The Chronicle.

Saint John, July 2, 1852.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

This foul blot on the statute book of a Protestant land will soon be obliterated, and we can con- [illegible] advocate the principles of civil and religious liberty throughout the wide spread dominion of England's Queen, yet we do not think it right to give the money of protestants to support a College which educates men to pull down the protestant religion, and those civil institutions, which are dear to the country. It must be repugnant to every loyal man, to behold the recent attempts of a foreign potentate, to exercise authority in the land of our forefathers—to inferfere with the Queen's prerogative, and the sacred rights of the British people. When his holiness manifests the slightest degree of "liberality" to use the cant expression of the day—or more properly of justice, and permits a protestant place of worship to exist at Rome—when a stranger and sojourner can reside in his dominions, without being subjected to an organised system of jesuitical espionage—when he is firmly seated on his throne, without the aid of French Bayonets—when he exhibits no apprehension of the result of railroads, intersecting the fair fields of Italy. In a word—when he is thoroughly honest, *up with the age*, and indignantly expels every wily jesuit far beyond the pale of the Vatican, then—and not until then—free and enlightened England may be comparatively safe in treating with him—then he will feel ashamed to indulge his arrogant and dangerous pretensions—then the dark cloud of horrid superstition, which hangs like a pall over benighted Italy, will be partially lifted up, and the glorious rays of Gospel truth, will shine upon her people, and corruption, blasphemy, ignorance and error, will speedily pass away. When all these glorious events shall happen, and happen they will, so sure as there is truth in sacred prophecy, Maynooth, may boldly prefer its claim for temporal advancement, and urge its petition on the truthful ground that DEE's theology, is no longer the rule and guide of its inmates.

It is gratifying to find, that throughout England and Scotland, the greatest exertions are now being made, to secure the return of members to the next Parliament, who are decidedly opposed to the expenditure of the public money, in aid of the propagation of Maynooth principles. In Liverpool, we find that Messrs. Forbes Mackenzie, and Charles Turner, are now the favourite candidates. Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, the present members, who have unhappily shown a leaning towards popish error, during their parliamentary career, were recently, when attempting to address an audience of Liverpool Merchants, hooted off Change and denied a hearing by their leading constituents, whose views regarding free trade and the grant to Maynooth, they have so grossly misrepresented; whilst Messrs. Mackenzie and Turner have met with the warmest and most gratifying welcome, in every ward of this ancient and loyal borough.

Messrs. MacKenzie and Turner, by the high and the humble, by rich and poor, have been received with a truly English welcome, in every part of Liverpool, where their addresses have attracted not only large and influential audiences but a hearty and most encouraging response.

At a numerous meeting of the electors of Pitt street and St. Peters Wards, when there were present a majority of the members of the Town Council, and of the most opulent and influential merchants, ship-builders, and mechanics of Liverpool, Messrs. Mackenzie and Turners' political sentiments were received with the most unbounded satisfaction. Upon this occasion, the first named gentleman used the following language:

"When they taunted him with having changed his opinions, even if the charge were shown to be correct he would ask the meeting whether circumstances had not taken place in modern times which would justify that change? (Hear, hear.) Had there been no Papal aggression? Had not the Pope attempted to interfere with the prerogative of the Queen by appointing his own self-named bishops with territorial titles? That alone might have been sufficient to induce any thinking man to change his opinion. But be that as it might his opinion was now fixed and decided; and they might *depend that the College of Maynooth should have his most unswerving opposition.* He did not know whether any of those present were much mixed up with the shipping interest. (Cries of "Yes.") He voted against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and he did so because he thought their repeal placed this coutry in an unfair position relatively with other countries. He would ask them if it was not so? (Cries of "Yes.") The foreign vessels now coming into this port did not use our manufactures to the same extent as British vessels; and their consumption of the various products required in the working of a ship taken from this port did not exceed one fourth of that taken by our own vessels. (Cries of "Not a hundredth part.") With reference to the return of the tonnage, he admitted there had been an increase; but it must be observed three-fourths of the aggregate number returned were foreign vessels, and only the remaining one-fourth were British. (Hear, hear.) The foreign vessels got neither ropes, canvass, nor even provisions here; they went to other ports for all these. Did not a Spanish vessel get £4 per ton freight in their own port, when a British ship could not obtain £1? How did the Americans manage this? If a Spanish ship took in cargo at an American port, she was compelled to pay the difference, in consequence of which the Americans were sure to get her money. These being his opinions upon the shipping interest, he hoped, at least, to have the support of those engaged in that interest. (Immense cheering.")

Whilst from the lips of Mr. Turner, we note the following remarks:—

"The more he thought on the subject, the more he felt convinced of the injustice of taking the money of Protestants to support a Roman Catholic college, the great object of the priests educated therein being to subvert the religion of Protestants. The Roman Catholics were attempting to gain sympathy by exclaiming for civil and religious liberty; now who ever heard of civil and religious liberty where that religion was in the ascendant? (Hear, hear.) In Italy, the principal seat of the Roman Catholic religion, Protestants were not allowed to erect a church for the worship of God in accordance with the forms of their own religion. Nothing could be more arrogant than the edict sent to this country last year by the Pope, invading the prerogative of the Queen, and establishing territorial titles in this country without even asking permission of the legitimate government. He believed that there was not one Roman Catholic country even that would have suffered such an act of assumption to take effect. Mr. Turner, then touched on the subject of the Navigation Laws. He had always admitted that some changes were required; it was natural that laws should require some modifications in conformity with altered circumstances, but what he complained of in the repeal of the Navigation Laws, was the reckless way in which the principle of those laws had been swept away."

"Coming events cast their shadows before;" the political tone which is in the ascendancy in Liverpool, the second commercial town in the Kingdom, and inferior to none in point of intelligence, exercises an extended influence, and should the gentlemen now so prominently before the constituency, succeed in obtaining seats in parliament, there can be little doubt that the fate of Maynooth is sealed, so far as the public money in aid of it is concerned, and forever—in the minds of a protestant people.

On Monday evening the 7th instant, pursuant to previous announcement, the Revd. Hugh M'Neile, D. D., delivered a lecture in the Liverpool Amphitheatre, the emphatical title of which is thus stated:—" *Intolerance is inherent in, and essential to the system of the Church of Rome. Therefore, the plea of religious liberty, in defence or support of Romanism, is either ignorance or hypocrisy.*" The cause of truth and of the open bible, is in good hands, and we are rejoiced to find, that men of the highest standing in the Church, and in every walk of society, are at the present crisis, earnestly engaged in denouncing error, and encouraging their fellow countrymen utterly to frown down superstition, foreign encroachment, and disloyalty in every form, which by jesuitical teaching, they can possibly assume, throughout the length and breadth, not only of England's sea-girt isle, but of the British dominions. When this consummation is happily attained, and the signs of the times are eminently in favour of it, we shall then if possible entertain a still more perfect confidence in the stability of England's greatness, and then will be laid a permanent and sure abiding foundation—for one of the richest of all blessings—PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY.

It is almost unnecessary to add, that Messrs. Mackenzie and Turner are warm supporters of the Derby administration. On this ground, as well as upon that of their uncompromising hostility to the Maynooth Grant, and to ONE-SIDED FREE TRADE, they have our warmest aspirations for their ultimate success.

FISH BOUNTIES.—Time over and again, has this paper advocated the granting of Bounties to our hardy Fishermen. No pursuit followed by the inhabitants of these Colonies is more precarious than that of Fishing. At one season we find the labours of those who are thus engaged, crowned with an abundant success, and thus, they are stimulated to embark in the employment to a greater extent, during succeeding years, and it frequently turns out, that all their own capital, and all they can raise, is perrilled and ultimately lost, by circumstances adverse to their arduous labours.—Beside the uncertainty of the employment, it is by no means unattended by the hazard of life and property, as the frequent and deplorable statements of the loss of both will abundantly testify.

The recent dispatch of the Colonial Secretary to his Honor the Administrator of the Government, we publish with much pleasure. It will inform our fishermen and others interested in their calling, —and who is not? That there exists a desire on the behalf of a British conservative government to do them justice,—and to allow—what none but a radical-whig-ministry would for a moment have denied—their representatives in the Colonial Legislature, to afford to them that generous, yet necessary encouragement they so imperatively require. "Ships, Colonies and Commerce," has ever been the motto of a Conservative government, and the recent dispatch affords an omen of what we may expect at the hands of the Derby administration, which we trust, for the honor of the nation at large, as well as for our local benefit, may long be retained in the exercise of power.

ANNEXATION.—The meagre few in this city, who were advocates of this crude and quixotic scheme, some three years ago, because the times were somewhat out of joint by means of the low price of deals and lathwood in the English markets, have long since been most heartily ashamed of the voluntary insanity in which they revelled. We never could hear that more than fifteen, or twenty at the outside, had ever embarked in this insane and visionary enterprise; but as every one engaged in it, was far more conspicuous for his garrulity than for common sense, they *talked* so much about the matter, one to the other, and *bored* others so perseveringly, who were clear of the scrape, that at length they actually thought hundreds were as silly as themselves, and were alike desirous of selling their birthright. In connexion with this tom-foolery of the past, we are reminded of a circumstance which occurred at the Country Market during the height of the annexation fever, when the poor fellows afflicted were raving very wildly. —One of the number was deputed to sound the farmers of King's County, to ascertain "how the cat jumped" in that quarter. Now, it has always been the case, that we might just as well endeavor to raise Alabama sugar canes in the soil and climate of KING'S, as try to cultivate annexation, or other rebel principles, in the hearts of its truly loyal inhabitants. In either case the success would be alike. However, our annexationists thought otherwise, and therefore erred in judgment most pitiably. It was intimated by one of the number, appointed a committee for the purpose, that a lecture would be given upon "Annexation" in the Parish of Hampton, on some future day, and a query was propounded in reference to the reception of the patriotic lecturer. The farmer from King's, whose opinion was thus elicited by "the committee of one," replied very coolly as follows:—"Sir, let the rebellious rascals come into our County, and publicly proclaim their foul and seditious principles, and take the word of an honest man for it, they shall all be pelted with rotten potatoes, from one end of the county to the other." The "Committee of one" duly reported to the Club of "a baker's dozen." "Annexation" received its death blow, and never held up its head afterwards. To be despised at home was bad enough, but this *inhospitable* intimation from King's County proved fatal to all prospect of its success. The tempest in the teapot had blown out. The threat of the sturdy countryman proved an *argumentum ad hominem* which no jesuitism could possibly rebut, and for which the junto was by no means prepared.

MR. HINCKS AND HIS LETTER.—The complaint made by Mr. Hincks, of the want of courtesy and unnecessary delay on the part of the British Ministry, has been entirely refuted by the statements of Earl Derby, in the House of Lords, and of Sir J. Packington, in the Commons. To use a vulgar expression, these noblemen "have put the saddle on the right horse." We perceive by several of our Canadian exchanges, that Mr. Hincks has been taken severely to task in his own Province, for his intemperate language to the Colonial Secretary.—His letter affords a species of style and composition, out of which a disaffected radical, or an annexationist, can make a good deal of political capital. Any unseemly emanation of the kind, no matter how trifling, or contemptible, affords a fair excuse for having a fling at the "glorious old flag" or the British Government. Real abuses, your wool-dyed "liberal" will tolerate forever, if they will only subserve his wicked purposes, whilst an imaginary slight at the hands of his betters, affords meat, drink, washing, lodging and clothing for his seditious scurility, for many a weary day. "Annexation" had a good run, during the short season of it—then a dozen or two of other laughable vagaries turned up now for the Hincks' letter, and "the tone of bold defiance which it breathes to the British Government." The Army and Navy will be increased forthwith, we presume.

The *Montreal Gazette* remarks as follows—

"Had the question with Sir John Packington been one affecting the rights, privileges or liberties of the people of Canada, high "Roman" language would have been appropriate, for these are things above all price, and as such would be above the comprehension of Mr. Hincks, who only deals in saleable commodities; but enacting Bombastes Furioso, about the difference of two lines of railroad, is rather too much of a burlesque on the etiquette of official communications."

BRUNSWICK FIRE ENGINE.—*More Domestic Manufacture.*—This beautiful and efficient article, the work of our own people, has turned out to be as effective as any ever imported, whilst it has been furnished at a cheaper rate. In the hands of the gallant and sturdy Portland Fire Company, it is bound, when needful, to do good execution. We hope however, that the worthy men who have charge of it, will very rarely be called upon to test its good qualities. We have conclusive proof in this result of domestic industry, that there would be sad want of patriotism if we resorted to a foreign country after this, for the purpose of procuring such an article as a fire engine.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—Mr. Alexander Mackenzie bequeathed by his will the following legacies to charities, and in favour of Church extension in India, in the Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities—viz:—To the Middlesex Hospital, £300; to the Charing-cross Hospital, £300; to the Marylebone Charity School (established 1750), £300; to the Trustees of the Emigration Fund of Grotto-passage Ragged School, Mary-bone, £300; to the Marylebone General Dispensary, Welbeck-street, £300; to the Marylebone Provident Dispensary, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, £300. To the chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company, £2,000 East India Stock, as a contribution towards the erection, and repairs, and endowment of any church or chapel erected, or to be in, any part of India, for the celebration of Divine worship according to the rites of the Established Church of England. The stock is at present worth upwards of £8,600 sterling.

Four Days later from England!

The steamer *Atlantic*, arrived at New York on Saturday, Last, in a passage of only ten days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 16th inst.

Cotton had declined 1-8d at Liverpool. For Indian corn lower prices were accepted. Consols closed at London on the 15th at 99-3-4, ex dividend, for the opening.

[illegible] the Government gave notice that it would support the progress of the bill providing for the surrender of French criminals.

In the Commons the sister of Feargus O'Connor petitioned for the release of her brother from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, as she had made arrangements to have him placed in an asylum. The case of Mr. Mather, struck down by an Austrian officer in Florence, was again brought up by Lord John Russell, and severly commented upon by many members.

Queen Victoria has issued a proclamation forbidding Roman Catholic priests to wear the habits of their order and exercise the rites of their religion in highways and places of public resort, or private houses, and Roman Catholic societies from appearing in procession with symbols and banners, in violation of the act of George IV. The Queen says (public worship (of Protestants) has been disturbed in this way, and while she is determined to "protect" her Roman Catholic subjects, she is also determined to repress these offences.

The Court of Chancery has denied Catherine Hayes's demand for an injunction against Beal and Wardwell, who are suing her for a breach of agreement.

The governor of Rangoon had offered fifty rupees for every head of a white man. In the attempt to retake Martaban the Burmese suffered immensely; the English only had two artillerymen slightly wounded.

We learn from Paris that the government is about to establish a sumptuary tax on carriages, horses and dogs, and on the manufacture of paper and card-boards of all kinds. The tax on dogs will be 5f. a head. The stamp returns show a falling off in the circulation of the Paris newspapers of 239,600 copies for May, as compared with that for April.

The senate of Turin have adopted the commercial treaty with France and the postal convention with Tuscany almost unanimously.

By a decision of the council of state of the 7th inst., Denmark refuses to acknowledge the loans raised and the debts contracted by the insurrectionary governments of 1848 and the following years.

From China we learn the rebellion had not been subdued. The men of the Ship Herald have been condemned to death for the murder of Capt. Lawson. Garibaldi had arrived at Hong Kong, in command of the Peruvian ship Carmen, and proceeded to Amoy with a cargo of guano. U. S. frigate Susquehanna and sloop Saratoga were at Hong Kong.

A CONSPIRACY IN THE FRENCH ARMY—ILLNESS OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Private letters from France reported that a conspiracy of a serious character has been discovered in the army, but that the Government were quietly engaged in suppressing it. The English or French papers, have made no mention of the occurrence. The conspiracy was discovered by a Sergeant in the army, who had joined the conspirators, but who became frightened at the extent and boldness of the plans.

M. Rothschild, the head of the house bearing that name, was at last accounts dying, at Frankfort on the Maine.

The famine in the mountain districts of Southern Germany was unabated.

[*From the British Army Despatch, June 4th.*]

THE IMPERIAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

If a Nova-Scotian or a Canadian senator were to pay a visit to this country, and be introduced into fashionable society, the probability is that four-fifths of the people whom he thus met would believe him to be a citizen of the United States, and talk to him accordingly. It would take a little explanation to inform them that he is a subject of Great Britain, an inhabitant of an important and valuable appendage of the British Crown. They would not know exactly where Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Newfoundland, are. When the fact of his being a colonist should at length dawn upon their minds, they would still regard him as a visitor from some transatlantic Isle of Skye—a spot where there is nothing but poverty, dried fish and a breed of dogs, rivalling the farfamed St. Bernard, and coming from a place rather more wild, desolate, and inconsiderable. If, indeed, Canada were mentioned, their ideas might be rather more definite. They would then think of lakes and forests, a cold climate, a governor and rebellion. Some one has had a brother or a cousin out there with his Regiment, and has been taught to consider Canada a bore, as doubtless he would the Canadian, the latter being probably an energetic, thoughtful and practical man, a degree less polished than frivolity, and less delicious than the accidents of wealth or family, who embellish with their butterfly existence the mercantile degeneracy of the age.

But surely, we exclaim, if this be the case, the rulers of Great Britain, her senate, her press, those who take an interest in politics, the more unlightened portion of the community, neither despise nor disown our North American possessions. *They* are well acquainted with the extent, the resources, the population, the shipping, the exports and imports, uncooked, of these splendid countries. *They* know the importance and the value to be attached to these almost boundless realms, full of the richest productions, whose seas and lakes are covered with thousands of vessels, whose mines are virgin, and forests primeval, affording as they might do, a home for millions pouring forth from our overstocked country. *They are aware of the fact that England possesses in the colonies the raw material of imperial greatness for 1,000 years to come, that they contain, with a few exceptions, the most loyal subjects of our Queen* that they are the fairest uncut gem in her diadem, and that Australia compared with them is to England in power or utility as the Georgium Sidus is to the earth in comparison with the sun. Not so! There are men among those who have ruled and still rule the destinies of this great country, who appear either to despise or be ignorant of all these important things, who neglect to attach, if they do not seek to alienate, the affections of the people owning our sway, who are prepared either to drive our present North American possessions to follow the example of the United States, or to witness these powerful young countries languish like Ireland, or go off in a rapid decline like the West Indies, without an effort to save them or us by one single broad act of generous and enlightened policy.

Among such men as these we should be extremely sorry to rank the present Colonial Secretary; believing him, as we do, to be a man of sound sense and discretion, we shall not follow the example of a journal which has never before advocated the claims of British North America on our consideration, but which reserves its judgement until perhaps advice comes too late, for the mere purposes of party insinuation, accusation, and impeachment. In its last dying moments the late Government received Mr. Howe with some degree of civility, and his mission seemed not altogether devoid of promise ere he returned to Nova Scotia. Messrs Hincks and Chandler, from Canada, certainly appear not quite so fortunate. Before leaving England Mr. Hincks accuses Ministers of apathy, delay, and even insult to himself as the representatives of the Canadians, and, metaphorically speaking, shakes of the dust from his feet before returning to his own country.

Now, whatever may be the views of the Imperial Government with respect to the line of railway or the assistance to be tendered, we can have but one opinion as to the cruel impolicy of treating the representatives of Canada with want of confidence and courtesy. We are most anxious to hear an explanation of this part of Mr. Hincks' accusation, since we consider the interests of Great Britain affected thereby in the most vital manner. It is true that Sir John Packington is probably new to this subject, and that he is naturally and justifiably unwilling to commit himself on a matter fraught with such heavy and various considerations, without taking the sense of Parliament upon it, or studying it himself more deeply. Yet, even in this case, we cannot understand why Mr. Hincks and his companion were not both flatteringly received and sincerely consulted upon a point on which they came as the representatives and plenipotentiaries of two such states as Canada and New Brunswick. We shall forbear to pronounce judgment on the facts as they now appear until we have a full explanation of the case. That explanation should not long be delayed, either as regards England or the colonies. *Everything up to the point of* Messrs. Hincks' and Chandler's arrival seemed to go on smoothly. The three provinces had finally agreed as to the direction of the line or lines of railway. The first great division of the great line, which we have so long urged should connect the Atlantic and Pacific, was about to be laid down. We consider the second proposition of the Canadian Government to conduct a line from Quebec to the western front of Canada as a separate proposition, as a matter of future [illegible] so the interest of the loan. Now the idea we have on the subject is as follows. The main trunk line from Halifax to Quebec should be entirely an Imperial undertaking; and to this manner the objections of a writer in the *Daily News*, whose ingenuity would lead him to propose and do *nothing*, would be met. But the Colonies should themselves most undoubtedly be favoured with the selection of the line of railway, provided that it were constructed entirely on British ground; and thus there would be no objection to the main trunk line from Halifax to Quebec by way of the valley of St. John's, *which appears to be the undoubted choice of the provinces.* As to considering mere military purposes in the construction, and thereby either adding to expense or sacrificing commercial prospects, we ourselves are the first to say, that *we consider such an idea as futile.* The fact is, Canada should be shortly be put in a position to defend herself and our interests also *The idea of bare military occupation of the country is preposterous.* If on the other hand we do not conciliate, but add insult to injury, contempt to Free-Trade—if we hang a mill-stone round the neck of Canada, and refuse to throw her a plank to cling to, why the railroad we should construct, according to the military survey of Major Robinson, or any one else, would ere long only serve to bring Canadian or American troops to the frontier to resist our own armies, fighting with a bad grace against the irresistible energies of a second United States, sprung from ourselves. Self-preservation, as with individuals, is the first law of nations—at least of young nations, before the corrupt arts of peace lead to the individual selfishness, of which national suicide is the result. Now, as to the second branch of the proposition with which Mr. Hincks is charged, we consider that it would be an act of righteous policy to guarantee the loan for the benefit of the colony. It must be remembered that this line will connect the Canadas still more strongly with the United State, and it would be well not to create the moral impression, under such circumstances, that Great Britain has nothing to do with its construction. But if a grander and more comprehensive view be taken, this should be an Imperial work alone, since it is in some degree the second great division of the Atlantic and Pacific line, in which we do not hesitate to say the future glory and might of the British Empire is concerned far more than those who have not deeply thought upon this subject can imagine; for although it takes a more southern direction, yet we might still strike off at Kingston, and thus skirt shore of Lakes Huron and Superior with the main line of the Atlantic and Pacifice Railway. Or otherwise the mains line, might still run straight, as is proposed in the work of Messrs. Wilson and Richards, from three rivers to Temescamang Lake, and a branch line descend from Quebec to Ontario, to be connected again at its terminus by a central line through the western Canada, ere many years have past.

Whether the parting letter of Mr. Hincks is the commencement of the end of our sway over Canada, or whether it will excite sufficiency into inquiry and action, we cannot tell. All that we can say is, that the crisis is stupendous and immediate as far as Great Britain herself is concerned. Sir John Pakington is at this moment placed in an historical position, either for good or evil. What is passing in his brain we know not; what has lead to the treatment of which Mr. Hincks complains we are equally at loss to conceive. All we know is, that it is a dangerous position, and one which calls for the broadest policy. Nothing but a decided intention to carry out the lines ourselves should have rejected the proposition of the provincial governments. To close with them is certainly far preferable to mere negation on our part, which will lose everything. As for consulting Parliament, it would lead to interminable discussion and delay. On such a subject the clear head of one man is worth a session of party opposition and ignorance.

PROTECTION TO THE LIVES OF ENGLISHMEN ABROAD NOT LESS NECESSARY THAN PROTECTION TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND PROPERTY AT HOME

MR. MATHER's letter in the *Times* of to day puts the whole history of the Mather outrage in a very awkward light with regard to British diplomacy, as well as the honour of our name and flag. Yet what can Lord Malmesbury do, if he feel that he cannot carry out a bold and Cromwellian policy. Properly the consul Scarlett ought to have demanded the trial and punishment of the officer, and if refused to have left Vienna. But this Scarlett grew pale at refusal, and fell sick with the indignity of delay and trouble. On our consul leaving we ought to have swept the Mediterranean of Austrian ships. But then there are other considerations. This course would light the torch of European warfare, and England is becoming the China of Europe. To strike, however, it must come at last. The sooner we are now embroiled the better. Otherwise England may sink piecemeal into contempt and slavery. Better far even to perish boldly at the fearful disadvantage under which we labour. There is this consolation, viz., that Hungary and Italy are burping to rise, and we believe that American would at the signal dash to our assistance. What, after all, is a constitutional monarchy but a republic in medieval masquerading disguise? The sympathies of the Americans are with us entirely.

THE LAST OF THE JACOBITES.—Janet Munro, or M'Kenzies, lately departed this life at Alness, in Ross-shire, and was interred in the burying ground of Rosskin. If we are not misinformed, Janet at the period of her decease, was the oldest woman in Scotland, if not in Great Britain, for she was at least 110 years of age, and there is reason to believe that she was even more. She had a child's recollection of the great national event of the battle of Culloden, and from many of her nearest relations, the Munroes and M'Kenzies, having been "out" in that romantic and daring enterprise, she could detail a whole catalogue of curious incidents connected with these eventful times, which, from her retired mode of life and comparatively remote residence, never found their way into print. In Janet Munro we believe there has passed away the last inhabitant of Scotland who was alive when Charles Edward held state in Holyrood, or skulked as a hunted deer amongst the Western Isles. She was a staunch Jacobite till her dying day, and was, we have no doubt, the last individual in the British dominions who conscientiously believed that Her Majesty held the crown by an unlawful tenure. It is strange to think of what has passed during the five score years and ten which have elapsed since this venerable crone was christened. She was in the prime of life when the United States of America were English colonies; she was become elderly before Napoleon gained his first battle, and she had lapsed into old age before steamers or locomotives on railways were heard of. Janet belonged to the respectable class of small farmers; she was a woman of unblemished character, and was a widow for the period of forty-three years. She retained till her last moments the exercise of her mental faculties, and previous to her last moments could read the smallest print with the unaided eye.—[Glasgow Herald.

TWO SHIPS LOST IN THE ICE.—Letters were brought by the Europa steamer, communicating the loss of two vessels in the ice. The intelligence was made known by the master of the Lady Seymour, of Prince Edward Islands, which has been locked in the ice all the winter at Margaree and Charlottetown. While off the latter place, he observed a large ship in the ice, about twenty miles from land, and with part of her crew and some persons from the shore, started for the wreck. After a tedious and dangerous passage over the drifting ice they succeeded in reaching the spot and discovered the vessel to be the Aberdeen of Liverpool, absolutely laden, and bound to Quebec. There were no persons on board, and the boats belonging to her were gone, leaving the party to suppose that the crew had taken to them and were safe. About five miles from where the Aberdeen lay, they observed another vessel; she was a schooner, embedded in the ice.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE INTELLIGENCE.—The arrival of vessels at Liverpool from America, and in the port of London from all parts of the world, is now communicated to all the principal ports and places on the continent of Europe, by means of the submarine telegraph, within two hours of their appearance in port.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—THE GERMAN AND IRISH EXODUS.

On the 4th inst., 6,000 Germans left Bremen for America, most of them for New York. The number of emigrants dispatched from Liverpool for the United States during the month of April was 20,487—the largest number that ever sailed in one month. The next greatest number was in the corresponding month of last year, when 24,000 and upwards left that port. That increase in April as compared with [illegible] labourers. The emigration for Australia, by means of government aid, is also very considerable. Between the 7th and 26th of last month, three vessels with 926 emigrants, sailed from the depot Birkenhead and on the 12th and 16 inst., two large ships will sail thence for Australia with about 1,300 emigrants. The flight of emigrants from Ireland across the Atlantic still continues without the slightest symptom of diminution. The number leaving the port of Cork, taking the Liverpool route, may be in some measure shown by the fact that one firm alone has chartered 25 ships to one port only, that of Boston, during the past four months, each ship containing, at an average, 400 passengers. Three ships sailing east from Queenstown took 736 passengers to Boston, most of them of a comfortable description of farmers. The amount of the exodus direct from the port of Limerick for Canada and the United States from the 20th of March to the 1st May inst., comes up to the number of 2,895 persons. This is but the preliminary of the spring season of 1852.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST INCUMBENT IN ENGLAND.—The Rev Dr. Troyte, whose decease took place a fortnight since, was the oldest incumbent in the Church of England. He held, at the time of his death, the Rectory of Pakington, Somerset (in the gift of Lord Portman), to which he was instituted in 1787, and the Rectory of Huntsham Devon, to which he was instituted in the same year. The reverend gentleman had been in holy orders nearly seventy years.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION (IRELAND).—A parliamentary paper, printed by order of the House of Commons, contains a return of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland from their commencement up to the present time. The amount of sales, provincially arranged, was—Leinster, £1,325,896; Munster, £1,698,487; Ulster, £950,135; Connaught, £708,357. The number of estates or parts of estates sold was 559; the number of lots was 2,968; and of statute acres, 698,328. The total amount distributed, up to January 31, 1852, was £2,002,803.

EXTRAORDINARY MUNIFICENCE.—At the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, held at Exeter Hall, on Thursday last, the Rev. Mr. James announced that, on the preceding evening, a note of £500 had been put on the plate after Dr. Beaumont's sermon in support of the society, and that another gentleman had promised a guinea a day. These facts were received with tumultous cheering. —*London papers.*

IMPORTATION OF CORN FROM IRELAND.—According to a return just issued, there were imported of all sorts of grain into Great Britain from Ireland, 3,205,484 quarters in 1843, and in 1851, 1,324,088 quarters, or nearly 60 per cent. This is one of the advantages Ireland has derived from Messrs. Cobden and Bright's policy.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND THE TRANSPORTED REBELS.—His Excellency declined to recommend to the Queen the remission of their sentences to Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and others, although the memorial was signed by several of the Pope's bishops. The convicts had expressed no regret for their crimes; and we certainly think that the Viceroy displayed much firmness and wisdom in refusing to perform an act of ill-judged clemency to those disloyal men.

INSECTS DESTRUCTIVE TO GOOSEBERRY BLOSSOMS.—"A Gooseberry Picker," says—" He finds that some little insect destroys all the young flowers of the gooseberry trees, and encloses some specimens which have been destroyed; and would be much obliged if any hints could be given by the editor of the Farmers Gazette as to how this evil is to be remedied,"—If there were any insects attached to the blossoms they have disappeared. Dissolve 1 lb of American pearl ashes, and 4 lb of lime, in five or six gallons of water; syringe the trees with it when clear.—Irish Farmer's Gazette.

Arrival of the "Africa" at New York.

[By Telegraph from Boston.]

The steamer *Africa*, has arrived at New York with dates from Liverpool to the 19th June.

The steamer "Great Britain," from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening, 16th.

Cotton remained as reported last week with a better demand.

Corn was one shilling lower. Wheat one penny to two-pence higher.

Parliament shews no indication of a closing.

The Council in France had decided that they had no jurisdiction over the Orleans Estates.

Other news quite uninteresting.

Fergus O'Connor has been transferred to a Lunatic Asylum.

Accounts from Australia still continue bright two more vessels have arrived with large amounts of gold.

Matters at the Cape of Good Hope are improving and the war is drawing to a close.

Arrived at Liverpool, 17th, Seabird and Cambria, from St. John. At Limerick, 14th, Elizabeth. At Queenstown, 17th, Palendar. At Drogheda, 15th, Adeline Cann. At dundalk, 15th, Sarah. At Gravesend, 17th, Tusket. At Southampton, Perseverance. At Hull, the St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, the Pilgrim, for St. John

Arrived at Liverpool, ships Boadicea, Perkins, and Montezuma,

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BISHOP MEDLEY AND HIS DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON

On Tuesday forenoon, a public meeting, numerously and fashionably attended, was held at the Clarence Hotel; to hear a statement from Bishop Medly, relative to the diocese of Fredericton, in New Brunswick, of which he has the "Spiritual care." Bishop Phillpotts presided. On the platform with the two prelates were the Dean of Exeter, the Revds. Prebentary Hole, Christopher Bartholomew; S. T. Ketewick, Esq., C. Tucker, Esq., &c. A large number of the high-church clergy of the city and neighborhood were present.

The Chairman briefly introduced Bishop Medley, who he declared to be an example to the Episcopate, not only to the colony over which he presided, but likewise to every portion of the church at home and abroad; and whom he most sincerely hoped it would please God long to continue over his important spiritual charge.

Bishop Medley then addressed the meeting at great length. He thanked it who had kindly contributed towards the sum of money—£1,500—which had been entrusted to him for church purposes, previous to his going out to New Brunswick. The Cathedral, which would cost £12,000, would be satisfactorily finished in the next year. He expressed his thankfulness to God for what, by His blessing, he had been able to effect during the seven years of his office in the diocese. He assured his audience that they could have no conception of the difficulties he had had to encounter in prosecuting his Christian work; and declared that after the lapse of seven years, his principles remained unshaken by time, and were deeply rooted and fixed in his heart. In spite of the sad defection which they had witnessed in the church, he was confident in the truth and ultimate success of those principles, which he had once, under his lordship's guidance, endeavoured to promote in the Diocese of Exeter. He then divided his address into three heads—first giving an account of what he termed "the missionary work in New Brunswick;" then what the church had themselves done; and finally, he touched upon the Cathedral, which is evidently the bishop's pet project. He defended himself against the charge that he was more anxious for the building of churches than the conversion of souls, and stated that when he arrived at the scene of his labours, he found twelve missions unoccupied. He had succeeded, after much difficulty, in filling up the vacancies. The number of clergy had increased from thirty to fifty, the greater part of whom were colonists, who had been chartered in the country, and were acquainted with its peculiar circumstances and requirements. Having referred to a plan he had adopted for training the students, by delivering theological questions at his own house, the Bishop stated that he had been the means of building a little chapel called St. Ann's, at Fredericton, where he resided, and where divine service was held every day throughout the week. He stated that several churches had been built in the diocese, chiefly by the efforts of the people, and elicited the cheers of the audience, by announcing that the Rev. Richard Lednore, chaplain priest of Ottery St. Mary, had offered to accompany him to the scene of his arduous labours. Coming to the great object of his visit to England—that of appealing to benevolent and christian people for funds to aid him in the completion of the Cathedral, the Bishop discoursed in poetical language, on a peal of six bells, which he wanted for the building. Bells, said the rev. prelate, possessed the elements of three things which affected the religious character—religious fear, religious hope, and reli- [illegible] for some time, and attempted to quote a couplet from Young, which he said aptly applied to the subject, but which he had forgotten, the Bishop concluded by thanking Bishop Phillpotts for countenancing his efforts.

The Dean of Exeter then briefly moved a resolution to the effect that the extension of colonial bishoprics was a subject of thankfulness, and demanded the warm sympathies and cordial support of churchmen.

The Rev. Prob. Hole seconded the motion with characteristic energy.

The motion having been carried.

Mr. Ketewick moved the thanks of the meeting, to the Bishop for presiding over them; which was seconded by the Rev. C. Bartholomew.

Bishop Phillpotts returned thanks, expressing the deep gratification he had felt that day in showing his strong fraternal feeling to the excellent Bishop Medley—to whom he gave the right hand of fellowship from his heart, and thanked him for all he had done, and for the example he had set to all Bishops, of devoted energy and affection to the interests of the Church—(cheers.)

His Lordship then gave the "right hand of fellowship" to Bishop Medley, which that prelate shook heartily, and the meeting then separated.—*Western Times May 29.*

BRITISH ARMY DISPATCH.—This valuable journal is reputed to be one of the first of its kind in Great Britain. A short time since the publisher of the Dispatch paid to the Chronicle what we considered at the time a handsome compliment. It was a voluntary offer to exchange with our paper upon equal terms. We are thus enabled to copy the remarks of the Dispatch on the recent termination of the Canada and New Brunswick negociation;—the existence of which has been merely noticed in some of the Canada journals, whilst some of the *notices* only, have been copied by a few of our cotemporaries nearer home.

THE WEATHER.—The copious rain which commenced last night, and which continued with little intermission during the day, will be of incalculable benefit to the agriculturist. A day or two of such weather, may be the means of extricating large quantities of logs and timber, now detained in the smaller streams for the want of a freshet.

CHEAP TRIPS.—The Eastern City, left yesterday morning for Boston, with a large party; fare for the passage both ways, only $6. The *Admiral*, if the weather permits which at present (3 P. M.) is very boisterous, will leave to-morrow, for the same place, taking passengers at the same low rate.

Passengers (from New Brunswick) per the ship *Chebucto* to sail from Halifax for Australia:—Messrs. John S. Harrison, John Gilbert, Jarvis S. Verner, Thomas P. Taylor, Whitfield Barker, Samuel Bayard, John L. Daniel, Thomas Petherby, Hiram N. Scoullar, William R. Robertson, John H. Robillard, Lorenzo, Shaw, Robert Burpe, Thomas Wasson, Edward M. Bill, Ingram E. Bill, John Doherty, Lewis H. Muestis, John V. Cougle.

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PULMONARY ORGANS.

From the Boston Post.

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

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Wherever this medicine is introduced, it at once attains that high reputation which it so richly deserves.—What can stop its sale, when on every hand can be witnessed its wonderful cures. The worst cases of Asthma, recent but dangerous