

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Turkish and Russian War—Large Number of War Steamers in the Bosphorus—Sailing of the English Fleet for the Dardanelles—Official Declaration of England in Behalf of Turkey—Favorable Financial Intelligence—Advance in Cotton, &c., &c.

SACKVILLE, Oct. 23—8 o'clock. The Europa, Capt. Lott, with 125 passengers, and intelligence one week later from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax to-day, and was to have left for Boston at about one o'clock.

THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, the English papers contain many reports respecting the probabilities concerning the issue, but of course nothing definite can be arrived at until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall be made known. The reply of the Emperor, which was expected with the most intense anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th of October.

Apprehending that the decision of the Czar might be a declaration of war, the Porte was exceedingly impatient to learn the effect produced upon the Cabinets of London and Paris, by the bearing of their representatives at the Sublime Porte.

A large fleet of steamers is collecting in the waters of the Bosphorus, and in the harbor of the Golden Horn; and between the entrance of the Black Sea and the Propontis, and the Sea of Marmora, there are twelve ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped, and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions.

In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dusk.

A letter of the 25th ult., states, that before entering the Turkish territory, official assurances were given to Kossuth, that he and his fellow refugees were welcome, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world.

A considerable number of refugees have been put on board American corvettes and the French steamer L'Avenir. Their destination is said to be Greece.

Kossuth has written a very eloquent letter on his present position to Lord Palmerston, which is published entire in the English journals.

From Widdin the news is somewhat startling. It appears that Amillah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and has not been successful. Kossuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Kamoyiski, and others, all swore that no person should induce them to apostasy. Bern had no such scruple.

The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those pashalics in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment, in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia. Under the influence of Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek church, these vassals of the Sultan betrayed a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity, to get up a revolt.

The greatest activity prevails in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal ports of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicate that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

The correspondent of the London Times writing from Paris, says that a note, addressed by the English government to its Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of Constantinople, couched in firm, moderate terms, contains not a single expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, whilst it announces the determination to support the Porte against exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent sovereign.

Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper instructions to Sir S. Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal, which has, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles.

I have also reason for repeating, that France has imitated the conduct of England, and that the most perfect unanimity exists between the two powers.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It has been rumored that the Hungarian refugees near Widdin, the leaders excepted, have applied for leave to return to the Austrian territory, and their request would be granted.

The statement that Gorgey had been shot at Kogenfahl, by a brother of Count Zichy, who was executed by the Hungarians, has been contradicted. Several Hungarian leaders, besides Kossuth's mother and Guyon's wife, are kept in close imprisonment by the Austrian authorities.

Previous news relative to the surrender of Comorn, is fully confirmed, after the patriots, who held possession of the fortress, succeeded in making very favorable terms with the Austrians.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The French government had received advices from Rome to the 4th inst.

A letter from Rome states that "the effect of raising the state of siege of that city, demanded by the three cardinals, will be to deprive the French general of all authority in civil and political questions, and to invest the cardinals with unlimited power. The French prefect of police had, in consequence, apprised several ex-deputies of the Constituent Assembly that warrants had been issued against them by the pontifical police, but that the French authorities would suspend their execution until the 1st of October; and that in the meantime, they should have a free passage to France, with the liberty to reside there. Sixty deputies left immediately."

Vast crowds attended them, cheering them, and hearing their marks of respect. The emotions of the people had a visible effect not only on the French troops, but the government."

It is reported that the Pope has taken alarm at the numerous assassinations of French soldiers, and believes that there is an extensive plot for his assassination, if he should return. He expressed a wish, therefore, to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter.

The announcement at Rome, that the public and pecuniary engagements of the republican government would be respected, regained some popularity for the Pope.

Private letters from Geneva, of the 4th, mention that Garibaldi, on arriving at the island of Madalena, demanded passports for England, with the intention of proceeding thence to the United States, where he intended to settle. Since then, however, he has received proposals from the Montevideo Envoy, who offered him command of the forces of that republic, which office, it is believed, he will accept.

SARDINIA.

The Ministry having demanded unsuccessfully, of the Chamber of Deputies, to sell 900,000 francs of rentes, in order to pay the first instalment of the indemnity due to Austria, it has been officially announced that the Chamber at Turin will be dissolved.

Report says that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered in Piedmont, which was to have broken out at Genoa on the occasion of the landing of the body of Charles Albert.

It appears from the French and Piedmontese correspondence seized by the Turin authorities, that the conspirators on both sides of the Alps reckon on the refusal of the French army of the Alps to make against them; and there is good reason to believe that, if they had consented to march into Italy at all, it would be to give their support to the Piedmontese patriots, and not to oppose them.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announced the appointment of Lucien Murat as Minister to Turin, and M. Bois Le Compt, now Minister at Turin, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. But the fact was stated, of which there was no doubt, that the government was totally ignorant of what had passed in America when M. Bois was named.

The only allusion made in any of the papers received, to the difficulty between the French and American governments, is the following, copied from the *Paris Press*:

Some explanations of the affair are necessary. The French government demanded an indemnity for the losses caused to French subjects by the war in Mexico. This demand having met with some difficulty, the French government charged our minister to announce to the American government, that the indemnities claimed would be kept back out of the annuities not yet due—out of the twenty-five millions francs for which we were the debtors of the United States. It appears that the letter written on the subject by M. Poussin was couched in rather unsuitable language, of which the French government, maintaining the claim, has expressed its disapproval.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. Falloux, the discussion in the Assembly on the Italian question, and the affairs of the River Plate, together with the American and Turkish disputes, have all been postponed.

On the 4th inst., the Assembly were principally occupied in discussing a bill relative to the completion of the Louvre. The bill demanding a credit of 15,000,000 francs for its completion, and the lengthening of the Rivoli, which, after a lengthened discussion, was passed by a majority of 330, to 59.

As was suspected, the proposal of Mr. Napoleon Bonapart, has met with the approval of the committee to which it was referred. They declared that the uniting (?) of the Bourbons, and amnesty to the insurgents of June, being included in the same proposition, established an unbecoming assimilation of the two parties mentioned, and at once unanimously decided on recommending the Assembly to take it under consideration.

The proceedings in the Assembly, between the 5th and 11th instant, are quite unimportant.

Gen. de Hautpoul has been appointed to take the place of Gen. Rostolov, who definitively refused to stay at Rome, notwithstanding the overtures of M. Mercier.

M. Trappoli, the ex-Envoy of the Roman republic, who is accused of having published false news from Rome, which occasioned the movement of the 13th of June, in Paris, has been sent, under an escort of *gens d'armes* to Bologna.

The less experienced by the foreign commerce of Paris, in consequence of the revolution of February amounts to 599 million francs, as compared with the returns of 1847, when the total amount of the foreign trade was 2,019 million of francs.

It is stated that the government is to recall a portion of the army in Italy, and to leave a division of 10,000 men at Civita Vecchia. A single regiment is to occupy the capital Of St. Angelo, and the Spaniards are to enter Rome.

PRUSSIA.

The Wurtemberg movement has formally intimidated the Prussian ministry that it will not join the federal league proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, and that Hanover has already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

SICILY.

The affairs of Sicily have been nearly arranged. The island is to have a distinct administration from that of Naples, with a Consulta or Chamber chosen by the municipality.

ENGLAND.

The returns of the Chancellor of the

Exchequer for October quarter has been published. The customs duties for the quarter ending the 5th instant, exhibit a decrease of £153,211. The excise has increased £185,000; stamps about £225,000; property taxed £21,000, and post office revenue £100,000. And the increase in the past quarter, taking the whole income, the balance of the increase of the quarter is £214,113, whilst the total income of the year is £235,561. The increase in the exports of the country during the first eight months of the present year, amounts to £7,270,000. The exportation of cotton manufactures for the last eight months, has increased in the ratio of 25 per cent., and cotton yarns 33 per cent.

The papers have nearly ceased to chronicle the ravages of the cholera.

IRELAND.

A faint effort is being made to revive the political excitement of the country,—Concilium Hall has been opened—letting of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s of rent collected. John O'Connell is, of course, the principal.

Since we commenced the publication of the *Country Dollar*, it has been our constant effort to keep its readers fully and correctly advised of the many important events that have been transpiring in Europe. How well we have succeeded, it is for them to say. At present, the threatened rupture between Russia and Turkey is the all-engrossing topic. To those who wish to make themselves familiar with the causes, the character, and the probable issue of such a struggle, we recommend the following able editorial article, which we copy from the *Penns Levant* of last Saturday:

TURKEY—HER ALLIES AND HER ATTITUDE.

It appears that Nicholas had not yet fully decided, when the Europa left Liverpool, to attack the Turkish Sultan, for his refusal to give up the Hungarian heroes. But the antagonists of the Czar were already mustering in force, to be prepared for the worst; and the activity among the reputed allies of the Turk, indicated that they expected to hear from Russia at the cannon's mouth. Our own impression is clear, that the Muscovites will strike speedily and suddenly. He is flushed with his recent success in Hungary, and feels that he can never be in better condition to carry out the darling object of his heart, and the scheme cherished by his great predecessor, the ambitious Catharine. But he must not flatter himself that the indifference of other great nations will allow him to consummate his grand design of seating himself upon the throne of Constantine, or that they will stand by, as they did more than twenty years ago, and see him carrying the Black Eagle in triumph over the dominions of the Porte. Great Britain has frequently interposed to prevent the success of this favorite scheme of the Russian ruler. When the Russians and Austrians, in the last century, projected an alliance for its partition, and Catharine and Joseph had actually met on the Wolga to arrange its details, Mr. Pitt interposed, and prevented their design; and when Debititch was in full march for Constantinople, and the insurrection of the janissaries only waited for the sight of the Cossacks to break out and overturn the throne of Mahmoud, the strong arm of Wellington interposed, and again defeated the purpose of the combined rulers. France has long regarded the power of the Czar with alarm; and having twice seen the Cossacks in Paris, it is not surprising that France should be nervous at every addition to his strength. It was an extraordinary spectacle, however, to see the position of these two governments, in 1828, when the Russians and the Mussulman's came into collision. England, jealous of the maritime superiority of Russia, and apprehensive of danger to her distant possessions, from the growth of Russian power in Asia, had long made it a part of her policy to coerce the ambitious designs of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; but in 1828 the domestic condition of Great Britain was too full of peril to make her able to attend to the Russian usurpations upon Turkish territory and in Turkish waters. She was too busy in fighting against the enemies incurred by her reform bills; too anxious to counteract the dangerous influence of O'Connell; and too much alarmed at the progress of antagonist principles, to stay the tide of success that attended the Russian armies in Turkey. Circumstances, (and not England,) alone prevented the Despot of Russia from seating himself on the throne of the Turk, and from introducing his own Iron system instead of the timid rule of the Sultan.

We need not say that the position of both France and England is different at the present day. England is at peace with all the world. Comparative tranquility reigns in her dominions, moreover, and her colonies are in a more peaceful and flourishing condition than usual. France will seek and find the elements that will secure, strengthen and perpetuate her new Republic, in a war with the power which is now backing up the Pope in his ungrateful opposition to his sometime protector and friend. How can Russia expect much aid from Austria, the capital of which, Vienna, is still a city in a state of siege, and the provinces of which are still filled with a disaffected and vigilant population? Italy and Prussia may be kept in a state of neutrality on account of their opposing parties, each watching the other, and because the princes that rule them will fear to lead their armies even against the Turk, when they may leave behind them a people only too ready to follow any leader bold enough to oppose existing dynasties. As for Hungary, she will not require a second appeal to give her best material—

in defiance of Austria—in aid of those who have resolved to defend her idolized patriots against the fiendish hatred of the Emperor of Russia.

Nor has Turkey indicated that she will be unworthy of her friends and of her responsibility. Her ships are crowding the waters of the Bosphorus, and one hundred thousand men are being constantly disciplined at Constantinople. In 1828, she raised but forty thousand men, and owing to the sad dissensions that prevailed among her captains, the revolt of the Pasha of Egypt, and the Greek outbreak, she went to battle utterly demoralized, and, on the 11th of June, of the same year, "the Russian outposts could hardly keep pace with the rapidity of the Turkish flight; and a force, reduced by sickness to twenty thousand men, dictated peace to the Ottomans within twenty hours' march of Constantinople." Her present preparations and attitude are in most healthy contrast with her weakness, imbecility, and indifference, twenty years ago.

Sustained by Great Britain, which took part against her in the Greek revolution, and by the warlike nation of France, Turkey ought now to be worthy of her ancient fame, especially when engaged in a cause so noble in all its aspects, and so worthy of the blessings of mankind. "For four years, from 1808 to 1812," as we learn from Allison, "the Russians waged a desperate war with the Turks. They brought frequently one hundred and fifty, sometimes two hundred thousand men into the field, but at its close they made no sensible progress on the bulwarks of Islamism; and two hundred thousand Mussulmans had frequently assembled round the banners of the Prophet; the Danube had been stained with blood, but the hostile armies still contented in doubtful and desperate strife on its shores; and on the glacies of Roudschouk, the Muscovites had sustained a bloodier defeat than they ever received from the genius of Napoleon. In the triumphs of the Turks at that prodigious victory, the Vizier wrote exultingly to the Grand Seigneur that such was the multitude of infidel heads which he had taken, that they would make a bridge for the souls of the faithful from earth to heaven!"

It is at least possible, however, that the Czar will count the cost of any attempt to overwhelm Turkey, thus resolute in herself and surrounded by staunch and stalwart friends. Should he not decide to do so, the reader will easily perceive how doubtful will be the issue, and how general and devastating the war must of necessity become.

The Rights of Man.

We take from a late number of the *Dublin Irishman* the following extracts from an able editorial on this subject:—

All men are equal in the sight of their Creator, and in accordance with the testimony of the Scriptures, they should be considered as the members of one great family. The claim, therefore, made by any individual whether calling himself king or noble, or knight, to tyrannise over and trample on his fellow-men, is the claim of an insolent bully, and as such will be met by all who have the soul and spirit of freedom.

An hereditary aristocracy or a privileged class of any sort, is not only contrary to the plainest ideas of natural right, but it is, perhaps, the greatest curse that the sins of mankind ever brought into the world. It is the root of more robbery, tyranny, treachery, bloodshed and all other iniquities which sadden and disgrace human life, than any other one of all the inventions and devices of the Prince and Powers of Darkness.

Political Freedom and National Independence, which are in their nature inseparable blessings, are amongst the best gifts which a bountiful Providence has ever bestowed upon a people. Without those, all other gifts of God will be robbed of half their worth. The fertile soil, the genial climate, the physical strength and mental ability of the race, will have been granted almost in vain, if Freedom and Independence be denied.

That one nation should tyrannise over another, or usurp its government, seems the most barbarous and unnatural crime. The social and individual usurpations may be palliated by a thousand plausible sophistries, but the Foreign Despotism is barefaced robbery, and the plainest iniquity. For it, there can be no defence of the robber and the assassin—namely, the power of the criminals, and the weakness or cowardice of the victims.

It has, therefore, ever been held the most glorious and heroic deed which man can do, to assist in the overthrow of such tyranny, and in the reestablishment of the national independence of his country. History records, with all the honors that genius can confer, the names of those brave men, who struck to the heart the domination of the foreigner, or spilled their blood as a mark upon the true road to National Independence. Such men were William Tell and Andrew Huter, Wolf Tone and Robert Emmett.

AWFUL.—The Clearspring (Md.) Sentinel, of Saturday, says:

"A young man named Cox, who was working in a lock on the seven mile bottom, during the cold days of last week, became somewhat provoked by the cold, and presumptuously exclaimed, 'so wish he would be within the gates of hell, so that he would be out of this cold world.'" In five minutes afterwards a portion of the surrounding rocks and earth fell in upon him, killing him instantly. What an awful warning to blasphemers!"

The *Yankee Blade* says, "nearly all the suicides in this country, are by foreigners. Yankees rarely make way with themselves—for nearly every one thinks he has a chance of becoming President, and, at any rate, his curiosity prompts him to live on, just to see what it will come to."

Cuba as it is. We copy the following horrible story from the Havana correspondence of the New Orleans *Della*:

In the district of the Pina del Rio, there resided, some time ago, a wealthy planter, whose christian name was Don Jose. This man, or rather brute in human form, had been for some time living criminally with his own daughter, to the knowledge of the wife and mother, who, however, was afraid to excite the brutal vengeance of the monster, by denouncing and exposing his crime. But, as the daughter began to bloom into womanhood, the sense of shame and degradation beginning to operate upon her mind, she determined to resist the approaches of the unnatural parent. She threatened to proclaim his infamy, and denounce him before the tribunals, if he persisted in his atrocities. Shortly after this, the poor girl was found in her bed, cruelly murdered. The father was arrested, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed by the guillotine, a kind of guillotine, which extinguishes life by means of a sharp wire, which is made by a certain spring to penetrate the spine of the victim, as he sits in a chair of stocks. To execute this sentence, the public functionary, as he is styled in legal parlance, or in plain language, the executioner, was sent from Havana. Now, as this individual is held in great horror by the people, who have lately been threatened with a visitation from him, on account of their operations for liberty, it was deemed prudent to lodge the executioner in a safe place. He was, therefore, provided with quarters in the district prison, in the same apartment with several felons, who were apprehensive of becoming better acquainted with him.

In the morning, Jack Ketch was found dangling by the neck, from a rope attached to the gratings of the prison. His fellow-inmates of the prison did not appreciate his company, and had thus rid themselves of it. A factious prisoner, however, alleged that the executioner had been seized with remorse, and disgusted with his profession, had resolved to retire from it by suicide. But this story did not impose on the intelligent Governor of the district, who went to work, in the old style of the executioner, to ascertain the truth by the application of torture to the prisoners. In the process of his ingenious devices for the elucidation of the mystery, one of the most murderous looking of the accused was tied up so tightly, that by the merest accident in the world, he was quite unable to give the desired information, although when taken down, he bowed his head affirmatively. He was dead!

The Captain General has sent down an especial officer, to ascertain the facts of this complicated tragedy. Our correspondent suggests that he should follow the example of the District Governor, and hang a few of the individuals connected with this application of the torture. There being no applicant for the office of executioner, the abandoned murderer of his own child, was taken out, and shot by a file of soldiers. These are the simple facts of this affair, which are sufficiently tragical, without the picaresque additions of the horror-loving Spaniards of Havana. They are sufficient to illustrate the beauteous state of morals, and of the administration of Justice in this unhappy & oppressed island.

The Election in California.

A correspondent of the Boston Times gives the following account of the way the election was conducted in the diggings:

On the day appointed we were encamped six miles below our present location. During the hot part of the day, the season of the *sesta*, a young intelligent-looking man came into camp on a mule, and invited us all to turn out and go to the polls. We had been in the country but a few days, and knew very little of its local politics, but decided upon following the young man to the Big Bar, where the election was to be held, and there gather what information we could. Off we went by the mule path, over hill and ravine, craggy rocks, and through thorny chapparrel, until we came to the Bar. The place of meeting was a store tent, and here were about twenty miners. We arranged ourselves upon a log, under the edge of the tent, and waited for the progress of events.

Directly our guide took off his hat and nominated a moderator for the meeting, then three inspectors and a clerk: all of whom were chosen without a dissenting voice. At the request of one of our party he then stated the object of the election, and at the same time informed us that the first name on the prepared ballot for delegates to the Convention was his own.—One of the prominent questions in the election was an expression as to whether slavery shall be allowed in California. The candidate, though a Louisianian, was opposed to and out to the introduction of slavery here, and so we all voted for him.

For myself, I was of the opinion of an old mountaineer, who leaning against the tent pole, harangued the crowd, that in a country where every white man made a slave of himself, there was no use in keeping niggers. I deposited my ballot in an old candle-box in accordance with this opinion.

Interesting from the Camanche Nation.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that intelligence has been received at the War Department respecting an important National Council recently held by the Camanche Indians. This council lasted ten days, and its object was to elect a new chief to rule the nation, (in place of the one recently deceased,) and the individual thus honored glories in the name of *Buffalo Hump*. On being installed into office, after the Indian fashion, this head chief called upon his subordinates freely to express their opinions upon all matters of importance connected with the affairs of the nation; whereupon many speeches were delivered. They were generally of

the most friendly character, but none more so than that delivered by the newly-elected chief himself. He maintained that his people had formerly made war upon Texas as well as it was "fleeble and alone," and had gained nothing; and he gave it as his opinion that if they now continued to make war upon Texas, since it had become a part of the United States, the result would be their utter destruction as a nation. He also expressed his determination to do all in his power to put a stop to the thieving depredations which had been committed by a portion of his people against the white inhabitants, and expressed a hope that his efforts would be successful. The prominent members of the Council having agreed to the advice of *Buffalo Hump*, two subordinate chiefs were appointed to communicate in person the result of the Council to Capt. Steele, of the 2d dragoons, at Fredericksburg, by whom a report was made to General Brooke, commanding in Texas, who forwarded it to the War Department.

THE HUNGARIAN CROWN, which was carried off by Kossuth, when he fled into Turkey, is fabled by the Hungarian legends, to have been sent by angels to St. Stephen, who was crowned with it in 1001. The truth, as related by history, is, that it was presented to St. Stephen by Pope Sylvester II. A golden circlet, presented to Duke Geisz by the Greek Emperor, was incorporated with it afterwards. It has seen many curious adventures in the eventful history of Hungary, when rival claimants contended for it. It was once packed away in a cask by a royal fugitive who, in journeying thus, lost it but recovered it again. This same king, Otto, had it forcibly taken from him by Waywode Ladislas, who kept it three years, and then was forced to return it. In 1489 it was stolen by a maid of honor, at the instance of the widow of a deceased monarch, who wished to have her infant son crowned with it. In 1491 the widow pawned it to the Emperor Frederic IV, for 2500 guilders. It was redeemed, but soon stolen again by another woman to crown a nother royal claimant, and after several changes fell into the hands of the Turks, whose leader, Solymon, returning from the siege of Vienna, exhibited it as the crown of the famous Persian King Nushiroven. He afterwards sent it back to the person from whom he obtained it, and it then was given up to the Emperor Ferdinand. After many other changes it was sent to Hungary by Leopold, and there it remained until Windischgratz took Pesth, when Kossuth removed it, and has ever since kept it in his possession.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN PARIS.

Cut, the "revolver" has thought it proper, in these revolutionary times, to offer his invention to this government. He is here, and has had several interviews with the Minister of War, and no doubt will procure a large order for these shooting irons, for the French army. So much for American enterprise and intervention abroad. Its influence is perceptible in every country of the world. Since my last, I have not encountered so many of my countrymen, although a select number of delegates are always to be met with at Messrs. Livingstons, Wells & Co's, American forwarding & commission house, No. 8 Place de la Bourse. This establishment is a perfect paradise for travellers who, in their wanderings over the continent, have not been able to peep into one of their own breakfast-table newspapers; here (thanks to the proprietors) they are all to be found; and many is the American daily seen hurrying along from his morning meal to get the latest news, always to be had and heard at this rendezvous.—*Paris Correspondent.*

The Newest Star.

The Mormons residing in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, have framed a constitution for a State government, which is to be submitted to Congress at its next session, and which will govern them until Congress shall authorize some other form of government. They have chosen as the title of their State the "State of Deseret," a Mormon epithet for the "Honey Bee," significant of industry and its kindred virtues. The constitution is in the usual form of such documents among our new states. The three departments of government, legislative, judicial and executive, are established. The legislative is to consist of two houses, the members of which are to be "free white male citizens of the United States." The declaration of rights guarantees a perfect freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. Not a word is said about slavery. The general assembly adopted the instrument in July, and elected Almon W. Babbitt as their delegate and representative to Congress, to urge upon that body the admission of the new State into the Union.

LARD OIL.—In Cincinnati it is calculated that 11,000,000 pounds of lard will be run into lard oil this year, two-sevenths of which aggregate will make stearine; the residue oil, say about 20,000 barrels of 43 gallons each. There is also an establishment in that city extensively engaged in extracting the grease from the residue of the hog, and will probably this year operate in this way on 30,000 hogs. This oil alone is expected to turn out this season 3,000,000 lbs. of lard, 3,000,000 lbs. of tallow, have been made in one year into candles and soap in those factories, & they can make 6000 lbs. of candles average per day throughout the year.

RELIGION AND COUNTRY.

There are two things that revive in the heart of man in proportion as he advances in years—his country and religion. In youth, both may have been forgotten; but sooner or later they present themselves with all their attractions, and awaken, in the depths of our souls, a love justly due to their deity.—*Chautaubrand.*