the occasion, I should say that they admit the justice of the sentence upon the authors of the tragedy, but not upon those who acted without premeditation, and only from blind fury, arising from an erroneous persuasion. With these the crime would have been manslaughter in England, but here it was specified in the official proceedings as "*omicides per spirito diparte*—homicide through party spirit."

## AN INVITATION TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

A copy of the following circular has been served upon every Roman Catholic priest without exception resident in Dublin, and several thousands are beside in process of distribution :—

TO THE PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME IN DUBLIN.

"Rev. Sirs—We whose name are hereunto subscribed, anxious to promote the spiritual interests of our Roman Catholic countrymen, beg to lay before you the following facts and proposal.—As to the facts, an invitation was addressed to the Rev. Dr. O'Connell by the Rev. R. J. L. M'Ghee, to the following effect :—

"Rev. Sir—I undertake to prove the following propositions to the Roman Catholics of Dublin, at any time during the next six months, with the Divine permission, if you will meet me and dispute them, due arrangements having been made:—

"First—That the Church of Rome has no claim to be heard or believed by the people of Ireland, because she has apostatised openly from the Ancient Catholic and apostolic creed, as held by St. Patrick.

"Secondly—That while the Church of Rome professes to have and to give to the people an infallible interpretation of holy Scripture, according to the unanimous consent of the fathers, she has never delivered any such sense of Scripture; that neither you nor any Roman priest, or titular bishop, can produce such a sense; and in order to put this point to the proof, I solemnly call upon you to produce your church's interpretation of the Epistle of St. Paul to the ancient Church at Rome.—*St. Michan's Church, Sept. 21, 1850.*"

To that invitation no answer has been given.

Under sanction of your church, Dr. O'Connell has come forward as the champion of her doctrines, and has been for some time delivering a course of lectures in this city. Placards in his name have been recently posted in public places, which contain the following queries:

First, "Should not the Irish parsons imitate the noble example set them by the Anglican clergy, who are daily quitting their conventicles to join the communion of the Roman Catholic Church.

'Second, "Should they not return to the centre of unity, the mother church, the see of Rome, whose supreme jurisdiction hath been ever acknowledged in this Island, from the day that the glorious St. Patrick preached unto our ancesters the faith once delivered to the saints?"

We therefore deem it due to our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen to establish the positions which we propose to maintain, by a direct appeal to yourselves.

We freely admit that several nominal members of the Anglican Church have gone over to the Church of Rome, and there may be others ready to follow their examples. But we fearlessly proclaim the cause of their apostacy to be, that they have forsaken the Word of the living God, and turned to the lying traditions of men; and we confidently put into the scale against them, thousands of our Roman Catholic countrymen, who have been brought into the light of the gospel, by forsaking, the lying traditions of men, and turning to the pure word of the living God. In order, therefore, to strengthen and confirm those who are now our brethren in the faith, and to encourage others to follow their noble example, we desire to show the Irish Roman Catholics how they are deluded, and debarred from the pure Word of God, by the following assertions of their church :—

First. That the present faith of the Church of Rome is the ancient Catholic faith.

*Second. That the Church of Rome does hold* the true sense and interpretation of the Scriptures, and that it belongs to her to judge of that sense according to the unanimous consent of the fathers.

Now we affirm that both these assertions are totally false.

As to the first. The present faith of the Church of Rome is not the ancient Catholic faith. For, by God's mercy the true principles of the ancient Catholic faith, as held by the apostles and the primitive Christian Church, were embodied in the Catholic creed of Nice, which we hold, but which has been adulterated by the addition of twelve novel articles in the creed of pope Pius the Fourth, A. D. 1564.

As to the second. We affirm, that the alleged interpretation of the Scripture by the Church of Rome is a pure fiction; and though all your prelates at the Synod of Thurles have just reiterated the oath that binds you to that belief, we affirm that neither you nor any of your bishops, individually or collectively, nor any, nor all the priests of Ireland, can produce before the people your church's interpretation of one single chapter of the Word of God.

Now we put this to the test, we propose that a public meeting be held in the Rotundo on any day you choose.

We shall have half the platform appropriated to you, and half of the tickets of admission shall be placed at your disposal for Roman Catholics; and the other half of the platform for our brethren, the clergy of our own Church who may please to attend, you appointing one chairman, we the other.

The mode of conforming to your church is to subscribe the Creed of Pope Pius the Fourth, which is contained in our Ritual. Now if you will bring your Ritual to the meeting, and prove to our satisfaction, that the creed you call upon us to subscribe was ever known or heard of in the shape of a creed, or even proposed to be subscribed by any man in the Christian Church, before the 9th day of December, 1564, when it was set forth in a bull by the then pope of Rome, we shall join your church. Again, as all your bishops and beneficed priests have sworn, that your church can give the interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures, we call upon you to come forward, or to appoint any of your number to come forward at the meeting, and give to the people such interpretation of any chapters, of the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, or to the Hebrews, or of the Epistles of St. Peter, which shall be printed for the benefit of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

EDWARD NANGLE.
R. J. L. M'GHEE.
J. N. GRIFFIN.
C. M. FLEURY.

17th October, 1850.

REEFING TOPSAILS FROM THE DECK.—This most ingenious contrivance has been fitted on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, the *Iberia*, and found to answer admirably. The sail reefs itself, and from the time the yard is lowered it is close-reefed in two seconds. In nautical affairs the contrivance is one of the wonders of the age, and must be rapidly brought into general use. The invention is not expensive, because the present sails and topsail yards can easily be altered, at an expense not exceeding £15 per yard and sail. The inventor, Mr. H. D. C. Cunningham, R. N., late Secretary to Admiral Moresby, has taken out a patent, and we have no doubt he will be amply repaid for the time and trouble he has bestowed. It is well known to Officers that many a reef is kept in during the night, and in consequence the vessel's progress is retarded, on account of a disinclination to send men aloft, more particularly if the weather be wet. With this admirable contrivance sail can be taken in, and again made, in a short space of time without sending a man aloft. The invention is more important to the to the commercial marine than to the Royal Navy; but, of course, it is equally applicable to both, and must manifestly save much anxiety, and do away with the risk of losing men off the yards when reefing in bad weather, more particularly in frosty weather, off Cape Horn, &c. We trust this talented gentleman will be more successful with this than with his other admirable inventions; we particularly allude to his plan for checking the recoil of heavy guns by means of compressing the air in a cylinder fitted under the breach of the gun. As regards the former invention, he is in the hands of the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, at Southampton, who has given him every assistance and support in bringing it to perfection.—*Portsmouth Times.*

THE SELF-PRIMING MUSKET.—PORTSMOUTH, October 25.—A most interesting experiment was tried in this Garrison this morning, by order of the Major-General commanding, which, if adopted in the service will greatly facilitate the loading and firing of the forces either afloat or ashore. This was a self-priming musket, the patented invention of Mantou and Harrington. In the stock along the barrel of the piece runs a groove or well containing 70 percussion caps, which by the agency of a fitting appliance in connexion with the ramrod fall into their place over the nipple of the gun simultaneously with the withdrawal of the ramrod from the stock for the purpose of ramming home the charge. In cold weather, or a cold climate, such an improvement would be inestimable in its value to our Troops, as the difficulty in fingering so diminutive an article as a cap with benumbed fingers can only be imagined by those who have been so unfortunate as to be so circumstanced.—Colonel Maxwell of the 82nd Regiment, quartered in this Garrison, tested the invention this morning at Sout-sea common, and its performance yielded the most satisfactory result. 70 rounds were fired with the regulation cartridge, and not one cap failed. The self priming machinery is entirely independent of the lock, and might be fitted to any musket at the expense of a few shillings. The Major-General commanding is highly pleased with the invention, which will enable the Soldier to fire 70 rounds without waiting to prime—no mean advantage in close firing.—*The Times.*

☞ PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—*For $10 IN ADVANCE*, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies —Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 29, 1850.

The Mail Steamer *Europa* which arrived in Halifax on Wednesday last, brings favorable news from all Commercial departments of the Mother Country, the most important items of which will be found below. It affords us no small degree of pleasure to be able to state that the rumour of the death of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON is utterly without foundation, nor are we without a hope that he may live to enjoy many years of peace and happiness, and to wear his well won laurels, thick upon him. The state of Europe on the Continent is decidedly hostile, Austria and Prussia have already came into collision, while the surrounding States stand with their hands upon their hilts, with the Sword ready to leap from its scabbord. Should France join in the *melee*, England as a natural consequence will be sucked into the vortex. We should regret to see the Old Ensign again floating in the embattled line, but should that day arrive, we have no fears that the FLAG will be smitten down, or that the laurels of the nation will be tarnished.

The Pope after being drummed out of Italy, the strong hold of Papacy, and being again returned and sustained temporarily by the bayonets of the volatile and visionary French, now assumes the right to augment his power, and increase his Agencies in the Protestant Isle of Great Britain. Such an insult has been met as Britons should meet such innovations.—The people have risen simultaneously and in their might, and uninterrupted by the police of the Metropolis, and at noon day the Effigy of the Man of Sin has been burnt amidst the execrations of an outraged populace. The Ministry, it is said, are covertly concerned in the steps taken by the Pope for the spread of darkness, but the people of England are essentially Protestant, nor can the engines of darkness prevail against them.

The *Woolwich Gazette* in speaking of the relations of Russia and France says :—

It is now several months since we stated that Russia and France would join together, with the view of aggrandizing these countries, by taking possession of other lands which their rulers envied, and that this country would have to watch them narrowly if it wished to retain the high position it has hitherto held in the scale of nations. Our views were looked upon at the time as chimerical, and not likely to be realized; and the reason assigned by those who differed in opinion with us was the professions of friendship which were made by the present ruler of France towards the Sovereign ruler and the inhabitants of this country, which they could not believe as we did were mere empty sounds. The intelligence from the Continent during the past week has, however, dispelled the illusion under which they laboured, and proved that our impression, from what we had ascertained from generally authentic sources, was correct.

It is now no secret that Louis Napoleon, after having perambulated the provinces, visited the French Fleet and feasted the French Army, considers himself so certain of an extension of his power as President, if not elevation to the title of Emperor, and that voluntary on the part of the people, that he has decided on aiding the Emperor of Russia in his plans for changing the kingdoms of Europe, to forward his views for the more easy conquest of Constantinople, on which he has for a long period set his affections to convert it into the modern capital of the Russian Empire.

The Cabinet of St. James's has held a meeting on the subject, and, as we anticipated, decided on remaining on its guard, and will avoid as long as possible, being drawn into taking the part of any foreign kingdom or state, as has been wished to give an excuse for the declaration of hostilities. The state of affairs on the Continent has, however, at last exhausted the patience of Russia, Austria, and France, with Bavaria, and other smaller kingdoms, and the Armies of several of these powers are now marching to the field of contest, ready to engage in deadly warfare on the word of command being given by their General Officers. The Emperor of Austria is Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the confederation, which will commence operations at Hesse Cassel.

The Prussian Troops entered Hesse Cassel on Saturday last, determined to prevent the advance of the Austrian, Bavarian, and Hungarian Corps, and as *The Times* of yesterday justly says "the die is cast," and we may add that the war will be general, and this country ultimately be obliged to take part in it for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects, and to check the designs of Russia, to obtain possession of the eastern dependencies of Her Majesty, while western Europe is deeply engaged in warfare and civil commotion, which will be encouraged by spies and designing men.

THE GIANT.—Scarcely have our wondering citizens been reconciled to the realities of a Minature Man, of fairy dimensions, when they are called upon to witness another freak of nature, on the other extremity of natural proportions, in the Giant of Cape Breton, now exhibiting in this City. This Mammoth man will hold his Levee's during his stay at the Mechanics' Institute, when the curious in those matters may witness the astounding fact of a real man, a Goliah of 7 feet 7 inches in altitude, with a promise of further extension both in latitude and longitude, he being only 19 years of age, and still growing.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a well printed and conducted paper from Dublin, called "*The Constitution and Church Sentinel.*" It is truly an orthodox production, and well calculated, to further the cause of Protestantism in these Colonies.—Persons desirous of subscribing to it, will get information at this office, and from Lieutenant Colonel EVANSON, of Sussex Vale, who is the General Agent for this Province.—The price is only four shillings sterling, per annum, printed monthly.

As every hint bearing upon the successful completion of the Great European and North American Railway, is worthy of being treasured up for reference and amplification at a future day, we cheerfully give the substance of a conversation, which took place in our office a day or two since, between one of our enthusiastic citizens, warmly interested in the selection of the best route for the Railway, and an intelligent Lumberer, who has spent the better part of an active life in penetrating the forests in that tract of country intervening between this City and St. Stephen's, and throughout which the Railway must eventually be located.—According to the statements and compilations of the latter individual, a level road between this City and the point at which the Railway will touch the United States territory, can be traced, and will not, so far as regards length, exceed 76 miles—thus, starting from the Western side of the Falls above the City, a direct and level course will be had to the Western margin of Spruce Lake, a distance of ten miles; thence, diverging a little to the Northward, a course will strike Still-water, on Lancaster Stream—six miles: thence, by the same bearings, until the Southward of Sherwood Lake is attained—nine miles; thence, passing up a valley, with the Eagle Mountain on the West, the Douglas Plain is reached—three miles; thence across the plain, keeping North of the Lepreu Lakes, and to the Southward of the Oromocto Lakes, up to the base of Mount Pleasant—nine miles: thence following the same bearings, passing McDougall's Lake, and crossing the North branch of the Magaguadavic Stream at Bill Smith's Rip on that river—five miles; thence, veering a little to the Northward of West, along the base of South side of Pleasant Ridge, on the Western side of the Magaguadavic River, bending a little to the Northward of Morrison's Ridge, until the line intersects the base of Whicher Ridge on its Eastern side, then forming a curve around the Northern side of the latter, and terminating at the Rolling Dam on the Digdeguash Stream—a distance of seventeen miles: and from thence, a due West-and-by-South course, to St. Stephen's, seventeen miles—making a total of seventy-six miles.

These distances are only approximate,—when correctly measured, they may fall short, or exceed this result; in the mean time, for an outlay of £150, or 40s. per mile, a *Toboggan*, or Sledroad, from this City to St. Stephen's, could be blazed and swamped during the winter,—a trifling sum, not to be estimated, when comparing it with the information that would be thus elicited, not only regard to the practicable of the route for a Railway, but as regards a correct knowledge of the resources and capabilities of so vast a tract of unsettled country, situated in so valuable a section of the Province.

The above remarks are copied from the Courier of Saturday last with which, we most cordially agree; and as too much light cannot be thrown on such an important undertaking, we feel called upon to endorse the above suggestion, and in which we are strengthened by information obtain- from a gentleman who in his official duties as a Commissioner, and Surveyor is intimately acquainted with the *route* proposed. His statement fully coinside with the remarks in the Courier, and he further states that not only is it both the *shortest leveliest* and *best* line for a Rail Road, but that it also will open up to settlers a tract of most valuable land, as yet ungranted—a large portion of which is natural meadows bordering on the various lakes in the immediate vicinity of the proposed route. The value of such lands to the settler in a forest country needs no comment. We sincerely trust that before deciding on a Route, that this section of the country so free from those Engineering difficulties with which the way via Nerepis is beset will meet at the hands of the authorized parties, a fair and unbiased survey and consideration.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, Dr. Robert Bayard, M. D., delivered an excellent lecture on "Scientific Agriculture." He took up some of those points which every man, whether Agriculturist or not, ought to know, and explained them in a simple, intelligible, and satisfactory manner. The Hall was well filled. It gives us pleasure to know, that the Doctor will resume the subject on an early occasion.

Next Monday evening, the Rev. J[illegible], A. M., will lecture on "*Education.*"—*Ob[illegible] Morning Chronicle.*

STEAM, STEAM ENGINES AND RAILWAYS.—We understand that on Friday evening next, a lecture will be given at the new Temperance Hall in Carleton, by P. STUBS, Esquire, on the above subjects. Particular allusion will be made to wooden railways—their economy and adaptation to this country—and on which Prossers' guide wheels are used. As the remarks of the lecturer on this head will be illustrated by a model railway, sixty feet in circumference, upon which a miniature locomotive will pass round, and as a small high pressure engine will be set in operation, and a beautiful working model of a low pressure engine will be exhibited, we have no doubt but the presence of a crowded house will be secured on the occasion. Tickets for the lecture will be charged at 7½d. each, and the proceeds of which will be devoted towards completing the Hall, now in a state of great forwardness, and highly creditable to the friends of total abstinence residing in the flourishing village of Carleton.

☞ The Fredericton *Head Quarters* of the 27th inst., alludes to the "severe strictures" made by some of the St. John papers on the amounts subscribed in Fredericton, for the relief of those rendered destitute by the late fire." These "severe strictures" meet with no response whatever on the part of the people of this City; on the contrary, whenever noticed, they are merely recognised as *individual* observations, and coming with a remarkably bad grace from parties, who, as yet, have not subscribed one farthing towards the alleviation of the late melancholy disaster!

ENTERPRISE IN WESTMORLAND.—We copy below an extract from a letter we obtained from a correspondent in this Country. It is pleasing to hear that a spirit of enterprise is awakened in any portion of the Province; and it is also gratifying to learn that the labours of those pioneers, who, by their perserverance of foresight, having opened up new branches of trade, have been crowned with a measure of success. We trust the example set by the Merchants and Fishermen in Westmorland, will be followed by those classes on the Gulf Shore who have ample materials in fish, lumber and agricultural produce, to carry on a successful trade with the United States and the West Indies. Our correspondent says—

"On Wednesday last, a Brigantine of 180 tons, named the Triumph, was launched from the shipyard of Charles Dixon, Esq., in Sackville. She is intended for the West India trade, and is to be loaded immediately and despatched on her first voyage. Mariner Wood, Esq, who is part owner of this vessel, commenced the trade with the West Indies direct last autumn. He sent out, by way of experiment, a cargo made up of a little of almost everything produced in the country; among other things, Potatoes, Oats, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Scantling, Grindstones, and some live stock. The cargo was disposed of chiefly at Port au Prince, where a return freight to New York was obtained. As another cargo was sent in the same direction immediately afterwards, it is probable that remunerative prices were realized. It is pleasing to see any new trade opening up in these times of depression and discouragement.

"Our Fishermen, too, have been making a move in the right direction. Instead of putting up carelessly the beautiful Shad with which our Bay abounds, and disposing of them at their own doors for such prices and mode of payment as they could they have begun to wake up to the fact, that, by taking a little more pains in putting up, better price and better pay can be had in New York and Boston, and have governed themselves accordingly. A large quantity has been shipped this season, principally to New York, where half barrels of No. 1 fish, neatly put up, for family use, have netted the fishermen Twenty Shillings each; and returns have been made in money, or in Flour at New York prices."—[Miramichi Gleaner.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—Capt. John Bent, master and part owner of the schr. *Crown*, of Annapolis, was unfortunately drowned on Thursday night last, by falling from his vessel, lying in Market Slip. His body was found the next morning under the schooner, considerably mutilated, and was sent over to his friends in Granville on Saturday, for interment.—*New Bruns.*

☞ The first vessel from a foreign port direct for Fredericton, arrived there last week. Her name is the Olive Branch, Capt. Gimber, from Boston, with a general cargo. She took on board two Custom House Officers at this port, who accompanied her up the river.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following communication from the Comittee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, and most cheerfully comply with the request.

The Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, acknowledged with grateful thanks the following donations in aid of the Fund raised for that object in this City.

| | |
|---|---|
| His Excellency Sir J. Harvey, Halifax, | £25 0 0 |
| Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, St. John, | 10 0 0 |
| Messrs. Morrison & Co., St. John, | 5 0 0 |
| William H. Gardiner, Esq., No. 17 Church Street, St. John, | 5 0 0 |
| John Gillis, Esq., St. John, | 5 0 0 |
| Thorn and Lee, St. John, | 10 0 0 |
| S. K. Foster, Esq., St. John, | 5 0 0 |

Nov. 23. From Woodstock and its neighborhood a large supply of Provisions, consisting of Flour, Indian Corn, Oat and Buckwheat Meal, Potatoes, &c., &c.

Nov. 27. A further supply of Provisions and £16 in cash contributed in Woodstock, and forwarded by E. J. Jacob, Esq.

Further contributions to this object will be thankfully received by the Treasurer (the Rev. W. Q. Kelchum), or at the Central Bank or at the offices of James Taylor and W. J. Bedell, Esqrs.

The Committee wish to remove an erroneous impression that they have received, or expect to receive a Grant from the Public revenue. They have reason to hope that the individual benevolence called into exercise by this calamity will afford relief to all who have been exposed to want thereby.—*Head Quarters* of Wednesday.

CLOSING OF THE NAVIGATION.—The *Head Quarters* of Wednesday, says—The River opposite this City froze over during last night, and the ice, with the exception of that along the shore, is now stationary. The steamers Reindeer and Forest Queen were telegraphed as having left St. John yesterday for this City, the former at 10 o'clock, a. m., and the latter at 12 o'clock, noon. They could not, probably, have come further than Gagetown, as the river is closed for miles below the Oromocto.

QUEBEC, Nov. 22, 1850.

The country has now quite a wintry appearance. The ground is hard and sprinkled over with snow, and, indeed, it seems as if we were about to have a little more. It was snowing at Montreal last night, and we are not usually very much behind our sister city in anything. The navigation cannot remain open much longer. There are now only about a dozen vessels to put to sea. We had an arrival, however, this morning, the brig Albert, from Sydney.

Mr. Torney, the contractor for the erection of the line of telegraph from this city to Woodstock, has returned from New York with a good supply of wire. The operation of carrying a light steel wire across the river from the city to Point Levy will shortly be commenced. The posts are to be got out and everything got in readiness for finishing the remainder of the work in the spring.—*Morning Chronicle.*

[*From the Morning News.*]

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA!"

## Seven Days Later!

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

ENGLAND.—Mr. D'Israeli has published a manifesto accusing the Whigs of countenancing in Ireland the policy on the part of Rome, which they now denounce in England. Several of the new Catholic dignitaries have asserted openly that the new Hierarchy was arranged with the express sanction of the Government, and that the whole scheme was submitted to the Cabinet some time ago. The excitement on this subject is not so great—the Church party appear to be a little ashamed of having been so easily frightened.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, show a considerable increase in the exports, as compared with the two previous years, more particularly in cotton, linen, woolen, and silk goods.

The Lord Mayor's recent annual public dinner is represented as having been a very grand affair; among the guests was the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, American Minister at the British Court; his Speech upon the occasion is spoken of as a master piece of eloquence and good taste.

FRANCE.—The Legislative Assembly had met. The President's Speech at the opening is highly spoken of by the Public and Press generally; disclaims all personal ambition, and professes great veneration for the constitution. M. Dupin has been elected President of the Chamber; the proceedings have not so far been very important. The majority are well disposed towards the Government, and the President's Message has tended greatly to pacify the opposition.

The Ministers of France at the Courts of Austria and Berlin, have been instructed to announce that although France desires to observe strict neutrality, as regards the affairs of other States, she could not regard a war between Austria and Prussia, but as opening the way to a convulsion in Europe, and that for interests which are either personal or too slight, not to render it incumbent on them to offer mutual concessions. Upon the whole the aspect of France is more favourable than could have been anticipated.—While England is alarmed at the introduction of one Cardinal, France rejoices at the elevation of *three* Frenchmen to that honour.

GERMANY.—The first blood has been shed by the Prussians. It appears the Prussian Troops had got possession of a small Village, upon which the advanced guard of the Austrians were marching with their muskets un-loaded and their sabres sheathed, not expecting any opposition, when the Prussians immediately fired upon them killing one and wounding several; after a few rounds the Austrians succeeded in driving them out.

England, France and Russia have offered their mediation on the German question and affairs have assumed a more peaceable aspect. Hanover thus far stands aloof from the strife. Lloyds newspaper considers it impossible to preserve peace, yet the general opinion on change in London on Friday afternoon, was that the peace of Europe would be preserved.

"The *Morning Herald* contains a rumour, copied from a Stamford paper, to the effect that the duke of Wellington, while hunting at Belvoir-castle, had been thrown from his horse, and expired in consequence of the injuries he had sustained. Numerous inquiries had consequently been made at Apsley House. We are happy to state that there is no truth in the rumour, as the Duke is quietly enjoying himself at Walmer Castle."

If the person who sent the Telegraphic Despatch to St. John, last Saturday, had a little more honesty about him, he would have also sent the contradiction of the report as well as the report itself—as they both appear in the one article in "Willmer."

THE CHURCH DIFFICULTIES.—The agitation against the policy of the Court of Rome has been fanned this week by the publication of the Premier's letter to the Bishop of Durham. The tone of this letter is in perfect accordance with the known sentiments of Lord John Russell, but the remedy for the alleged wrong is less clear. His lordship states that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and "the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumptions deliberately considered." If any proof were wanting that the national mind of the country is perfectly sound in its Protestantism, the storm of execration which now rages will serve to verify the fact. We are quite agree with Lord John Russell, that much more danger is likely to arise from the Puseyite spirit which still leavens the church than from any outward demonstration on the part of the Papal power. In all probability, the papal bull would never have found its way to this country but for the unmistakable symptoms which large numbers of Protestant clergymen in various districts have given of sympathising with the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

MARKETS.—*Money Markets*—English securities have fluctuated considerably during the week, but since the receipt of more Pacific intelligence from the Continent they are more settled. Consols closed on Friday at 96 5-8 for money, and at 96 3-4 to 96 7-8 for account.

*Freights* at Liverpool are dull, especially to the Cotton ports.

*Passengers* rather more abundant, but no improvement in rates.

*Cotton* has recovered the decline mentioned in last quotation, and has advanced 1-4 per lb. from the lowest point reached on 9th. Sales of the week 32,740 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation and 1,500 for export.

*Wheat* and *Flour* market firmer at former prices.

*Corn* in good demand at very full rates.

*Coffee* prices are not lower, but sales very limited.

*Tea*—In the article of Congo an advance of 3-4 per lb. has been established in London, and in Liverpool the market has been closed at 1s. 1d. per lb for common.

*Sugar.*—Demand moderate, but prices firm.

*Molasses*—In good demand; prices well sustained.

*Tobacco*—Market very firm, but sales limited.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The importations since last February are 67,000 tons less than at the same time last year. Ultimate deficiency is expected to have the effect of still further influencing the market. Previous prices have been fully supported, and the market has an advancing tendency. Sales reported of four cargoes of St. John Yellow Pine—two at one penny, and two at three farthings, under the average inches, the latter of superior quality, with Birch at from 11d. to 13 1-2d. per foot—and Deals at £6 to £7 per standard. Lathwood at 30s. per fathom, and Hackmatack Treenails at 15s. per thousand. Two cargoes of St. John Spruce Deals sold at £7 17s. 6d. and £8 0s. 0d. per standard.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John, Nov. 7, Albion at Queenstown. 8th, Sally at Carlisle. 10th, Soderham, at Gravesend; Alice at do. 13th, Endymion at Hull; Wanderer at Leith; Sygnet at do. 14th, Wm. H. Angus at Gravesend.

Sailed for St. John, Nov. 12, Leemahagow, from Clyde. 13th, Ori, from Liverpool. 15th, Perseverance from do.

Arrived from St. Andrews, Nov. 8th, Susan at Dublin. 12th, Bellona at Gravesend. 13th, Coxon at Hull. Sailed for St. Stephens and St. Andrews, Nov. 9th, Amiable; and 15th, Avon from Newport.

AGRICULTURAL.—Already are we beginning to feel the good effects in this quarter of the efforts our farmers have directed to the raising of green crops. Schooner load after schooner load are being shipped to the States, the Islands, and even to St. John. So abundant has been the yield in the case of the Ruta Baga, that that valuable root is selling, delivered in Town, at 9c. to 10d. per bushel.—Farmers here, who, but a few years since would have thought it a mighty thing to raise a couple of hundred bushels, think it now no great matter to raise as many thousands. In the upper and Eastern parishes this true principle of good farming is not so much followed up as in the parish of St. Andrews, but, with the good effects before their eyes which it has produced in the latter parish, it is to be hoped they will in future pay more attention to it.—[Charlotte Gazette.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The contractors for this Road, Messrs. Myers & Co., have imported a steam Drill to aid them in their operations on the line.

The *Standard*, of last week, gave the following as an extract of a letter from the Secretary of the London Board of Directors:—

London. November, 1st 1850.

"I have much pleasure in informing you, that the ship "Annadale," has or is just about sailing, with a part of the Rails, Nails, and Screws, and the ship "Avon," has been engaged and will sail in a fewdays, with the rest of the Iron, Nails, Screws, and Switches, with the Engine and Tender."

## LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Crescent City* arrived at New York on Thursday with two weeks later news from California, she brought 380 passengers, and $1,500,000 in gold dust.

The Crescent City did not stop at Kingston on her return, on account of the Cholera. Over 1,500 deaths had occurred in that City in three weeks, and 600 in the interior.

When the Crescent City arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on her outward passage, the cholera was existing and raging to such an alarming extent at Kingston and other parts of the Island, that it it was deemed not prudent by Capt. Stoddard to return that way, according to the usual course, having a large number of passengers.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jam., dated Nov 8th, received at Havana per British steamer of 12th:

"I regret to state that our Island, especially our city, has been and still is suffering from the cholera. We have had over *eighteen hundred* deaths from Oct. 16th to 7th inst., within the city alone, and other parts of the Island say about 600 more.—Business quite suspended, and all parties at work relieving the wants of the poor and sick."

The new Captain-General of Cuba, General Don Jose De La Concha, arrived at Havana in the Spanish Steamship Caledonia on the 12th inst., and took charge of the government of the island. On Saturday he reviewed 7000 regular troops on the Paseo de Tacon.

THE YUBA MINES.—A gentleman just down from Downingville, on the Fork of the North Yuba, reports that the miners in that quarter have been very successful. The Hawkins Bar Company have changed the entire course of the Talumme river and have been amply rewarded so far.

LOSS OF LIFE AND TREASURE.—Five persons were drowned in Chagres Bay in endeavouring to reach the steamer Pacific in an Indian Canoe. Another boat capsized passengers, losing baggage and eleven thousand eight hundred dollars in gold dust.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—The Austrian Army numbers at the present time 63 Regiments of Foot and 20 Battalions of Granadiers, 25 Battalions of Grandiers, 25 Battalions of Rifles, the Regiment of Tyrol Riflemen, 7 Battalions of Volunteers, 1 Corps of Weiden's Sharpshooters, 8 Regiments of Cuirassiers, 6 Regiments of Dragoons, 7 Regiments of Light Horse, 4 Regiments of Lancers, and 14 Regiments of Hussars. Besides these there are 6 Battalions of Garrison Troops. The Corps of Generals has 7 Field Marshals, viz., the Duke of Wellington, the Archdukes Ferdinand and John, Count Radetzky, Baron Wimpfen, Prince Windischgratz, and Count Nugent. There are, moreover, 21 *feldzeugmeisters* in active service, and 26 Officers of that rank on half-pay; 116 Field Marshal Lieutenants in service, and 81 on half-pay; 159 Major-Generals in service, and 111 on half-pay; 216 Colonels on service, and 224 on half-pay. The Artillery Corps is commanded by a *feldzeugmeister* (Baron Augustin), and by 1 Feld Marshal Lieutenant, 10 Major-Generals, and 8 Colonels. This Corps is composed of 5 Regiments of Artillery, 1 Regiment of Landwehr Artillery, and the Corps of Bombardiers. The Corps of Engineers has one Field Marshal Lieutenant, 7 Major-Generals, 10 Colonels, 9 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 24 Majors; it consists of 2 Corps of Sappers and Miners. The Chief of the Quartermaster-General's Staff is Feldzeugmeister Hesse. There are 16 Regiments of Gendarmes. The Austrian Navy has 1 Vice-Admiral and 1 Contre-Admiral; it consists of 2 vessels of the line, 6 frigates, and 9 corvettes, with their respective Captains. The Artillery of the Navy is commanded by a Major, and the Battalion of Marines by a Colonel.—*Kolner Zeitung.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following announcement appears in the Royal Gazette, of the 20th inst. :—

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint, by Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual, James Brown and William Hunter Odell, Esquires to be Members of the Legislative Council of this Province.

NAVAL.—It is now thought that Sir Thomas Cochrane will succeed the Earl of Dundonal in the command of the North American and West India Station.

The Bytown papers are agitating the formation of a railroad between that city and Prescott. The matter seems to have been earnestly taken up.—Prescott has subscribed £7,500. Indeed there is every probability of its being constructed at no distant day.

**Freehold Property, for sale.**

4 LOTS in Sheffield Street, City of St. John; 2 FARMS in the County of Westmorland; 4 do. in King's County, and about 14,000 acres of LAND situated in different parts of the Counties of Westmorland, King's, Queen's, Sunbury and Albert. The latter is partially improved, and will be sold in lots from one hundred to one thousand acres to suit purchasers, or part would be exchanged for City property. For terms and other particulars please apply to

C. W. STOCKTON,
*Attorney for the Owners.*

St. John, Nov. 22, 1850.

MADRAS TEACHER WANTED.—The Candidate, besides the usual qualifications of a First Class Teacher, is expected to catechize in Bible History, and the Liturgy of the Church of England. Communications to be addressed (prepaid) to the Rev. Dr. JARVIS, Shediac.

CHAS. L. THEAL,
GEO. L. HANNINGTON.

*Shediac, Nov. 9, 1850.* 3†

**Office of the St. John Water Company,**

*10th November, 1850.*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the *Seventh* Instalment of Twelve and one-half per Cent. (being Twelve Shillings and Six Pence on each Share) on the additional Stock of the St. John Water Company, is requested, to be paid in at the Company's Office, within one calendar Month after this date.

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Treasurer.*

[FOR THE CHRONIC[illegible]

MR. EDITOR,—The last num[illegible] contains a letter signed "A[illegible] The object of the communicati[illegible] allusion made by me to the oran[illegible] ture read in the Mechanics' Inst[illegible] the 18th current. It becomes [illegible] correspondent for the polite a[illegible] in which he speaks of the lect[illegible] could scarcely have expected [illegible] usage under the circumstances. [illegible] his statement also that my allu[illegible] nity was "gratuitous," I am half [illegible] cide with him. I am not ashan[illegible] it would perhaps have been mo[illegible] occasion if I had not mention[illegible] name—but he must not expect [illegible] —He must excuse me when I [illegible] consider the temper and feelin[illegible] members of the body,—when I t[illegible] ful deeds which it has recentl[illegible] this country and in Ireland, wh[illegible] the pattering and trimming con[illegible] the Irish Protestant Clergymen [illegible] there seems to be a demand tha[illegible] somewhere dare to say what i[illegible]

I cannot expect that your cor[illegible] be satisfied with these remarks, [illegible] more courteous to notice his [illegible] dissent from him than to let [illegible] temptuous silence.

I am, Sir, your obedien[illegible]
W. T[illegible]

November 26, 1850.

[A desire of giving a hearing [illegible] question, has induced us to giv[illegible] reply of Mr. Wishart, to an O[illegible] same time we beg to state tha[illegible] agree with him in his remarks [illegible] of this city.—ED.]

*To Correspondents.*—A "C[illegible] reply to Mr. Wisharts remarks [illegible] Friday last, has been received, [illegible] in our next.

## Married.

On Thursday evening, by the [illegible] Mr. James M. Eaton, to Miss Eli[illegible] all of Portland.

On the 15th inst., by the [illegible] Wesleyan Minister, Mr. James [illegible] Jane Beem, both of this City.

At Springfield, King's Count[illegible] evening last, by the Rev. R. D[illegible] Charles Robinson, of brig Gren[illegible] Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel [illegible] of the former place.

On Wednesday morning, 6th [illegible] dence of the bride's father, D[illegible] by the Rev. Michael Pickels, [illegible] Doane, of Saint Mary's Bay, N[illegible] St. John, N. B.,) to Miss Adelia [illegible] of Samuel Cornwall, Esq.

## Died.

Yesterday morning, after a [illegible] Denis O'Neill, in the 41st year [illegible] a wife and eight children, and [illegible] of relatives and friends to mourn [illegible] on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, [illegible] dence, Mill-street, when friends [illegible] are respectfully invited to atten[illegible]

Of Consumption, on the 22d [illegible] Margaret relict of the late Ric[illegible] tive of Londonderry, Ireland.

At Norton, (K. C.) on the [illegible] gering illness which he bore wi[illegible] Thomas Wetmore, aged 43 yea[illegible] and seven children, to mourn t[illegible]

At Fredericton, on the 18th [illegible] Harper aged 92 years.

At St. Andrews, on Friday [illegible] Helen Roberts, daughter of th[illegible] Roberts.

At St. James', on the 11th [illegible] after an illness of six weeks, Rob[illegible] aged 63 years.

At Annapolis Royal, on the [illegible] days suffering of brain fever