally on Scriptural truth. They attend from ten to four daily, except Saturdays. Twelve of them can write and do a little ciphering. They all attend the Sunday school. There was a girls' school, but it was given up for want of funds—a sad thing. The Cingalese girls greatly need to be taught. We then examined the Dematagode school in the same manner. We spoke to the children through an interpreter, and gave them a little cheap treat of bread and fruit, with which they were highly pleased. In the evening we attended the prayer meeting at the Pettah chapel, and rejoiced greatly to mingle our prayers and praises with those of God's people here.

## UNITED STATES.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.**—*Canadian Reciprocity.*—Mr. Douglas, to-day, called up the bill providing for reciprocal free trade with Canada, and had it made the special order of the Senate for this day two weeks. We presume, however, the subject is too large for any prospect of favorable action upon it this session. We doubt not Mr. Douglas will give us an interesting exhibit of the Lake trade, and the importance of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; but that is all that we can expect from this Congress upon that subject. The South are suspicious of Canada, and any movement incidentally calculated to encourage the idea of the re-annexation of that interesting section of North America. As for Cuba, that is a horse of a totally different complexion.

**NEW ORLEANS, January 11.**—*Mexico and Yucatan.*—The steamer *Alabama* brings news from the city of Mexico, to 1st inst. The province of Yucatan had pronounced against the supreme government of Mexico and had declared herself independent. Campechy did not come into the arrangement.

**COTTON.**—Freights at Savannah, Jan. 8, to Liverpool, 5-16d for square, 7-16d for Sea Island and round bales. To Glasgow, a vessel loading for 3d for square.

At Charleston, Jan. 9.—To Liverpool 3d a 3d for square and Sea Islands, and 25 a 27½ per ton for Rice.

**COMMERCE OF BOSTON.**—For week ending Jan. 10, the exports amounted to \$134,785.57, American goods, and \$56,765 15 foreign.

There has been sent to California from Boston, during the last two years, according to the annual statement of exports in the Boston Shipping List, 27,732,296 feet of lumber, 15,601,705 shingles, 5,918,600 bricks, 570 houses and store frames, and 641,367 feet of timber, besides doors, window frames, sashes, &c., almost without number. The export of building materials for the year 1850, shows a considerable falling off compared with the previous year.

**EMIGRANTS AT LITTLE ROCK.**—The Little Rock Banner of the 17th, states that five hundred emigrants from the county of Wexford, Ireland, have arrived at that place. They have come over to America at the instance of Bishop Byrne, who intends to form a settlement in Arkansas.

Among the Post Offices recently established is that of New Buda, Decatur Co., Iowa, of which Gen. Ladislaus Ujhazy, late Governor of Comorn, has been appointed Postmaster.

**FROM VALPARAISO.**—From her Britannic Majesty's Consul, we learn that the British ship *Prince Albert*, which sailed from Newport, on the 10th of July, for California, with a cargo of coals, was wrecked in the Straits of Magellan on the 7th October, near Sandy Bay. Two of the crew were killed by the Indians, and one apprentice was badly wounded. The remainder of the crew escaped.

The Captain, John Rossiter, with the rest of the crew, walked to Sandy Bay, 150 miles. Thence some of them returned to the ship in the American steamer *W. G. Hunt*; they found the Indians plundering the wreck. The crew of the steamer, fired on the savages, drove them away and rescued the two prisoners.

The Valparaiso Neighbor says that the government has entered into an arrangement for the survey of the rail road between Santiago and Valparaiso. Two thousand dollars are appropriated monthly for the object, to be expended under the direction of William Wheelwright. Mr. Campbell, the engineer, has returned to Copiapo, and the actual work of the survey was expected to be undertaken before the close of December. The Concon river is regarded as offering the least difficult route. The question of practicability, however, is to be settled first of all. [Panama Sun, Dec. 20.]

**LAWRENCE MILLS.**—It requires 3,500 sheep to be kept a whole year to support the Lawrence (Mass.) Mills with wool for one single day. They produce 1,500 shawls per day, and consume cochineal to the value of \$60,000 per annum.

The American Episcopal church contributed last year for Foreign and Domestic Missions, \$65,457.96, (for Foreign, \$34,800.79.) A correspondent of the Spirit of Missions argues that by systematic and general effort, one million dollars could be annually raised by them.

**TEMPERANCE.**—An intelligent correspondent of the N. Y. Organ, writing from London communicates the following intelligence.

"There is one arrangement in reference to the Great Exhibition, next summer, which cannot fail to please the friends of Temperance in America. The Committee, in issuing their proposals to bidders for the refreshment-stalls in the grand building, have stipulated that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold on the premises. This is a great move for England, where nine-tenths of the fashionable people must have their wines and liquors; and is a compliment to the temperance people not to be overlooked.

The cause of Temperance is prospering this winter. Great efforts have been made to make this a memorable year. On the 2d of January, a great meeting of working men will take place in Exeter Hall, on the subject of Total Abstinence. Mechanics of all kinds—shoemakers, blacksmiths, joiners, &c. &c., will make speeches. This is a novel thing in so splendid a place as Exeter Hall, and will attract crowds from the higher classes. John Cassell, Esq., is to preside, and an enthusiastic meeting may be expected. The mechanics are more generally Temperance-men here than any other class, though only a portion of them have signed the Pledge. It is much harder fighting for Temperance here than in America, for Fashion, Rank and Respectability are against it; but be sure that, eventually, the Cause, so noble and good, must and will triumph, for it is making strides onward."

**A STREAK OF LUCK.**—The *New-Bedford Mercury* records the history of a naval adventure, which shows that Mr. Fortune, like Miss Fortune, does not always come single-handed. In the summer of 1848 there was lying in the port of New Bedford, an old, rotten, condemned whale ship, called the *Envoy*. She

had seen many years' tough service, and had always proved to her owners a lucky vessel. Becoming at length so worn out that no insurance company would risk her, she was dismantled and left to decay. At this time a junk dealer in New-Bedford, named Brownell, bought her, ostensibly for the purpose of tearing her to pieces. He paid for the old hulk of 600 tons burthen, the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The purchaser, finding the vessel was yet able to float, engaged a smart Yankee captain, named Walker, to take command, and in a trice sent her off on a whaling voyage to the Pacific ocean.

Capt. Walker made several most successful cruises in the Pacific, when he finally put into San Francisco, where he arrived last November. The *Envoy* sailed from New Bedford in July, 1848, having been from home only two years and four months when she reached San Francisco. During this short period of time, Captain Walker took on board the enormous quantity of six thousand three hundred barrels of oil, and seventy-five thousand pounds of whalebone! As fast as the ship became filled up with oil and bone, he sent it off, in other vessels, to London, except the last cargo, which he took into San Francisco. Capt. Walker has just returned to New-Bedford, having been absent thirty months.

The net proceeds of the voyage, in cash, amount to one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars! Of this sum Capt. Walker receives one quarter, the balance going to the junk dealer. The ship sold for \$6,000 in San Francisco.

**A WALDENSIAN BENEFACCTOR.**—The American and Foreign Christian Union for December, has a sketch of Col. Beckwith, written by Dr. Baird, who has distinguished himself as a benefactor of the Waldenses. Col. B. is now about seventy years of age. He entered the army during the French Revolution of 1789, bore himself afterwards with bravery and prudence in the army of Wellington, and in the battle of Waterloo he lost a leg. At what time he professed Christ, is not precisely known. In answer to the inquiry what has he done for the Waldenses, Dr. Baird furnishes the following answer:

1. He helped them to commence their beautiful College, and their Grammar school. 2. He gave them aid in erecting, or rather furnishing their Hospital, or Alms House at La Tour. 3. He assisted them in building more than 160 school houses. 4. He has expended considerable sums in small charities. We have no means of knowing how much money he has laid out for the improvement of these people; but we were informed as much as seven years ago, by one of the pastors, that they estimated his donations at thirty thousand dollars!

It is but recently that he has engaged to erect several houses at La Tour, for the Professors in the College, to enable them to live with more comfort upon their small salaries. What a blessing he has been to these people! How much to be envied—if any man is to be envied—for the great esteem in which he is held by them! He is labouring to raise up in those schools, and in the college, a band of pious youth, for the service of God in France—in Italy; for they speak both French and Italian with more or less ease and purity. He once begged us to ask our American Christians to remember the Waldenses in their mountain-home, and pray that God would make their country a nursery for His church. He has long foreseen the day will come when many laborers will be needed to propagate the truth in Italy—and whence are they to come but from among the Waldenses? The day is certainly not far distant now when an immense field will be opened in Italy for all the men whom the Waldenses may be able to furnish. May it please Him who is "King in Zion," to pour out His Spirit upon these ministers of a martyr-race, and raise up a great number of preachers of righteousness! The fields in Sardinia at least, are even now "white unto harvest."

**CHINESE PRINTING.**—A missionary of the American Board at Canton, China, writes as follows to the last Missionary Herald: "By the Chinese press under my care, there were printed from July 1st, 1848, to December 31st, 52,700 copies of tracts, numbering 668,900 Chinese pages; and from January 1st, 1849, to July 1st, there were printed 85,500 copies of tracts, numbering 1,299,400 Chinese pages. Of the Gospels and the Acts, during the same period of time, there have been printed 8,600