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DR. LIVN GSTONE AND MODERN RE | had "finished the whole world and only returned SEARCHES IN AFRICA.

A LECTURE delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening, January 20th, 1860, by REV. MR. LATHERN.

Continued.

Continued. We have seen young Livingstone enter the factory as a "piecer," but a piecer he could not long remain, Depend upon it, no one so indus-trious, so self-denying, can remain long without rising in life—promotion is sure to come, and came to him. He has risen step by step until we find him promoted to the dignity of a cotton-spinner ; and though it be excessively severe toil, yet, amid the whirl of wheels, and the war of machinery, he is acquiring knowledge—his book is open before him, and he reads sentence after sentence as he weaves in his work.

is open before him, and he reads sentence after sentence as he weaves in his work. By this means his mind was trained to a re-markable power of abstraction ; so that when far away in the centre of Africa, he could read and write, undisturbed by surrounding noises—the play of children or the songs of savages. Such is the picture given to us of a young man of noble purpose, self-reliant, and indus-trious, rising from obscurity, bending adverse circumstances, and, by his over indomitable ener-gy, taking his rank amongst the most illustrious ornaments and benefactors of our race. Don't fear then, young man, battling with ob-

ornaments and benefactors of our race. Don't fear then, young man, battling with ob-scurity, hard toil, hard fare, and subjected to rough discipline, if self-reliant and energetic you may yet carve your way to distinction. Can you think of David Livingstone, after fourteen hours of factory labor, spending four more in classical studies; can you see him, amid the whirl of wheels and the roar of machinery, spinning cotton and pursuing his studies without being satisfied that the application would raise any youth of or-dinary ability from obscurity to eminence. We shall now refer to the researches of Dr. Livingstone. The first nine years of his life in Africa were spent in unostentatious missionary

Africa were spent in unostentatious missionary toil. He was a faithful missionary. He did a good work at the Cape Colony. But another work was reserved for him—he was to be the pioneer of Christianity and civilization in regions beyond, and by the will of God to serve his genera-tion in the character of an Explorer as well as of an Evangelist.

an Evangenst. The vicinity of emigrant Boers—their hatred and hostility to the mission—their insult to the teacher and his people induced the thoughtful missionary to seek a position more favorable to his work.

After many journeys and some discoveries-

when there was no more land.

when there was no more land." Dr. Livnigstone was not yet satisfied, he had no taccomplished his object—he had neither found a suitable pathway, nor a healthy region—the thick forest and tangled twining creepers, need-ing a hatchet to remove them, was an obstruction to the one, and the low, marshy plains, and soft steaming swamps the other. Now his purpose is to explore a path to the Eastern coast. The Makalolo chief favoured this fresh enterprise, and contributed to its success.

fresh enterprise, and contributed to its success. Indeed, the generous spirit, noble munificence, and enlightened views of this African chieftain are worthy of the highest praise ; and well does he deserve to be named with the most princely patrons of Geographical discovery. Though he had received no return from the first outlay, exhad received no return from the first outlay, ex-cept some small presents, and certain donkeys which for their music—more startling to the peo-ple than the lion's roar—and for their knowledge of plants which it was said they had never seen in their own country, were considered very won-derful animals; yet he contributed liberaily to-wards the fitting out of another expedition. In this second journey of exploration, Dr. Li-vingstone was successful—he traversed the banks of a magnificent river, and found there a healthy region—a climate favorable to European consti-

region—a climate favorable to European consti-tution, where he himself, wasted and worn as he had been with toil and anxiety, brightened into the ex.illiration of restored health, and where his hopes brightened for the speedy redemption of Africa. His work, interrupted for a while by his voyage to England, has since been resumed under the auspices of the British Government .--Carrying with him the sympathies of the civilized world, and especially of the christian church, he has returned to Africa and is still engaged in his mission of exploration.

At a large meeting of the Royal Geographical Society papers were read giving the most recent intelligence of the Central African expedition.— Sir Roderick Murchison stated that the Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell, had determined to give it assistance, and that in all probability the Government would defray the expense of the steamboat necessary for carrying out the object

of the expedition. We could have wished that this elebrated man could have retained his strictly missionary cha-racter, and gone out a second time as Rev. Dr. Livingstone rather than as David Livingstone;

COME TO JESUS.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

Yes, come. Whatever be thy need, and how-Yes, come. Whatever be thy need, and how-ever great it may be—whatever stings may be in thy conscience, and however sharp they may be— however weighty thy guilt, and keen thy remorse, and sore thy chafed and troubled heart, there is healing, and deliverance, and peace for thee.— Bring thy burdens, thy stains, thy deeply pol-luted soul, thy fears, thy very doubts of God's mercy, and the Saviour's love bring them all, and "come to Jesus."

Come, as you are. Linger not to put on the Pharisee's cloak, or the moralist's robe. Come Pharisee's cloak, or the moralist's robe. Come in your rags. Come in your sins. If you do not bring them to Jesus, and lay them upon him, you will never get near him at all. He must bear them all, or you can not be forgiven of the Father. Come with them all, and you will find that he can save from all sin. Ye shall be every whit clean. *Lome, with a simple plea for mercy.* What can you ask for, but mercy ! You have forfeited every thing—life, happiness and hope. You are guilty, wretched and lost. You are condemned

guilty, wretched and lost. You are condemned already, and walk ever under the shadow of an impending doom. The cross of Christ is your last and only hope. Come to it, but let no plea be heard but the plea which came from the bur-dened heart of a sinner of old : "God be merciful to me a sinner."

ful to me a sinner." Come, as one invited. You have been bidden to come by the Saviour himself. All the voices of mercy with which he has filled the World re-peat the call. The Spirit says, come. The bride, the church, says come. And they say, "Let him that heareth say, come," and therefore we say un-to thee, come. Truly the word is nigh thee.— Thou mayest go unto Jesus, and say unto him, "Thou hast bidden me come." Surely, that plea must avail with that tender and faithful Saviour. Come humbly, but hopefully. A sinner can Come humbly, but hopefully. A sinner can have nothing whereof to boast, and much of which he must be ashamed, but this must not keep him from Jesus. Bow low in the dust, but let it be at the foot of the cross. Condemn yourself, and confess your vileness, but remember, Jesus has removed the condemnation, and will wash you clean in his own most precious blood. Presume not, but despair not.

Come, now. It is both folly and sin, to delay one moment. Now, is the accepted time ; noy is the day of salvation.

Esq. But Dr. Livingstone carries with him a truly missionary soul, and an ability to do more for Africa than any other man, and wherever he happens to be, he is one of God's nobility. Long may his life be spared to labor for the outcast THE UNCONVERTED WORLD. Have our readers ever considered how large a portion of the inhabitants of our globe are with-out God and without hope in the world? The population of the globe is estimated in round numbers at one thousand millions. Of these, 330 millions are the followers of Buddh, adherents of cidents of rich and varied interest, but these we a system of utter Atheism, which acknowledges no God, no Redeemer, no resurrection from the dead; 100 millions are the worshippers of Brahma, though but for the importunity of his friends, he would have reserved it to his dotage to tell to all the religions of the heathen, and at the same his children. While the missionary was loading time most utterly obscene and licentious; 150 millions are Mohammedans; 100 millions are African Idolators, worshiping sticks, stones, or ground together. The lion growled horribly in his ear, shook him as a terrier dog does a rat, and ernshed the hone of his car, shook him as a terrier dog does a rat, habitants of the Jelanda of the hore idolatrous inhabitants of the Islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans ; 60 millions are connected with the Greek Church, and though versed in its corrupt creeds ing jaws of the raging lion's mouth, he felt no terror, he had no sense of pain; the shock pro-duced a stupor, a sort of dreaminess in which there was neither pain nor terror, though con-scious of all that was happening. The mission-ary was not seriously injured—the balls soon took effect and the lion fell dead. How wond-rous is that provision made by the benevolent Creator, for the purpose of alleviating suffering in the animal world. and image worship, know not the true God ; 150 are ignorant of Him. Finally, 100 millions are nominally Protestants, but how small a portion even of these are really Christians! Truly, there

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

RESIST BEGINNINGS.

growing out of rivalries of sects—quarrels fed by the fires of human passion—quarrels maintained The trees of the forest held a solemn parliament, wherein they consulted of the innumerable wrongs which the axe had done them ; therefore they enacted that no tree should hereafter lend the axe wood for a handle, " on pain of being cut down." The axe travels up and down the format down." The axe travels up and down the forest. begs wood of the cedar, oak, ash, elm, even to the poplar; not one would lend him a chip. At last he desired so much as would serve him to the desired so much as would serve him to ad commentary are processedly instituted, and to fret, and wound, and divide the followers of Jesus Christ. Yet these same religious papers will deplore the personal collision of two drunken Congressmen in the streets of Washington, as a cut down the briars and bushes, alleging that these shrubs did suck away the juice of the ground hinder the growth, and obscure the glory of the fair and goodly trees. Hereon they were con-tent to afford him so much. When he had gotten his handle, he cut down themselves too his handle, he cut down themselves too. These inate and recriminate, but faint quite away with be the subtle reaches of sin ; give it but a little advantage on fair promise to remove thy troubles and it will cut down thy soul also. Therefore re-

and it will cut down thy soul also. Therefore re-sist beginnings; trust it not in the least. Con-sider a sin (as indeed it is) a crucifying of Christ: wilt thou say, I may crucify Christ a little ? I may scourge his flesh, wound his side, pierce his heart a little. What man loves the Lord Jesus who would either say it or do it ? Consider thy falling into sin, wilt thou say, I may break my neck a little ? Consider it a casting thyself into unquenchable fire; wilt thou say, I may burn my soul and body a little ? As suffering The first and last of the English martyrs who died at the stake for the cause of Christ, were Baptists. William Sawty, in 1420, was the first who led the way into the fire which was to consume the bodies and purify the spirits of so many Christians, and which was kept burning for nearly two centuries. Edward Wightman, in 1612, being the last of the brave and glorious army in Engmay burn my soul and body a little ? As suffering we think the least misery too great so sinning let us think the least inquity too great.—Thomas land, who perished in the flames. Adams.

A significant remark made by the notorious Aaron Burr as he lay upon his death bed was: Had I read Sterne more, and Voltaire less, I hould have known the world was wide enough for Hamilton and me."

The reading of good books and the avoiding of bad ones, would have made a great change for the better in many a man's life, and favorably determined future destiny. As reading then makes or mars us, improves or corrupts us, nay, saves or destroys us, we cannot be too cautious relative thereto. In not a little of our literature is moral poison stealthily conveyed, and many young, susceptible minds, are being ruined unawares. Those parents who superintend not the reading of their children, but allow them to read whatever they fancy, are neglecting a plain duty. Powerful is the agency of the press for the promotion of vice as well as virtue,—for the making Aaron Burr,—as well as for shaping the character

THE TRUE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT.

of better men.

Agricultural.

ENGLISH MARTYRS.

WESTPHALIAN HAMS.

The justly celebrated Westphalian hams are cured in a pickle prepared as follows : Boil together over a gentle fire six pounds of

Visitor.

good common salt, two pounds of powdered loaf sugar, three ounces of salt petre, and three gallons of spring water. Skim it while boiling, and when quite cold, pour it over the hams, every part of which must be covered with the brine. Hams intended for smoking, will be sufficiently salted in this brine in two weeks ; though if very large, more time may be allowed. This pickle may be used repeatedly, if boiled, and fresh ingredients added. Hams, before they are put in the pickle, should be soaked in water, all the blood pressed out, and wiped dry. Much of the excellence of the ham is depending on the smoking. This should be done in such a manner that the ham shall be cool and perfectly dry throughout the whole operation. If too near the fire, they will be heated, and their flavor injured, Hamburg, where large quantities are prepared, the hams are smoked in the upper story of high buildings, while the fires, which are made of oak or maple chips, are made in the cellars. In passing through such a length of pipe to the chambers, the smoke becomes cool and dry ; and the flavor of the hams is excellent. Hams intended for summer use, may be kept in any way where they will be dry and cool, and secure from the fly and bug. Washing with lime or putting in bags of coarse cloth, one ham in each, is practised, by many. Some keep their hams through the season in the smoke house, making smoke under them once or twice a week.

As the sunlight tints the flower and colors the and taste as if dipped in pyroligneous acid. At

THOMAS MCHENRY, SECULAR EDITOR

NO 6

Austrian statesmen, with his Holiness the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli at Rome, all were equaly astonished when the Imperial magician made a slight move with his wand, and Walewski went down, and Thouvenel stood up. We were walk-ing on a high cliff as we read the astounding ing on a high cliff as we read the astounding news; a strong east wind blew along its edge, and yet along that edge a noble sea-bird moved majestically along against the opposing element, which we found it hard to face; now and then, perhaps every fifty yards, a few leisurely flaps of its powerful wings, and then on it sailed again, without the slightest movement that we, though without he slightest movement that we, though quite near it, could discover ; there must have been strong action, indeed, to carry it against such a breeze, but the action itself no human eye could see. We could but think it a truly Imperial bird, the image of the man of whose deeds we had been reading—the silent, seemingly motion-less, impassible man, breasting, without apparent personal effort or disturbance of mind, all opposition; ever ready to pounce down on his prey, yet appearing as if he were but taking a calm and quiet pleasure in the powerful action without the outward signs of action. On one occasion only-that of Orsini's attempt-did he appear to lose his presence of mind. At almost all other times his unceasing movement in the face of all opponents has been carried on like that of our sea-bird on the cliff !

It would seem as if the sgnificance of the Im perial act could hardly be misinterpreted. Of course, when the deed is one of Louis Napoleon's, we can never be quite sure of all that is meant ; yet it seems like being too sceptical to doubt that the Emperor must purpose to carry out a policy of his own, to which that of Walewski was op-posed; and it is but too well known what the policy of the latter was. Walewski was the son of a princess of that nation to whom the first Napoleon had held out so many hopes in vain ; but to whom all he actually gave was a son who could bear only the name of his mother. He began his course as a Polish radical, and a companion of the fortunes of his cousin, now his Imperial mas-ter. Latterly, as we all know, he has been an ter. Latterly, as we all know, he has been an almost rabid conservative. He it was who so rudely insulted the rights and independence of Belgium in regard to its own free press, at the Paris Conference; and even led the English Plenipotentiary, Lord Clarendon, to commit him-self to an extent, from the discredit of which he has never recovered. It was he who was fore-most in wishing to bully our Government and Parliament into enacting laws contrary to the genius of our free Constitution; and he it is who has been the partisan of Austria, of her Arch-dukes in Italy, and of the Pope, and the avowed enemy of Italian liberties. The former advocate enemy of Italian liberties. The former advocate of liberty and the rights of nationalities, has, for some reason, been, in the Foreign Office of the French Empire, the supporter of despotism, and the contemner of national independence.

Kahalora Desert, and the discovery of the Ngami Lake-he entered the territory of a friendly chief where he hoped to commence a mission under favourable circumstances. This chief—Sebituane—seems to have been a

remarkable personage. His narative resembled the commentaries of Cæsar, and the history of the British in India. He seems to have been the Napoleon of Southern Africa, though perhaps not as well entitled, according to the idea of George Cruikshank, to a monument of skulls as the hero of civilized Europe.

This warrior chieftain of such dreadful fame and of such vast influence, was decidedly favourable to the establishment of a mission amongst

his people. But just then Sebituane died-the Slave-trade was making its first appearance in the Makololo country. Could this evil be arrested at once? To stay this curse—to open a communication be-tween the coast and the interior—to find healthy regions as centres for colonies, for trade, and for evangelization, and to bring the inhabitants of Central Africa into intercourse with the civilized

world were the objects of this heroic missionary in traversing the Southern Continent. With these objects in view—the destruction of the slave system—the opening of a path or high-way between the coast and the centre—the intro-duction of duction of European goods by legitimate commerce —the discovery of healthy districts for the loca-tion of missionaries—Dr. Livingstone commenced

his journey. Would time permit, it might be interesting to follow the missionary and his Makalolos from village to village, from tribe to tribe, through regions never before traversed by white man. In canoes they make their voyage up the river Zam-besi, through the fertile valley of the Barotsacapable of supporting millions of inhabitants as of its thousands. They leave the Makalolo country behind and enter the vast territory of the Ba-londa. The scenery is varied—at one time they are passing extensive lawns covered with such dance of thick grass that it is impossible to abundance of thick grass that it is impossible to see the soil—then they are in the depth of a for-est, and their path is amid the tangled thickness, and with hatchet in hand they cut their way through climbing plants, and vast creepers which ivy-like entwine round the lofty and gigantic for-est trees—at another time they are crossing ri-vers or fording streams where beautiful scenery reminds the traveller of the banks of the Clyde in his own metive land, or they are drossing the clyde in his own native land; or they are wading ankle deep through flooded plains which the Ma-kololos complain gives too much softness to the horny soles of their feet. Ascending from the level plateau to the higher clevation of the west-ern ridge there are flowing streams in abundance -miles of fruitful country lying waste-not even

miles of truttul country lying waste—not even game to eat of the fine pasturage, or to recline under the ever-green shady trees. As they approach the margin of civilization we are painfully struck with the character of the tribes as compared with those in the interior. The natives are treacherous, unprincipled, selfish, and mean in their dealings—there is the constant demand for its mean to the interior.

and mean in their dealings—there is the constant demand for "a man. an ox, a gun or a tusk," and often the man of peace is almost compelled in self-defence to become a blood-shedder. At last they reach Loanda, on the west coast in 9 1-2 South latititude. The sight of the ocean rolling in majesty beneath them, as the descend to the coast, filled the Makalolos with Yawe, and they afterwards said in "Way marked along with they afterwards said :---"We marched along with our father believing what the ancients told us is true, that the world has no end, but all at once the world said to us I am finished, there is no more of me."

Of the settlement of Angola—its soil and ag-ricultural capabilities Dr. Livingstone speaks in the hightest terms. Fruit trees and vines yield

The researches of Dr. Livingstone supply in-

must leave, with a brief allusion to his encounter with an African lion. It is a thrilling story, his gun a second time, the lion, into whose body he had already lodged the contents of both barand crushed the bone of his arm into splinters. During this process, while literally in the devour-ing jaws of the raging lion's mouth, he felt no

We have now to look at the acquisitions made to our knowledge, and to the beneficial results which may be expected from those discoveries.

In speaking of contributions made to geography, natural history, ethnography, and other de-partments of scientific knowledge, we have to re-

health.

The centre of Africa forms a vast plateau of less elevation than the ridges which flank it on either side, and this plateau is covered by a very re-markable net-work of rivers. The magnificent river, Zambesi, will doubtless form a fine path for travel or trade. Then, at no great distance, Northward, are those lakes, just discovered by Captain Speke, and which will doubtless before he mere extensively evulored and from the long, be more extensively explored, and from the Lake Dilololo in 11 1-2 South latitude, where rivers began to run to the North, instead of taking a southerly course, as they had hitherto done, it is not improbable, from the nature of the plateau, and from the difference of elevation between the point to which discovery is extended in North Central Africa and that which it has reached in southern latitude, that the lake and river sytem spread far enough to form a very easy con-nection with the Nile and the Niger. If so the whole of Central Africa, with its teaming population, would be opened up by an easy process, to commerce and civilization.

two crops annually and so do grain and vegeta-bles. Coffee, cotton, and other tropical produc-tions flourish with but little attention. On reaching the capital of their country, Lin-yanti, a grand meeting was called, and the Mako-lolo travellers were to furnish their chief and his people with a report of all the wonderful things hey had seen. These it seems lost nothing in he telling, the climax, always being that they

A SELF-SUSTAINING MISSION.

In a recent letter to the Missionary Union Dr. Mason states his reasons for informing the Exe-cutive Committee, that he did not wish an associate in Burmah. He says two men can never fer to the COUNTRY, the ANIMALS and the RACES. 1. THE COUNTRY.—There is the discovery that 1. THE COUNTRY .- There is the discovery that to be their own, and which they shall be able to an European can live in Central Africa. The conduct themselves." He is relying entirely on coast is unhealthy, but crossing the outer line, which forms the fever belt, within two or three the means of building permanent school-houses hundred miles from the coast, is a country of high for the Karens, and does not intend to call on the altitude, not rising in lofty and rugged heights, Union for a single rupee for the purpose. The but in swelling undulations. These ridges em-brace a large extent of country, rich soil, naviga-brace a large extent of country, rich soil, naviga-brace a large extent of country at the soil, naviga-brace a large extent of country in the soil of the soil ble rivers, healthy climate, bracing atmosphere, where the missionary can labor, the merchant travel, European colonies flourish, where even awakening the liberality, and thus the interest of the sickly and wasted constitution can luxuriate in such splendid climate and lovely scenery, as again to brighten into the glow and vigor of very great. When the Karens themselves begin to appreciate them, and to interest themselves begin to appreciate them, and to interest themselves to sustain them, a great point is gained. These schools are quiet, yet radical reformers. They commence afar off, and prepare the obscured mind of the heathen for the reception of spiritual

UNAPPRECIATED MUSIC.

The conduct of Rev. Mr. Guinness, the Scotch preacher, at a recent meeting in Philadelphia, was rather unusual, and excited considerable remark. "About the time that he entered the pulpit," says the Press, " the choir of the church consisting of some twenty voices, with a melodeon accompaniment, executed an anthem entitled 'Daughter of Zion,' which, being less devotional whole of Central Africa, with its teaming popula-tion, would be opened up by an easy process, to commerce and civilization. The description which Dr Livingstone gives of a magnificent waterfall, it would be delightful to read wherever it might be, but especially when we read thatit is in Africa. The whole scene was extremely beautiful—the banks and islands adorned with sylvan vegetation of great variety of color and form. Several trees were spangled with blosoms. Trees have each their own phys-iognomy. The great surly baobab, with its numerous vines, stand beside groups of graceful alms. The silvery Mohono, in form like the cedar of Lebanon in pleasing contrast with the cypress formed Metsani. Some trees resemble the spreading oak, others the elm or the ches-nut. " It had never been seen by European eves : but scences co loads, much have a few words with blood this remark : "I have a request to make that

rock—as it alternately sparkles in the dew-drops and shines in broad ocean—so the true religious spirit is present in the humblest bargain, the lowliest word of kindness, as much as in the grand songs of Hebrew bards and the profound eachings of St. Paul, the apostle, those ancient neadlands of Christian thought.

A REMARKABLE ASTRONOMICAL FACT. Professor Mitchell, in his lectures on astronomy, related a very remarkable fact. He said that he had not long since met, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, a man of great scientific attain-ments, who for forty years had been engaged in Egypt in deciphering the hieroglyyhics of the ancients. This gentleman had stated to him that he had lately unravelled the inscriptions upon the coffin of a mummy, now in the London Museum. and that by the aid of previous observations he had discovered the key to all the astronomical knowledge of the Egyptians. The zodiac, with the exact position of the planets, was delineated on the coffin, and the date to which they pointed was the autumnal equinox in the year 1722, be fore Christ, or nearly thirty-six hundred years ago. Professor Mitchell employed his assistants to ascertain the exact position of the heavenly bodies belonging to our solar system on the ecu nox of that year (1722 B. C.), and sent him a correct diagram of them, without having communicated his object in doing so. In compliance with this, the calculations were made, and to his astonishment, on comparing the result with the statements of his scientific friend referred to, it was found that, on the 7th October, 1722, B. C., the moon and planets had occupied the exact position in the heavens marked upon the coffin in the London Museum.

AMERICAN TYRANNY OF COLOUR.

This is strikingly illustrated by a correspondence which appears in the daily papers. Miss S. P. Remond, a freeborn American lady of co-lour, applied at the office of the American Embassy in London to have her passport vised for France, but was refused on the express ground that she was "a person of colour." She thereupon wrote a letter of remonstrance to Mr. Dal-las, the ambassador. The following is the reply: -"Legation of the United States, London, Dec. 14, 1859 .- Miss Sarah P. Remond,-I am directed by the Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th inst., and to say, in reply, he must, of course, be sorry if any of his countrywomen, irrespective of colour or extrac-tion, should think him frivolously disposed to withhold from them facilities in his power to grant for travelling on the Continent of Europe; but when the indispensable qualification for an American passport—that of 'United States' citizenship,' does not exist-when, indeed, it is manifestly an impossibility by law that it should exist, a just sense of his official obligations under instructions received from his Government as long ago as the 8th of July, 1856, and since then strictly conformed to, constrains him to say that the demand of Miss Sarah P. Remond cannot be complied with .- Respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. MORAN, Assistant Secretary of Legation." We believe it is the law of the Federation that no person of African blood can be "a citizen of the United States."

NEWSPAPER QUARRELS.

No religious journalist has a moral right to

EUROPEAN NEWS

FRANCE AND ITALY. PARIS, Monday, Jan. 9th.

In the month of August last, when the Conerence of Zurich threatened to be dissolved, the English Cabinet proposed to the French Government to come to a special agreement between France and England for the settlement of the affairs of Central Italy.

Count Walewski, in order to prevent the proposal of Lord John Russell being accepted, tendered his resignation, which was, however, withdrawn on the publication of a note in the Moniteur of the 9th of September last in favour of the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The object of Lord Cowley's journey to London

is to resume the negotiations which had been interrupted. The dismissal of Count Walewski was already

decided upon when Lord Cowley left Paris after the reception on New Year's day; but it is premature to assert that his Lordship has been the bearer of certain proposals as the basis of an agreement between France and England either in the form of a protocol or of a treaty.

There is for the present no other negotiation going on than to resolve upon a basis which might become the point of departure, for negotiations with the other great Powers, England having always recognised the principle that the territorial arrangements of 1815 could only be modified with the consent of the other great Powers.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, Jan. 8 .- The Spanish forces have moved forward, having provisions for five days. The stormy sea and the rain prevent communication with the squadron.

JAN. 9.-The storm has ceased. The communication by ship between Ceuta and Algesiras has been re-established. There is no longer any telegraphic communication with the army."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday .- The Austrian government has ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into negotiations on any other basis than the agree ment of Villafranca or the treaty of Zurich.

PRUSSIA,

BERLIN, Tuesday .- The Conference for the discussion of the question of fortifying the German coasts was opened here yesterday, under the Presidency of Lieutenant Moltke. To-day the Prussian project for a system of common defence was submitted to the Conference.

THE EMPEROR'S LAST.

In mough to drive away every solemn impression or serious thought.' He would therefore spare the choir from further pains, and, that the congregation might generally unite in this feature of their worship, adopt the more primitive custom of giving out the hymn in two-line instalments, to be sung to some good, plain old air. He then read the hymn commencing,
"There is a fountain filled with blood, Drawn from Immanuel's veins.'
giving it out as he had suggested, and leading me of the Prince of Peace, and carried on for the benefit of the Prince of Peace, and carried on for the benefit of the Prince of Darkness—quarrels.
giving it out to their credit—joining in."

The now celebrated pamphlet, "The Congress and the Pope," on which we commented some weeks back, has since been the occasion of Walewski's fall, if fall it can be called ; for the vast amount of gold with which he retires, and which might have sunk or crushed him physically, seems to be regarded, in political matters, as a luxurious couch to ease the shock of the fall to wounded vanity. The pamphlet was not doubted

to be an Imperial one, yet Walewski seems to have been as much stunned and annoyed by it as Cardinal Antonelli or Archbishop Cullen himself. Seemingly its real author had not consulted his Foreign Secretary. Of course he was soon appealed to, both from Austria and from Rome. At one time the answer was, that the pamphlet did not contain the programme of France at the Congress. At another it was represented as a private pamphlet, not published or noticed in the Moniteur, and therefore one with which the Government had no concern. Then Count Gramont was reported to have given the Pope such assurance, that his Holiness and his Cardinal were both consoled, and would be willing to send plenipotentiaries to the Congress. Something was wrong, however ; for the Pope published in his government journal some objurgatory remarks on the whole case; and replies appeared in the French papers, full of professed reverence for the Bishop of Rome, but adhering to the views of the pamphlet.

Of course this could not go on for ever. W ale vski must change his course, or retire; or the Imperial author of the pamphlet must own himself vanquished. The latter was not likely. Walewski had gone too far even for him to remain in office and adopt the policy he had so hotly opposed. So Walewski withdraws. Possibly he has been acting his late part of Austrian partizan by order; possibly and more probably, the change in his fortunes had turned his brain, and he really fancied he could be the virtual Emperor, and outdo the Emperor himself in his zeal for absolutism all over the world. Anyhow, that game seems now to be played out, and we must suppose that the Emperor himself prefers to gain the only honour now open to him—that of an ef-ficient patron of Italian liberties. It is also to be taken as an indication of his leaning yet more to the known wishes of the English people, and the known policy of their Government. The changing of the tone of the French press by hiis own orders, the pamphlet, and now the constrained resignation of Walewski, must in fairness be regarded as holding out publicly, and in the face of all Europe, the olive branch to England. We do not knew that there is any reason to think Louis Napoleon himselfaverse to the line of policy on which he is now entering. Much of the past may have been only seeming concessions to Aus-tria, who, however, now finds herself completely checkmated. The Confederation scheme may yet be renewed; Central Italy may yet, if pos-sible, be kept asunder from Sardinia; but it may be hoped the course now begun is one which will terminate in the substantial independence of the Central and Northern States of Italy, including those which have so long and so miserably groaned beneath the temporal rule of the Popes -London Freeman.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION .- The London Post

