dressy one in the young minister. So powerfully indeed did agitation and want of sleep work upon his outward frame, that the general actually started back on beholding him.

'This must not be,' said the old man, shaking his head sadly. 'As a minister of Heaven, a teacher of patience and submission, it behoves you to submit less unwillingly to its decrees.'

'Only tell me of Ethel; is she well and happy—that is, is she as happy as she can be, while we are separated, and I will strive to be satisfied with my lot, although I should never see her again.'

'You never will,' replied the general. 'At least, not until every impediment to your meeting is removed by God himself, when He shall deem that sufficient atonement has been made for your errors.'

St. John groaned deeply, but without speaking. And the general continued:—

'I have placed Ethel under the protection of my sister, to whom she will be as a daughter, and where the breath of calumny can never reach her. From all that I have been able to learn, it has never been suspected by her father or husband that she fled to you for safety on that fatal night, when she was driven from her home and natural guardians by their insulting cruelty. And the circumstances must ever remain a secret. Lord Agincourt is old and infirm, and cannot, in the ordinary course of nature, be expected to live much longer; it may perchance be wicked to build our happiness on the probable decease of a fellow-being, but when that event shall come to pass, she may be honourably wooed and won before the whole world, and without fear of its scorn.'

'You are right!' said St. John, grasping his hand convulsively; 'you have saved us both; but Ethel—my poor, unsuspecting Ethel! How does she bear this?'

'With uncomplaining meekness and submission. She traced a few hurried lines this morning, while the carriage was preparing to convey her away, which she implored me to give to you; and which I have too much confidence in you both to withhold.'

The young minister took the paper with a trembling hand; it was blistered and rendered almost illegible by the burning tears that had fallen on it and ran thus:—

'Can you ever forgive me, Noel, for the sacrifice I have demanded of your love? For the risks to which my blind and selfish affection has subjected your fame and future prospects in the world? I have been a stumbling block in your way to honour and renown—a blight upon your pure spirit and spotless life. I have drawn upon you shame, remorse and bitterness of soul. I have endangered the immortal happiness of us both, and yet you never upraided me, never refused a kind word, and a fond smile to her whose great crime was her love! I shudder while I write this, and weeping, kneel in thankfulness to God, who has preserved us both.—Your friend, General Morley, has been talking to me of future happiness, but I dare not look forward I dare not hope that you will preserve the precious gift of your love for me until then—that you will do more than pity your unhappy

"ETHEL."

St. John placed the note in his bosom without speaking, [and became from that hour an altered man. The remorseful feelings which had oppressed and weighed down his spirit, were removed, the cloud passed away from his open brow, and he entered into the duties of his profession with renewed zest and ardour.

Years passed away, and a shade of silver mingled with the raven curls that clustered round his pale and intellectual countenance. Although mothers had cassed to manœuvre, and smiling girls had voted the clergyman a confirmed old bachelor, he retained his place in their esteem and regard.

At length it began to be whispered about that Mr. St. John had fallen in love with a rich and beautiful young widow; a protegee of his friend General Morley, and many an anxious and curious glance was darted under the close bonnet of the bride elect, as she walked up the church to her pew, leaning on the arm of her guardian. The pale meek face they beheld, disarmed all resentment, and as the story of her elopement had been carefully hushed up by her proud father, none recognized her. During the weary years of her trial, the old man had become greatly attached to the youthful mourner, and at its expiration, St. John received his bride from his hands with mingled feelings of gratitude and joy.

The experience of suffering has not robbed the Christian minister of his enthusiastic love of virtue—his eloquence is its celestial power, the exhortations for its promotion. And the consciousness of the soft and loving eyes which he knows to be bent upon him in mingled reverence and affection, seems to give a fresh stimulus to his manner, and an additional pathos and improvement to his voice.—This, at least, was the case when I visited his church not many months since, in company with the friend to whom I am indebted for the materials of the foregoing sketch.

British News.

By last English Mail.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

EU, TUESDAY, SEPT. 9.

The intelligence of her Majesty's arrival at the Chateau has spread like wildfire, and Eu, this morning, from an early hour, was inundated with visitors. Not only the gay frequenters and invalids of Dieppe arrived in shoals, in every description of carriage, but the rural population for miles round have come to catch a glimpse of English Royalty. The delight of the French at the unexpected second visit of our Queen is beyond bounds, and the gratification will, no doubt, be extended throughout France. The struggle for beds has been severe, but many persons found no other shelter last night than in the vehicles in the inn-yards, or left standing in the streets. Four large diligences conveyed, this morning, to Paris, the Opera Comique company, which played before the royal personages. At twelve o'clock a drive in the Royal forest took place. In the court-yard of the chateau a select number of persons were admitted to witness the departure of the carriages. One char-a-banc contained the King of the French, his family, and his distinguished guests. Her Majesty looked remarkably well in a pink bonnet and white dress. It was universally acknowledged that the King of the French has not for some time displayed more animation. His Majesty conversed gaily with Queen Victoria. The Queen of the French participated in the vivacity of Louis Philippe. Indeed, this lively excursion appeared to have more the air of a joyful family meeting than a promenade of etiquette. Even the ministerial illustrations, like M Guizot and the Earl of Aberdeen seemed delighted to unbend from state formalities: and as the nine carriages and chars-a-banc drove off, good humoured salutations were exchanged on all sides. The royal party returned from an early dinner at four o'clock. After the drive her Majesty and Prince Albert walked for some time in the garden of the chateau.

The performance last night in the large pavilion erected in the grounds afforded great delight to the Queen. Artists were engaged in taking sketches of the royal party, as they appeared during the opera last night.

Treport, Seven o'clock, p.m., Tuesday Evening.—Crowds have collected at this pretty little port, to witness the embarkation of her Majesty. Parties of French ladies, despite of their horror of the sea, have hired boats, and ventured close to the large steamers in the roads. The Victoria and Albert yacht, the Fairy steamer, which has made a very rapid passage from Cologne, the Porcupine surveying vessel, and the Black Eagle, are the English vessels. The French consist of the Vau steamer in the harbour, and the Pluton, the Cairman, and the Courier du Havre, in the offing. The weather is magnificent—not a cloud to be seen, and the sun is setting gloriously. The quays are thronged with spectators; the windows of every house find occupants. The gendarmerie are in full force, and the commissaries of police are numerous, but order and good humour prevail in Treport. The beach is equally well attended, and venturous individuals have resorted to the bathing machines, to see the English Sovereign leave the French coast. Diligences and omnibuses arrive every moment.

At six o'clock the firing of artillery and the bells of Treport announced the advance of the Queen. A servant, in the royal livery, and cuirassiers, preceded the chars-a-banc of the royal party. There were three carriages and five chars-a-banc in all.—The descent from the carriages and the stepping into the boats were the work of an instant. Her Majesty took an affectionate farewell of the Royal Family of France, and was handed into the French barge by the King, who accompanied the Queen to the Victoria yacht. The booming of the cannon firing the Royal salute, and the roar of the artillery from the batteries re-echoed from the cliffs, had a most imposing effect. The King of the French saw her Majesty safely on board, and then returned to the shore, and at half past six o'clock the Victoria was steaming toward the Isle of Wight. Thus terminated the second visit of Queen Victoria to France. The reception at Treport was most enthusiastic.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY TO ENGLAND.

Portsmouth, Wednesday.—This morning early the Porcupine steam-sloop, Capt. Bullock, arrived with the Royal baggage from Treport, and brought intelligence for the commander-in chief that her Majesty might be expected to arrive about eleven o'clock this morning; she afterwards proceeded with the Royal baggage to Osborne.

Precisely at the time mentioned in the despatches brought by the Porcupine, the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the royal standard flying from her main, accompanied by the Fairy and the Admiralty yacht Black Eagle, hove in sight through the haze off the Nab Light upon which the Royal standard was instantly mounted on the King's Bastion; the Victory, flag-ship, hoisted flags at her masthead, and, together with the platform battery, fired a Royal salute as the Royal squadron slowly passed through Spithead towards Osborne, where her Majesty arrived a little before 12.

East Cowes, Wednesday.—Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and suite arrived at Osborne House this day at 20 minutes past 13 P.M., having landed at Made, under Osborne, from the Royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert steered by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G. C. B.

Her Majesty and the Prince looked extremely well, and were most affectionately pleased with the healthy appearance of the Royal children, who have not had one day's illness since they have been at Osborne.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the Hon George Anson, Prince Albert's private Secretary, Colonel Wylde, one of the Equerries of his Royal Highness, and sir Jas. Clarke, the Queen's Physician in Ordinary, immediately left the island, *via* Southampton for London.

[From the Belfast Protestant Journal.]

LORD WINCHILSEA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Honour to the noble Winchilsea! He has set a spirited example to the Protestants of England, and has proved to the world that, although in Ireland the battle for constitutional principle must be fought, in that struggle there shall not be wanting the sympathy of the high minded Protestants of England.—We may differ in descent, in manners, and in customs; but there is a bond which shall still unite the Protestants of the empire, and that connecting link, which nothing can sever, is the principle of the ever blessed Reformation.

Under that banner we contend, and, if any soldier in the gallant army be insulted, or his liberty tampered with—from the highest to the most humble—all participate in his feelings, and regard his grievances as their own. At the present time, therefore, when the Government have established a second court of Star Chamber in Ireland, and, by the exercise of the considerable military power, have interfered with the undoubted liberty of the subject—at such a period—it is particularly gratifying to find that the indignation consequent upon such a line of conduct is not merely confined to those who are immediately concerned; but that the same feeling largely pervades the sister island. The Protestants of England feel that in the dismissal of Mr. Watson their dearest privileges have been interfered with.

The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, is a nobleman who has always distinguised himself, by his strict adherance to Protestant principles. The fact of his being, for such a lengthened period, Grand Master of the Orangemen of England abundantly proves that he possesses the confidence of his brethren in that country. In fact, he occupies the same position in England that his noble friend Lord Roden, does in Ireland—respected and beloved by all, for his unshaken attachment to the great cause for which his gallant ancestor contended.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that at the recent demonstration in this town, Lord Roden made a very beautiful and touching allusion concerning his friendship with Lord Winchilsea, and remarked that his ancestor, Lord Nottingham, in 1688, had been among the warmest friends and supporters of the Prince of Orange. It is not, therefore, strange that the descendant of such a noble ancestor should mark, by his indignation, the attempt to interfere with these great and sacred principles for which the illustrious William contended. The noble earl has at all times taken the greatest interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the Protestants of Ireland.

In the year 1837, when the imbecile Melbourne Administration was in power, Lord Winchilsea came over to Dublin to attend the great demonstration in that city; a Demonstration that was the means of overturning the Government of that day, and hurling from office the unprincipled men who were attempting to subvert the Established Church in this kingdom. Such being the character of the noble Lord, we are not to regard the resignation of his commissions of deputy lieutenant and magistrate as the hasty act of an unwise enthusiast, but the deliberate conviction of a thinking mind, determined that from no source should its liberty be endangered.

Suppose the Government should carry out, and they are bound to do so, the principle which they have laid down namely, to punish and degrade those who may act in opposition to their policy—where, we ask, would be the liberty of the subject?—that liberty which is the proud boast of every freeman, and for which Englishmen have so success fully contended. If such conduct were pursued we would speedily witness the sacrifice of what we so dearly prize, and the elevation of tyrannical power of a miserable oligarchy seeking to overthrow our liberties and rights. The pride of an Englishman is his freedom; for the inestimable blessing his fathers fought. To gain it, their blood stained the bayonet of the foeman and crimsoned the white crest of the billow; and we be to that Government that should dare to trample upon the liberty of the subject. Upon another Runnymede would the bold barons assemble, and the voice of public indignation would be heard from every city and every hamlet.

Let but Sir R. Peel carry out his new principle of Government, which he has applied in Mr. Watson's case—namely, to punish these who may act differently from his wish, and the Prime Minister of England will become a Dictator worse than ever disgraced the Roman Commonwealth. Lord Winchilsea was deputy lieutenant and magistrate for three English counties, namely—Lincoln, Kent, and Northampton. These offices his lordship resigned, least, to use his own expression, "he may be subjected to similar treatment (as Mr. Watson) in the course which he may deem it his duty to pursue in advocating those great Protestant principles which are beyond all earthly value."

Such are the reasons which have induced his lordship to take this step, so embarrassing to the government, and which proves to the Protestants of Ireland, that in their dangers and difficulties, they shall not want the sympathy of the Protestants of England. We subjoin the correspondence between his lordship and the Lord Chancellor.

Eastwell Park, Aug. 29. 1845.

MY LORD—It is with deep regret that I find myself compelled to resign into your Lordship's hands the Commission of the Peace, which I hold for the counties of Kent, Northampton, and Lyncoln; for regarding as I do the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers in their late dismissal of Mr. Watson to be of a most arbitary and unjust character, I cannot subject myself to similar treatment in the course which I may deem it my duty to pursue in advocating those great Protestant principles which are, in my estimation, beyond all earthly value.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

My Dear Lord—I have directed a supersedeas to be prepared agreeably to your wish. I much regret that you have taken this step. I have forwarded your letters to Sir R. Peel.—I remain, my dear Lord, very faithfully yours,

LYNDHURST.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Winchilsea.

The noble Earl's letter to the lieutenants of the various counties were merely duplicates to the one given above. Their answers, like the Lord Chancellor's were expressions of regret at the course his Lordship had deemed it necessary to pursue.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN IN THE CAUCASUS.

The *Cologne Gazette* has the following from the Russian frontiers, August 9:—

"Accounts from Tiflies to the 3d August announce that General Woronzoff has been compelled to give up his expedition against the mountaineers, and retire hastily on the Russian territory. After the general had received a supply of provisions, and a fresh reinforcement of troops, he put the army in movement against Dargos. For some days the mountaineers had appeared to be in a state of inactivity; but they had, in fact, been busily preparing for their defence. The Russians met with a most unexpected resistance, and could not advance a step. The balls fell in showers, and the bravest gave way. Orders were given by the general to take possession of some heights, but this was soon proved to be impossible. The Russians continued the combat for some time, and in the end lost 1,000 men (other accounts say 5,000) and 30 officers, among whom were several general and superior officer, and a part of their convoy. The general then determined on a retreat, which was effected in a very precipitate manner. The rear guard suffered very severely, and was compelled to abandon many of its men who were unable from fatigue to keep up with the rest of the body. On arriving at the fortress of Gersetung, the troops were in a deplorable condition. Their total loss is estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000.

CASTING OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—On Saturday afternoon a number of scientific and literary gentlemen, together with several ladies, witnessed the casting of seventeen tons of metal at the *atelier* of Mr. Wyatt, Dudley Grove, Paddington.—The bronze casting was for the fore part of the colossal horse intended for the Wellington statue at the west end. The binder part has already been cast, and is now in progress of being finished. The immense body of metal was occasionally seen thro' the iron door of a huge furnace; it was intensely brilliant and perfectly fluid. A deep "run" led from the door of the furnance, and conveyed the liquid metal to a large pit wherein the model was deposited. At a given signal an aperture in the front of the furnace was opened, and a hollow noise like that from a volcano was heard. The metal, then in a complete state of fusion, glided forth like a stream of lava, hissing and spitting as it went along to the model-pit. A thick whitish smoke, like that from burning arsenic, and nearly as mephitic, entirely filled the *atelier* to the roof, making it dark—a darkness which might be felt below, while the red burning river of metal continued to spend forth an almost insupportable heat. In about half an hour the whole of the seventeen tons had run into the pit in a continuous even flow, giving indication that all was right below. It will take five weeks before the mass can be sufficiently fixed and cool—a period of considerable excitement and suspense to the artist. It was curious that the two principle workmen employed on the occasion are French-men, chosen by Mr. Wyatt for their knowledge in bronze casting. They are two hearty fellows, and stirred up the liquid metal with perfect *nonchalance*, apparently heedless about its having been cannon taken from the armies of their country in order to form a statue of Wellington. The circumstance afforded subject for remark among the ladies and gentlemen present.—*English paper.*

Letters from Warsaw of the 22d of August announce that the Emperor had issued a decree granting a general pardon, and restoring to their property which had been confiscated, the following Polish emigrants:—Prince Gabriel Mirski, Stanislas Chaynski, S. Kaperski, A. Koyanowski, the Brothers Mikalowski, K. Nideski, J. Protowski, P. Wielkierski, Z. Wisniewski, L. Hoffmani, Z. Uzymki.

THE PLANETS.—The present evenings (and those of the approaching autumn will be the same) are very favourable for astronomical observations, as far as the position of the planets is concerned.—Three of the superior planets of the solar system rise between the hours of seven and ten and appear in nearly the same quarter of the heavens. Saturn the least bright, is in the south, at an altitude of about 29 degrees, and appears with his ring very clearly developed in a telescope magnifying eighty times; two of his moons are unusually visible.—The planet Mars, now unusually brilliant, is south-east of the former, and about the same elevation; his disc in the telescope is nearly as large as Jupiter, and has a large central spot upon it. The planet Jupiter is to the east of the two former, and his moons may be seen with a glass of very moderate power; two large belts across his disc about the centre, and it is seldom that the planet is seen without them, although they undergo changes.

PIRATES.—A letter from Java, dated March 5th, says, "Pirates having appeared on the coast of Pakatonga, two gun boats were sent against them with sufficient force. Capt Dejiboa, commander of the Dutch vessel the Rembang, which arrived at Batavia on the 6th, states that at Mindanao, one of the Philippines the Spanish frigate the Esperanza, of 50 guns, with 20 gun-boats and other craft, were preparing to destroy all the nests of the pirates in the Soulou Islands. Two thousand soldiers were to be embarked in this flotilla, and the expedition was to take place as soon as the 60 pirate vessels, then out cruising had returned."

THE FRENCH NAVY.—The report of the commission appointed a few months since, under the presidency of the Prince de Joinville, to inquire into the state of the French steam navy, states that all the conclusions advanced in the celebrated pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville have been adopted by the commissioners without reserve, and that France "does not possess a steam fleet, and scarcely anything resembling it." Our own steam fleet is reported to be equally deficient in all the elements necessary for successful warfare. The commissioners state that the British steam navy is very little more advanced than that of France, and that the private builders of this country have alone made any progress in improvement, while the government builders show by "experiments at once onerous and unfortunate" that they have been left far behind.

A WOMAN ROASTED ALIVE.—The following horrible event is said to have occurred very recently in a parish of Hainault, Flanders:—A short time ago, a woman suffering from a rheumatic disorder, consulted an itinerant quack doctor, who found means to put an end to her sufferings with all the forms which the most atrocious barbarity could have imagined. The following is, we believe, an exact report of his verbal prescription: "The part affected must be covered with a mixture compounded of brandy and gunpowder in a state of ignition; two persons must hold the woman till the perfect combustion and extinction of the mixture, and are to pay no attention to the cries uttered by her, for if a radical cure is to be effected, it is necessary that the action of the fire should take place on the whole surface in a state of disease. Fear nothing! All will go well! Adieu!" This ordinance made with that affectation of gesture and language familiar to this class of montebanks, was executed to the letter, and even with a slight addition, for in order to compel their victim to be silent, the barbarous assistants disfigured the face of the unhappy women in different places during the execution of the prescription. After this operation, which only lasted one hour, there remained but an inanimate corpse. The skin of the thighs and abdomen was completely peeled off, and the flesh charred and blackened. The body was hastily buried, and endeavours made to stifle any report of this act of inhuman cruelty getting into circulation; but the Procureur du Roi having been informed of the affair, sent a surgeon, who after the exhumation and inspection of the body declared the woman had been roasted to death.—*Gazette Medicale Belge.*

STRANGE STORY.—The following strange story appears in the Paris *Presse*:—"Madame C——, wife of a mercer, who has lately been successful in railway operations, has been for a length of time enamoured of play, and during the past winter she lost almost constantly. Her husband at last refused to pay a sou of her play debts, so that the lady gambler was often in difficulties. She returned home a few nights since, after having lost a large sum at lansquenet, and remained up pondering by what means she could contrive to discharge her obligations. Whilst thus occupied she heard a noise in an adjoining closet. She rose at once, and opening the door found the eldest servant of the family endeavouring to pick the lock of an armoire-a-glace, in which she kept her jewels. The man was thunder struck at the appearance of his mistress, and prayed her most earnestly not to inform against him. An idea suddenly occurred to Madame C——. 'Listen to me,' said she. 'It is you who have already robbed me on several occasions, the act I have caught you in proves it. You will be sent to the galleys if I inform against you. There is one way of escaping. I want 10,000 *francs*. You have a quantity of pick locks in your hand. If you open your master's safe and take out that sum for me, and no more, I shall say nothing about what I have seen to-night.' The conditions were hard, but the man consented.—Scarcely, however, had he introduced one of the instruments into the lock of the safe, when a loud detonation was heard, and the man fell to the ground dreadfully wounded by a ball from a pistol, which M. C—— had got fixed inside to prevent robbery. M. C—— arrived in a minute after, and was the first to lift up the man, who still had the picklocks in his hand. The commissary of police being sent for, received from the thief a full statement of what had taken place. He was removed to the hospital St. Louis, where he lies in the utmost danger.—Mme. C——, who denies most strongly the truth of the man's declaration has withdrawn to her family."

FREEMASONRY.—The Duchess of Inverness has presented to the Freemasons of England the magnificent candelabrum which had been about eight years since presented by that body to his Royal Highness the late lamented Duke of Sussex, while Grand Master; and which her Grace had directed to be purchased at the sale of his Royal Highness' effects at the cost of £500, with a view to presentation.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Mr. Horsepath has communicated to the *Bristol Mercury* the following useful information as to the disease which has shown itself so extensively amongst the growing potatoes: "I find, in almost every instance, that the epidermis of the stalk *below* the surface of the ground, is more or less in a state of decay, often disintegrated and completely rotten; the leaves and branches accord with the state of that part of the stalk below the ground. The tuber beneath the outer skin, is first spotted brown (like a bruised apple): these spots extend and penetrate towards the centre, quite changing the nature of the potatoe. Those near the surface are most injured; some cases have shown not on the root are not at all affected, while the upper ones are useless. I should therefore expect that the longer the crop remains in the land, the greater the injury will be. It seems from the microscope appearances, that the starch escapes injury for a long time after the skin and cellular parts are gone; and as the whole of the nutritive powers of the potatoe reside in the starch. I should recommend that wherever the disease has shown itself to any extent, the crop should be dug whether ripe or not, and the starch extracted by the following simple process—After washing the roots let them be rasped fine and thrown into a large tub or other vessel; pour a con-as the whole of the nutritive powers of the potatoe reside in the starch. I should recommend that wherever the disease has shown itself to any extent, the crop should be dug whether ripe or not, and the starch extracted by the following simple process—After washing the roots let them be rasped fine and thrown into a large tub or other vessel; pour a considerable quantity of water, and well agitate and rub the pulp with the hands; the starch or fecula will, from its great weight fall to the bottom, while the skin and fibrous matter will be carried away by the water; wash the starch with one or two more waters, allowing it to fall after each washing; spread it upon cloths in a warm room to dry—in this way I inform against you. There is one way of escaping. I want 10,000 *francs*. You have a quantity of pick locks in your hand. If you open your master's safe and take out that sum for me, and no more, I shall say nothing about what I have seen to-night.' The conditions were hard, but the man consented.—Scarcely, however, had he introduced one of the instruments into the lock of the safe, when a loud detonation was heard, and the man fell to the ground dreadfully wounded by a ball from a pistol, which M. C—— had got fixed inside to prevent robbery. M. C—— arrived in a minute after, and was the first to lift up the man, who still had the picklocks in his hand. The commissary of police being sent for, received from the thief a full statement of what had taken place. He was removed to the hospital St. Louis, where he lies in the utmost danger.—Mme. C——, who denies most strongly the truth of the man's declaration has withdrawn to her family."

FREEMASONRY.—The Duchess of Inverness has presented to the Freemasons of England the magnificent candelabrum which had been about eight years since presented by that body to his Royal Highness the late lamented Duke of Sussex, while Grand Master; and which her Grace had directed to be purchased at the sale of his Royal Highness' effects at the cost of £500, with a view to presentation.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—Mr. Horsepath has communicated to the *Bristol Mercury* the following useful information as to the disease which has shown itself so extensively amongst the growing potatoes: "I find, in almost every instance, that the epidermis of the stalk *below* the surface of the ground, is more or less in a state of decay, often disintegrated and completely rotten; the leaves and branches accord with the state of that part of the stalk below the ground. The tuber beneath the outer skin, is first spotted brown (like a bruised apple): these spots extend and penetrate towards the centre, quite changing the nature of the potatoe. Those near the surface are most injured; some cases have shown not on the root are not at all affected, while the upper ones are useless. I should therefore expect that the longer the crop remains in the land, the greater the injury will be. It seems from the microscope appearances, that the starch escapes injury for a long time after the skin and cellular parts are gone; and as the whole of the nutritive powers of the potatoe reside in the starch. I should recommend that wherever the disease has shown itself to any extent, the crop should be dug whether ripe or not, and the starch extracted by the following simple process—After washing the roots let them be rasped fine and thrown into a large tub or other vessel; pour a considerable quantity of water, and well agitate and rub the pulp with the hands; the starch or fecula will, from its great weight fall to the bottom, while the skin and fibrous matter will be carried away by the water; wash the starch with one or two more waters, allowing it to fall after each washing; spread it upon cloths in a warm room to dry—in this way

be so numbered, as being indeed tacitly and in heart, as truly of his company as those that receive his name. Now if in opening the meaning of the Holy Ghost in the Phrase here, this description shall seem to the Life to picture out a Generation such kind of Popish Persons as these in any [even the most famous] of the reformed Churches, certainly there will not want good ground for it; for though they, with an impudent fore head, renounce the *Pope's* character, and the name of *Papists*, and will by no means be called *Priests of Baal* [though Priests they affect to be called] but boast themselves to be of the Reformotion, and opposite to the Papal Faction; yet with as much impudence do they bring in an image of the Popish Worship and Ceremonies, adding to some old Limbs, never cast out, other substantial parts, of Altars, Crucifixes, Sacrificial Service and the like, to make up a full likeness in the Public Service, to that of the Popish Church; they bring in the Carkass first, which may afterwards be inspired with the same opinions.—And all this, not as Popery, or with the annexion of Popish Idolatrous opinions, but upon such grounds only, as upon which *Protestants* themselves have continued some other ceremonies. And as in Worship, so in Doctrine, they seek to bring in a *Presence* in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, beyond that which is spiritual, to Faith, which yet is not Popish, Transubstantiation; a power in Priests to forgive sins, beyond that which is declarative, yet not that which Mass Priests arrogate: Justification by Works, yet not so grossly as in the way of Popish Merit, but as a condition of the Gospel as well as Faith; and many the like to these: thus truly setting up an Image of old Popery in a Protestant Reformed Way, even as Popery is an Image of Heathenish Worship in a Christian way. Say these men what they will, that they hold not of the Pope, nor any was intend him, or the introducing of his Religion into these churches, yet their actions do [and cannot but] make all men number them as such; and therefore we say, they have gained that esteem at home and abroad in all the Churches; and it is not more than what the Holy Ghost prophesied of, who had filled them with a Description so characteristical, as nothing is more like them than this of these here, who are said to receive *the number of his name*. And they doing this in a way of Apostacy from their former Profession and Religion in which they were trained up, and in a Church so full of Spiritual Light, where God hath more Witnesses than in all the rest of the churches, and with an intention and conspiracy in the end to make way for the Beast [this going before, as the twi-light doth serve to usher in Darkness], therefore the Holy Ghost thereby seems worthy of this character [in this Prophecy], and a discovery of them unto whom they do belong; especially seeing they would so professedly deny it. And though haply but in one of the ten Kingdoms, (although the *Lutherians* elsewhere look very like this Description also); yet seeing they were to grow so potent a Faction, as to have power to hinder the (*buying and selling*) quiet living of others amongst them, who will not receive this Worship and Doctrine (which is a more refined Popery), and with it the number of his name; that is, these opinions and Practices which do deserve that esteem. And *further*, because they were to be the Pope's last Champions before his Fall, whom those that are the true Saints (of whom the greatest number are yet to arise) before the Pope's Ruin, is in, or belonging to that one Kingdom), are to encounter and overcome, before the ruin of *Rome*; therefore the Holy Ghost thought not fit to leave such a company out of the Beast's number and followers; and that also, although they were to continue but a short time; for the Doom of these men we have in another Prophecy, (as their Description also). 2 *Tim.* iii. 9. These men shall have a stop; and their *Folly* and *Madness*, and Hypocrisy [to attempt to bring in *Popery* with denying it; and when it is going down, then to build this *Babal* again] shall appear to all men; and being discovered, will be stopped notwithstanding they must *proceed further* than as yet they have done, even to *the killing of the witnesses* in that Kingdom, or tenth part of the city, (as *chap.* 11 will show, when in its due order it shall be opened) And because these last Champions of the Beast, and Healers of the Wound given him, should come in the last Days of Popery, they are therefore last named, and are said to be last overcome by the witnesses and pourers forth of the Vials, as *chap.* xv. 2.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 10, 1845.

Arrival of the Cambria.—The Royal Mail steam ship Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, 1st instant, in 11½ days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to 18th and Liverpool to 19th September. Various extracts from papers received will be found in our columns. Her Majesty Queen Victoria had arrived in England from her Continental tour, having called on her way home to pay a second visit to Louis Phillippe at the Chateau d'Eu.

In reference to the crops, the Liverpool Mail remarks—

"The splendid weather with which almost every part of the country has been favoured for the last fortnight, has silenced the murmurs of the fretful and discontented, and removed all apprehensions. The labour of the husbandman has been rewarded; the farmer's heart ought to be filled with joy; the whole people cannot be sufficiently thankful.—Whatever others hoped for, whatever many feared, we never desponded, but, on the contrary, trusted that the harvest would be a bountiful one. Three-fourths of the corn are already saved, and for the remainder there is nothing to fear."

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKETS.

American Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo 19 inches average, was sold at 19d. Another of the average (20 M feet averaging 23 inches, and 20 x feet 15 inches) was sold at 19d. One of 105-16 inches (without any advantage in stowage) at fully 20 29-32d; and one of 28½ inches, at 20½d, with small sizes 16d. and a large allowance off, and one the last sort, 21½ inches average, and 21d per foot. Of Quebec, the remnant of one inferior cargo in the yard, was sold by auction at 15½d to 16½d, and another small cargo 16d per foot; and, from the quay, several cargoes have been sold at from 16½d to 17½d per foot, and one superior cargo said to be at 19d per foot. Quebec Red Pine has been sold, with a cargo, at 20d for sizes, to 22d for good specifications; and some, next, at 21 1-2d per foot. With cargo, some Richibucto Yellow Pine, of large average, was sold at 16d per foot.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.—With cargo, St. John Spruce Deals have been sold at 2d to 2½d per foot, and by auction at £10 10s. per standard; a cargo of St. John Planks, Boards, and scantling, at 2½d; a cargo of Saint Stephen's Yellow Deals, said to be the first quality, at £11 12s 6d, and a cargo of Richibucto Spruce at £10 10s. per standard.

Spars.—Some st. John spruce has been sold with cargo, at 12d per foot, and apart at 15 1-2d per foot.

Lathwood.—St. John, with a cargo, has been sold at 40s per fathom, and Quebec at 50s to 70s per fathom; st. John, by auction, at £5 10s. per fathom, and with cargo, two parcels st. John sawn Laths at 10s per M. and another parcel at 17s per M.

JUVENILE CONCERT.—In compliance with the request of a number of individuals, the Concert lately given by Mr. Bennison's pupils will be repeated on Monday evening next.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John Ultican, John M'Nair, John Cook, to be Justices of the Peace, and Arthur Ritchie, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Common Pleas, in and for the county of Restigouche.

Thomas Jones, Esq., to be a Director of the St. Andrews Grammar School.

Joseph Reed, Francis Ferguson, Wm. Stevens, Thomas M. Deblois, John Woolam, and William Duncan, to be Firewards for the Town of Bathurst.

Edward Williston to be a Fireward for the Town of Newcastle.

George Morehouse to be a Coroner for the county of York.—*Royal Gazette, 8th Oct.*

ADDRESS

Presented to the Rev. Thomas M'GEE, on his leaving St. Andrews.

TO THE REVEREND THOMAS M'GEE—

Reverend Sir,

We, the undersigned, members of All Saints' Church, in Saint Andrews, having understood that you have resigned the Cureacy of this Parish, and are about to leave us, cannot allow you to depart without expressing our respect for you personally, and our estimation of your services as a faithful christian minister.

While we regret the severance of the connection existing between us, we trust your removal may open to you a more extended sphere of usefulness, in which we pray that He who alone can bestow it, will grant to your efforts in His cause abundant success, and that in the dispensations of His Providence He will in health prolong your days, and enable you to the end of them, as a messenger of His mercy, to preach faithfully the religion of our Saviour.

Saint Andrews, 27th Sept. 1845.

Signed by the Church Wardens, Vestry, and Parishioners.

REPLY

To the members of All Saints' Church in Saint Andrews.

My Dear Christian Brethren—

In returning you my warmest thanks for the very kind Address presented to me on my removal from amongst you as the assistant of your appointed Pastor, I assure you that I leave Saint Andrews with feelings of almost unmingled regret, and that the sense of unwearied kindness I have experienced from you all is too deep ever to be effaced.

That you should respect me personally is the flattering expression of friendship: That you should "esteem my services as a Minister of Christ" is not, I would fain hope, because I have been "seeking to please man," but, because "in simplicity and godly sincerity" I have endeavoured "to teach and to preach amongst you nothing but Jesus Christ and Him crucified:" and I am sure that you will ever "hold such in reputation for their work's sake."

I once looked forward to the pleasing prospect of labouring many years in the midst of an attached people, and would "gladly spend and be spent among you." But deep and varied as the emotions are, to which my removal from among you to a new scene of exertion, has given rise in my own bosom, my regret has some alleviation in the reflection, that I am sent by His providence who "guides His people with His counsel and appoints the bounds of their habitation";—to those, who are thirsting for similar opportunities, and who have been almost or altogether destitute of the religious ordinances which you will continue to enjoy. And while I thank you for your prayers that the blessing of the Great Head of the Church may rest upon my labours in proclaiming the message of Peace in my more extended and arduous field of labour, the sentiments of sincere friendship and christian charity will, I trust, ever be cherished in my humble prayers for your best welfare.

"Finally, brethren, farewell! only let your conversation be as becometh the gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

Your sincere friend and servant for Christ's sake,

THOMAS M'GHEE.

Saint Martins, October 3, 1845.

A boy about fourteen years of age, at Powhattan in the United States, while sleeping with a younger brother in a store by themselves, heard a man breaking into the store; the youth waited quietly till the robber had succeeded in effecting an entrance and then shot him through the head.

Arrival of Steamers at Liverpool.—The steamer Unicorn, Captain Douglas, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th ult., in 13½ days from Halifax; the R. M. steamer Hibernia arrived on the 13th ult. in 11½ days from Boston; and the iron steamer Great Britain on the 15th ult., in 16 days from New York.

TEMPERATURE, &c.—The mean averages of 3 daily observations of a Farenheit's thermometer, registered as follows: Ward 1. C. M. Cleary, Esq.; Ward 3, B. E. Black, Esq.; Ward 4. C. D. Hunter, Esq; Ward 2. A. F. Wetmore, Esq.; and 1 and 9 p.m. Ward 6. D. Rugg and E. Billing, Esqrs.—All without opposition. Alderman McKinley was elected Mayor on Friday last. Wm. Murdock and C. Robson, Esqrs. were elected Auditors of city Accounts.—*Ib.*

Much anxiety prevailed in town for the safety of the *North America*, steamer, which conveys the mails from hence to Newfoundland, she having been some days beyond her regular time of arrival with her mails for England; she however arrived on Wednesday evening. Her delay was occasioned by the burning out of her boilers.—*Journal.*

American Fishermen.—A correspondent from Cape Breton states that on Thursday the 16th Sept. 20 sail of American Fishermen were lying in Port Hood.—*Post.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—H. M. Steamer Vesuvius arrived here on Wednesday last from Saint John, N. B., with a company of Artillery, which embarked on board the transport Baretto Junior, for England. The company in this garrison under the command of Major Locke, also embarked this forenoon on board the same vessel. The Officers and men carry with them the warmest wishes of the Inhabitants of this city for their future welfare and happiness.—*Journal.*

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge is again reported for the appointments of Governor of Nova Scotia, and Major General commanding the forces in that Province, relieving Lord Falkland and Sir Jeremiah Dickson, thus assuming both the civil and military command of Nova Scotia.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

IMPROVED FIRE ENGINE.—Mr. Earnest Mars, Cabinet Maker, of New York, has invented a mode of propelling the fire engine, by which it can be worked by a less number of men and with much greater ease than by the brake, the present mode.—By means of a screw turned in a moment by a crank attached, the machine is lifted from the ground when required to be set in motion, and the hind wheels made to serve as fly wheels. With the aid of a rope attached to the fly wheels, the machine can be worked by eight men or two hundred, so that persons at a fire disposed to lend a hand have only to lay hold of