would be on her legs again in a fortnight.'—I got pen and paper and he signed the pledge. The children who knew what it was to have a drunken father, saw what was going on, and whispered to one another, father has taken the pledge. The wife in the next room heard it too, and called, Lake! Lake! We went into the next room, and never shall I forget the scene. Her eyes, black and lustrous, as if a ray of heaven came from them, with her long thin fingers she grasped my hand, and thanked me; and then began to tell what a good, kind, tender-hearted husband he was to her—only when the drink came there was a little difficulty. The man could bear it no longer. He turned down the border of her white night dress and showed me a great big black spot on her neck, which he had made. I never saw a man sob as he sobbed. Thus are women crushed, and thus are they ever willing in the hour of joy to forget and forgive their injuries.

I hear many a young man say, I am not a drunkard. I have been drunk only once or twice. How many times must a man be drunk, in order that he may be a drunkard? How many times must he steal, in order that he should be a thief? How many times must he kill to be a murderer? You go into a Lunatic Asylum, and see a man picking an imaginary something from his coat sleeve—another confined to prevent mischief—a third telling the story of confirmed idiotcy. What are your feelings?—Father, I thank thee, that thou hast made me a man, and maintained my reason on its throne. What is it of which the mother speaks when she regards her boy? Of the rosy cheeks; the fair hair; or the well rounded limb? No: she tells you of what he thinks, and how he speaks, for she would rather he were a cripple and a genious, than a beautiful fool. God has the right to send any one into the world an idiot, and if he does, he does not hold him responsible for the controlling power, which he has not given. But have you a right to deprive yourself of that blessed power? He who gets drunk once, crushes his intellect once—gets rid once of the power to restrain his passions. Let us then look at drunkenness as a cursed thing, and at the man who drows his reason, as responsible for every word he utters, every thought he thinks, every deed he commits. When a man was recently brought up before Judge Edmonds for the murder of his wife, they attempted to prove him mad; and so he was—mad, raving, furious with drink. But the jury were told that this should not influence their minds; and they brought in a verdict of wilful murder.

But I have heard men ask if there is no gratification in drinking? There is. I remember when it made me thrill to the tops of my fingers; when in the club room, we were all poets, painters and politicians. If there were any mistake in the cabinet, we could settle it so as to give satisfaction to all contending parties. We were ready to immortalize ourselves—we only wanted materials. But did you ever experience the greater gratification of turning over some old book, which instructs and employs the mind, while it never injures mind nor body? The gratification of the drinker is but momentary, imaginary. You don't hold it long enough to say, Ah! Ah! I have it. You get nothing, and for that nothing you give all. More foolish than the Chief, who gave away kingdoms for a glass bead and a button, you give away more and receive less—you receive that which is neither sensible to sight or touch. You are lured by a bubble bright and shining in the rays of light, and you start in the pursuit. At first the course lies through pleasant meadows of soft grass; through gardens of sweet flowers; through groves of fragrant shrubs. Onward you go, now by the side of beauteous waters; now among vineyards and orchards, where the purple fruit seems to press upon your head as you hurry beneath it in chase of your prize. All is green verdure beneath and bright sky above. Bye and bye you are insensibly led to the stony sides of a mountain and ever grasping at, but never securing the bubble which you pursue, you find the ascent become more steep, and you approach the burning streams of lava from a volcano. Still you rush onward. At last you encounter a red river of the blazing fluid. You hesitate but still rush on—you spring—ah, you have cleared the chasm; but still you do not hold the prize. At length you are on the edge of the crater, one more stretch and you have got it. You leap into perdition with a bursted bubble in your hand. Thousands of young men have done so.

From Late English Papers.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.—STATE OF THE PRUSSIAN QUESTION.

The plot thickens in Germany: it is no vague rumour of distant war which now alarms the ear of Europe: the military roads of Hesse, the passes of the Franconian hills, are shaking under the roll of artillery and the measured tramp of armed men. The hosts of Austria and Bavaria from the South, those of Prussia from the North, are fast concentrating themselves upon the borders of that little state which, in its arrogance, dared to think itself entitled to refuse the payment of an unauthorised tax, and resist the commands of an unconstitutional ruler.

Europe asks impatiently what is to be the issue of all this? Is this gathering of armed thousands to be after all a mere mimicry of the grim reality of war? is all this mustering of the hosts for the battle to end in nothing but the marchings and counter-marchings of a mere military melodrama? or is there indeed a real cause to be combated for, and a resolute spirit in the souls of the combatants?

With Prussia, or, to speak more plainly, with the King of Prussia, rests the answer to this question. Austria and her South-German subordinates are, we believe, thoroughly in earnest. Inspired by an almost equal hatred for the cause of German freedom and of Prussian ascendancy, flushed with insurrectionary triumphs, and confident in support of Russia, the Court of Vienna has eagerly and sincerely accepted the mission of putting in force the decrees of the Frankfort Diet, by reimposing on the men of Hesse the broken yoke of a lawless despotism. Is the Court of Berlin equally prepared, in the name of all that yet remains of constitutional feeling in North Germany, to resist this unrighteous attempt even to the terrible extremity of war? Or is Frederick William again to exhibit, to the disgust of the world, that infirmity, of purpose which has so often filled his foes with confidence, and his friends with despair,—which has taught the German liberals to laugh to scorn the very notion of putting their faith in Princes, and has prepared for Germany instead of a peaceful progress in constitutional reform, a dark and stormy future in which the Revolution will work out its own wild ends, by other agencies than those of constitutional courts and philosophic kings? The "womb of the unborn Time is big" with the reply to these questions; nor can suspence be protracted much longer. Should the King's heart fail within him, should he succumb to the Confederation and abandon the righteous cause of constitutional Hesse, his hopes of ascendancy are gone for ever.

In the game of empire, as of love, there are no prizes for faint hearts. The twofold condition on which depends all the possibility of Prussian greatness is that she shall be constitutionally free, and shall form the central power of a confederation of German States. The moment has now arrived in which, once for all, she, or rather (to discard that false courtesy of speech which would identify a great people with one weak and wavering will) —in which *her King* must show that he is worthy of the high mission to which he is called, and that he possesses the power and the will at length to fulfil his solemn and repeated promises to the German people.

It is not yet too late to rally around him that people in spite of broken pledges and falsified hopes: one bold and decided course of action, wisely conceived and resolutely persevered in, might yet restore to him the reality of that constitutional supremacy, the very shadow of which should he now prove wanting to the emergency, would for ever pass away from his grasp.

The events of the next few week will probably be all important in their influence, both on the fortune of Prussia and on the progress of the German Revolution. They will decide whether Prussia is still to hold a foremost place among the nations, or to sink into a mere acolyte of Austria; whether the Revolution is peacefully to develop its onward progress; or whether it must for a time be beaten back by the tide of re-action, till, checked in its career of gradual and peaceful development, it gathers itself once more into a wild and vehement torrent, swift to sweep away, in its career of blood, not only the obstructive barriers of feudalism, but the sacred landmarks of order and of law.

PAPAL USURPATION.

(From the Times.)

It is reported by those who profess themselves better acquainted than we care to be with the intentions of the Court of Rome that the promotion of Cardinal Wiseman to the titular Archbishopric of Westminster is only one portion of a complete scheme for the revival of the Romish hierarchy in this country. Twelve Bishops of the Romish Church are said to be designated by the Pope to fill the sees into which it has pleased his Holiness to divide the Queen's dominions, and the Cardinal Archbishop is ere long to return to England armed with full Papal powers for the government of the affairs of the Roman Catholic body in his province. We have no means of ascertaining the accuracy of this statement, and we should be glad to learn that no such project has been entertained; or, if entertained, that it is not likely that a scheme so calculated to revive amongst the people of England the strongest feelings of suspicion and aversion against the Popish authorities of the Roman Church will be executed. But the specimen Pius IX. has recently given us of his policy and intentions, and the imprudent exultation with which we are told that a lost nation has been recovered and reclaimed by this very act to the fold of St. Peter, may justify an apprehension that a more ostentatious and ambitious display of the pretensions of the Papal Court is actually at hand. Assuming, therefore, that these facts have not been overcoloured, we may ask what they mean. For if they have any signification, at all beyond an idle distribution of spurious titles, they mean that the Pope conceives that he can in the 19th century resume and exercise the direct spiritual government within this realm of a considerable portion of the Queen's subjects, and that by means of a regularly established hierarchy, accountable to Rome only for its actions, as long as they are not absolutely at variance with the mild tenor of our present laws, he can divide with the Crown the allegiance of our fellow-countrymen. It is not, as we remarked on a former occasion, on theological grounds that we repudiate those arrogant claims, and that (to use the term with the Reformation stamped upon our branch of the Church of Christ) we PROTEST against them. We respect the sanctity of religious opinions, we recognise the inviolable rights of conscience under every form of worship, and we profess the liberal principle of the age we live in, that no civil disabilities ought to be annexed to religious distinctions. But with the utmost deference for these principles of religious freedom in the person of every Englishman, we are not the less, but rather the more, bound to uphold the polity of this kingdom, to reject with indignation the attempt of a foreign Power to fasten its authority upon our divisions, and to resist the reconstruction of those great engines of the Romish hierarchy which it is the glory of our forefathers to have expelled and overthrown. For if these projects are fulfilled to the letter, the Court of Rome will have recovered a greater power over that portion of the nation which admits its authority than it enjoyed for centuries before the Reformation, as far back as the reign of Richard II., when the introduction of unauthorized Papal Bulls incurred the penalties of a *præmunire*; and England with her Protestant Establishment and her oath of supremacy would concede to the Roman Catholic hierarchy and to the Pope a greater latitude of authority than they have enjoyed for ages in the most Catholic States of Europe.

That is actually, it must be confessed, the present state of Ireland, and the Synod of Thurles with a host of evils which afflict and degrade that country are the clearest indication of its effects. These effects will probably only be mitigated when means shall have been found to define by compact the mutual obligations of the Romish Church and of the State; and meanwhile we make allowances—perhaps too great allowance—for the Church which has maintained so dark a superstition and bred so constant a disaffection amongst a large portion of the Irish people. But here in England we live and move in the heart of this empire; it is here that we preserve, in the sanctuary of our laws, the traditional polity of the nation: and whatever humours may effect other parts of our frame, it is by the consent of the free people who cluster round these abodes and crowd this island that we are what we are. Is it then here in Westminster, among ourselves and by the English Throne, that an Italian priest is to parcel out the spiritual dominion of this country—to employ the renegades of our national Church to restore a foreign usurpation over the consciences of men, and to sow divisions in our political society by an undisguised and systematic hostility to the institutions most nearly identified with our national freedom and our national faith? Such an intention must either be ludicrous or intolerable—either a delusion of some fanatical brain or treason to the constitution. We have emancipated our Roman Catholic countrymen from the last vestiges of civil proscription, and for tolerance sake we have done well; but of those who most zealously fought in that cause there was not a man who would have endured the thought of a direct encroachment on the spiritual independence of England by that faction from whom these restrictions were to be removed.

The destiny of the Whig party in relation to the Roman Catholic Church has been curious and perplexing. They spent the first half-century of their political existence, from 1650 to 1700, in a fierce struggle against the Catholic element which threatened to blast the liberties of the country. They spent the last half-century, from 1800 to 1850, in removing every remnant of the penal laws, and in restoring to the Romish Church all the liberty and independence it could claim at the hands of a Protestant State. This apparent inconsistency may, however be readily explained. They combated and crushed the Catholics in the 17th century because Popery was another name for all that was most hostile to the theory of constitutional government and national independence; they laboured to emancipate the Catholics in the 19th century because their claims were preferred in the name of a persecuted faith. They resisted the pretensions of Rome to a supremacy which the laws of this country have utterly condemned for three centuries; they admitted without reluctance the equality of the rights of conscience under every form of religious opinions. Those rights are secured to every man, no less by the spirit of this age than by recent acts of the Legislature; but it is not the less incumbent on us to oppose whatever bears even the appearance of an assumption of authority which we emphatically reject by the solemn declaration, that "no foreign Prince, person, prelate, State, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm."

It is not, indeed, to the English Catholics so much as to the see of Rome itself that these objections may fairly be addressed; for our Roman Catholic countrymen have as a body probably no active part in these proceedings of the alien authority which they acknowledge. On the contrary, they are more likely to lose than to gain by such rash innovations, and the enjoyment of their religious liberties was more respectable when it was more silent But since Rome is itself the seat of these ridiculous contrivances, we may fairly regard such attempts at spiritual aggression as a mark of hostile impertinence, to be met with due vigour by the British Government, not in England, but in Italy. In the present state of the Pope's dominions, while the feeble remnant of his temporal power excites the compassion of the Catholic States and the contempt of his subjects, the direct opposition of England and a bold resolution to shake the rotten edifice to its foundations might prove more formidable dangers to the occupation of the Vatican than the presence of a sham Archbishop to the Protestant citizens of Westminster. In proportion as the vitality of the Romish Church declines at its centre, it revives at its extremities; and by the strange contradictions of its nature a Sovereign who is too weak to defend himself in his palace against a mob who insulted him with impunity acquires a sort of parisitic existence in countries not subject to his authority, and distributes dignities and duties which are not his own. But the Papal See may presume too much on its weakness as the screen of its ambition. There is a spirit abroad even in Italy which will not be roused with impunity; and, however reluctant we may be to add fresh elements of discord to the present agitated condition of Europe, we are not disposed to submit with perfect tameness or indifference to the wanton interference of a band of foreign priests in the affairs of this country.

REPLY OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON TO THE MEMORIAL FROM THE WESTMINSTER CLERGY.

Yesterday the Bishop of London sent the following reply to the memorial signed by the Archdeacon and the Canons of Westminster and a large body of the clergy of that city, presented to his lordship on Friday:—

FULHAM, Oct. 28, 1850.

"REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHRE,—The sentiments expressed in the address which you have presented to me are in entire accordance with mine, and I am persuaded that they will be responded to by the unanimous feeling of protestant England.

"The recent assumption of authority by the Bishop of Rome in pretending to parcel out this country into new dioceses, and to appoint archbishops and bishops to preside over them, without the consent of the Sovereign, is a schismatical act without precedent, and one which would not be tolerated by the government of any Roman catholic kingdom. I trust that it will not be quietly submitted to by our own.

"Hitherto, from the time of the Reformation, the Pope has been contented with providing for the spiritual superintendence of his adherents in this country, by the appointment of vicars apostolic, bishops who took their titles as such not from any real or pretended sees in England, but from some imaginary dioceses *in partibus infidelium*. In this there was no assumption of spiritual authority over any other of the subjects of the English crown than those of his own communion. But the appointment of bishops to preside over new dioceses in England, constituted by a papal brief, is virtually a denial of the legitimate authority of the British sovereign and of the English episcopate; a denial, also, of the validity of our orders, and an assertion of spiritual jurisdiction over the whole Christian people of the realm.

"That it is regarded in this light by the Pope's adherents in this country, is apparent from the language in which they felicitate themselves upon this arrogant attempt to stretch his authority beyond its proper limits. A journal which is generally believed to express the sentiments of a large portion of them at least (not, I believe, of all), points out in the following words the difference between the vicars apostolic and the pretended diocesan bishops. Alluding to certain members of our church who are accused of a leaning towards Rome, it says, 'In this act of Pope Pius IX., they have that open declaration for which they have been so long professing to look. Rome, said they, has never yet formally spoken against us.—Her bishops, indeed, are sent here, but as having any local authority, but as pastors without flocks; Bishops of Tadmor in the desert, or of the ruins of Babylon, intruding into territories which they cannot formally claim as their own. This specious argument is once for all silenced. Rome has more than spoken; she has spoken and acted.—She has again divided our land into dioceses, and has placed over each a pastor, to whom all baptized persons without exception, within that district, are openly commanded to submit themselves in all ecclesiastical matters, under pain of damnation, and the Anglican sees, those ghosts of realities long passed away, are utterly ignored.'

"The advisers of the Pope have skillfully contrived so to shape this encroachment upon the rights and honour of the crown and church of England that his nominees to imaginary dioceses will not actually offend against the letter of the law by assuming the titles which he has pretended to confer upon them; but that it is contrary to the spirit of the laws there can be no doubt. As little doubt can there be that it is intended as an insult to the sovereign and the church of this country.

"With respect to the conduct proper to be pursued by you on this occasion, it ought, in my opinion, to be temperate and charitable, but firm and uncompromising.

"You will do well to call the attention of your people to the real purport of this open assault upon our reformed church, and to take measures for petitioning the legislature to carry out the principle of the statute, which forbids all persons other than the persons authorised by law to assume or use, the name, style, or title of any archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, by extending the prohibition to any pretended diocese or deaneries in these realms.

"It is possible that such prohibitions might not have the effect of preventing the assumption of titles by the Papal bishops, when dealing with their own adherents; but it would make the assumption unlawful, and it would mark the determination of the people of this country not to permit any foreign prelate to exercise spiritual jurisdiction over them.

"But there are other duties besides those of protesting and petitioning, the performance of which seems to be specially required of us by the present emergency. Unwilling as I am to encourage controversial preaching, I must say that we are driven to have recourse to it by this attempted usurpation of authority on the part of the Bishop of Rome; and by the activity and subtlety of his emissaries in all parts of the kingdom. We are surely called upon for a more than ordinary measure of watchfullness and diligence in fulfilling the promise which we gave when we were admitted to the priesthood, 'To banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word.'

"Let us be careful, as well in our public ministrations as in our private monitions and exhortations, to refrain from doing or saying anything which seem to indicate a wish to make the slightest approach to a church which, far from manifesting a desire to lay aside any of the errors and superstitions which compelled us to separate from it, is now re-asserting them with a degree of boldness unknown since the Reformation; is adding new *credenda* to its articles of faith, and is undisguisedly teaching its members the duty of worshipping the creature with the worship due only to the Creator.

"After all, I am much inclined to believe that in having recourse to the extreme measure which has called forth your address, the Court of Rome has been ill advised as regards the extension of its influence in this country, and that it has taken a false step. That step will I am convinced, tend to strengthen the protestant feeling of the people at large, and will cause some persons to hesitate and draw back who are disposed to make concessions to Rome, under a mistaken impression that she has abated somewhat of her ancient pretensions, and that a union of the two churches might possibly be effected without the sacrifice of any fundamental principle. Hardly anything could more effectually dispel that illusion than the recent proceeding of the Roman pontiff. He virtually condemns and excommunicates the whole English church, sovereign, bishop, clergy, and laity, and shuts the door against every scheme of comprehension, save that which should take for its basis an entire and unconditional submission to the spiritual authority of the Bishop of Rome.

"That it may please the Divine Head of the Church, who is the true centre of unity and the only infallible judge, to guide and strengthen us in these days of rebuke and trial, to open our eyes to the dangers we are in by our unhappy divisions, and to unite us in one holy bond of truth and peace, and faith and charity, is the earnest prayer.

"Reverend and dear brethren.

"Of your affectionate friend and bishop,
(Signed) "C. J. LONDON.

"To the reverend the clergy of the City and Liberties of Westminster."

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 22, 1850.

The English mail of 2d November reached this City on Saturday evening last. The intelligence is important. The whole Continent is in an alarming state, and business in the manufacturing districts of England had consequently slightly receded from its previous high state of prosperity.

The Church of England, through her Bishops and Clergy, seconded by several of the leading journals of the country, is calling for penal enactments to extinguish the titles assumed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. A deputation of the Clergy waited upon the Bishop of London on Friday, to present an address previously determined upon at Lion College. The deputation was cordially received by the Bishop, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the nature of the address, and strongly urged that every parish should at once prepare and forward an address to the Throne at this critical period.

The *Standard* states, on high authority, that Her Majesty is most anxious to receive the addresses of her loyal people, and ready to respond to their uncompromising determination to resist this interference with her authority.

Cardinal Wiseman has not been slow to exercise his archiepiscopal functions. His pastoral letter was read on Sunday the 27th October, in all the Roman Catholic Chapels in the English metropolis.

It is said that the Turkish Government has demanded the good offices of the British and French Governments against the menacing demands of the Austrian Cabinet.

The *Morning Herald* says, that a direct application has been made by a leading prelate to the Prime Minister to know what steps Her Majesty's Government intended to take in respect to the establishment of the Roman Hierarchy. The reply was, that "as at present advised, Her Majesty's Government do not intend to take any steps whatever."

The first contribution from the Continent for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, had arrived. It consists of a consignment of 89 packages from St. Petersburgh—to be deposited in the bonded warehouses of the St. Katherine Dock Company until the building in Hyde Park shall be ready.

NOVELTY IN "CHURCH DISCIPLINE."—On Sunday last a notice as under was fixed in a village about five miles from Colchester, by the owner of the hall immediately contiguous to the sacred edifice:—"Whereas it has been the custom for many years past in this parish to give precedence to the squire of the parish in going out of church on Sunday, the parishioners are respectfully reminded that such distinctions in the House of God have no foundation in Scripture; and the parishioners are respectfully reminded that they have only to consult their own convenience in going out of church, as they already do in coming into church.—Oct. 6, 1850."—(Essex Standard.)

The Rev. Hugh M'Neile, and several of the Protestant Clergy in Liverpool are about to have prayers and sermons in the open air.

PUSEYITE DIVISION.—The split among the Puseyites is confirmed. The Rev. Mr. Palmer proposed to the Bristol "Church Union" to adopt a declaration that would have excluded the Romanising portion of its members; but the majority divided against him, and he and his friends have formed a rival church union for Somersetshire.—The ultras held a meeting in London on Tuesday, when Dr. Pusey took the principal part, and by a Jesuitical speech of great persuasiveness, induced the meeting to reject Mr. Palmer's declaration.—The Doctor declared his intention to die in the church of England. Dr. Hook, who wou'd sympathise with Mr. Palmer, (formerly curate of Kilmurry, near Limerick,) now finds himself one of the lower section of High Churchmen.—(Leeds Mercury.)

CORPORATION SQUABBLES.—There has been another "scene" in the Dublin corporation, arising from the Lord Mayor requesting Mr. Carolin, who was standing at the fire, to take his seat, while another member was speaking. Mr. Carolin refused, and, as the Lord Mayor hesitated, Mr. Carolin wished to make it a personal affair, observing that the Lord Mayor would find him a gentleman-like opponent in any cause. This gentle hint the Lord Mayor, in his turn, declined to take; and after a long and unseemly altercation Mr. Carolin carried his point, in defiance of his lordship. It transpired that it was quite customary for five or six members to stand round the fire during the proceedings.

ROME, MAY 24.—Another miracle! The statue of the Madonna, in the chapel of a missionary college at Rimini, is said to be engaged all day long in opening and shutting its eyes! If you ask *why* the statue takes this trouble, I am bound to confess I really don't know; but that it does so, and that in doing so it effects a wonderful miracle, are facts placed beyond all doubt, inasmuch as they are vouched for by the Bishop of Rimini, by several of the clergy, and last, but not least, by the semi-official newspaper organ of the Government. If, after that, you doubt, you are a heretic—that's clear. The most marvellous stories are told of the conversions already brought about by this astounding miracle. Among others, it is said that two Austrian officers, who ventured to doubt, fell on their knees before the image in an agony of repentance, tore off their crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa, and stuck them on the breast of the image. So that this plaster saint not only winks with her eyes, but is a knight of a military order. Good! N. B. This is a year of Grace, 1850.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—T. Eastwood, Esq., a Magistrate of the Borough and County of Lancaster, has, with Mrs. Eastwood and his family, renounced the errors of the Roman Catholic Church.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND ELECTORAL HESSE.

The news from the continent this week consists of details of the promenading of military forces throughout Germany. At the time we write, everything is thought to depend on the conference now being held at Warsaw, where are assembled the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and Count Brandenburg. The immediate question is the occupations of Hesse Cassel. This is to be decided by the Emperor of Russia; his potent word will decide whether the swords half drawn from the scabbards are to be returned for a time. It seems that the invasion of Electoral Hesse by Bavarian and Austrian troops was originally intended to come off on the 23rd ultimo, and that the Prussian armies took their positions according to this contemplated measure; further orders, however, caused the movement to be stopped. Meanwhile, both Austria and Prussia are gathering together their armies from every direction, and the tramp of armed men resounds through Germany. 30,000 Austrian troops were to march from Lombardy on the 23rd, and in the neighbourhood of Vienna 60,000 men were to be concentrated. A portion of the army in Hungary, as well as that in Italy, is to be detached. The Prussian troops surround Hesse-Cassel, and apparently will resist to the last any invasion of Bavarian or Austrian troops. It is said that in a few days Prussia and her allies will have little short of 90,000 men, with 160 pieces of cannon, ready for action.

The *Kölnch Zeitung*, of the 30th ult., states, in its second edition from Vienna of the 26th, that the official news of the march of the two corps in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, and the announcement that a part of the Italian army is proceeding to Germany, added to the military preparations now going on at Vienna and in Austria Proper, have created a violent panic on the Exchange. The price of silver has risen by ½, and its closing price was 21, while gold stood firm at 28. The only consolation which the Austrian stockholders have is, that war is impossible without a national bankruptcy, and therefore they disbelieve the possibility of a war. "These men," adds the correspondent of the *Kölner Zeitung*, "forget the bankruptcy of 1811, and there is no reason why the same event should not take place in our time. The first cannon which Austria fires against Prussia, is the signal of a break-down of her finances; it is bankruptcy, and the repudiation of her notes, which must sink down to the level of the notorious French Assignats. Even the friendship of Russia cannot assist Austria in her painful position. Russia can give guns and bayonets, but no money. It is consequently almost passing belief, that a real war is intended. Still this trifling with serious events is most reckless and criminal. It proves that the re-establishment of absolute power is the last and only idea which pervades the rulers of Austria, and that even credulity herself must now despair of the Charter of the 4th March 1849."

Advices from Cassel of the 27th state, that fifty-two of the officers who have sent in their resignations have received the Electors's permission to quit his service. The rest are still retained.

The *Kölner Zeitung* of the 27th ult., states, from Frankfort, that the Elector, terrified by the approaching contingencies and the danger which might result to him from an advance of the federal troops into his territories, has entered a solemn protest against the intervention of Bavaria. The Federal Council, feeling that nothing but energetic measures could hold them in this dilemma, has despatched Count Rechberg as Civil Commissioner, with instructions for Prince Thurn and Taxis, the Commander of the Bavarian army, to send his troops immediately into Electoral Hesse, and to follow them with his staff. The Prussian agents at Frankfort, on hearing this news, immediately despatched a messenger to Berlin to ask for further instructions.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Intelligence from Hamburg of the 28th ult., states that the proposal made to the British Government by Russia and France has caused a considerable sensation, and the popular feeling inclines to the support of Prussia, should any aggressive measures be taken to compel her to alter her policy. A very emphatic article has appeared in the *Hamburg Nachrichten*, representing the Duchies and the whole German people as ready to back Prussia to the utmost in any such event. The commander of the Prussian garrison, General Von Hahn, is reported have arrived at Kiel, where it is stated he appeared in plain clothes. The exact object of his mission is not known. The sent of war furnishes no intelligence of any importance.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The state of India is as satisfactory as could be desired. Everywhere the most complete tranquility prevails.

The officers who were on their trial, by court-martial, at Cawnpore, at the departure of the last mail, for having broken their arrest, and fought a duel, have been sentenced to be cashiered. Sir Charles Napier has pardoned Ensign Faxam, who was wounded, but Lieutenants White, Smith, and Lichfield lose their commissions.

A regiment amongst the Nizam's own line Wallas mutinied, and seizing the Nizam's treasurer, beat him with the butt end of their muskets.—Her Majesty's 83rd have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Kurrachee.

A court-martial, composed of naval officers, sat lately on board the "Hastings," to try Lieutenant Melvin, of the Indian navy, for drunkenness: the charges were proved, and he has been dismissed the service.

Lord Falkland is now at the Mahableshwar Hills, and is still reported to be sick. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Commander-in-Chief, who has been in the Deccan for some time, is coming down immediately, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe.

It is said that Sir Charles Napier will leave Simla about the 5th of November next. His escort has been warned that his Excellency will proceed to Bombay by way of Scinde.

POPISH INTRUSION.—The recent audacity of the pope, fully establishes in our minds the solid conviction, that the papacy of the present day is nothing but that papacy our ancestors have been defending themselves against for centuries past.

Hireling bayonets have only just installed the Roman pontiff into that nest of intrigues and abominations, the Vatican, and he has dared to dictate a system of government to a country whose greatest boast is that it acknowledges no allegiance to any foreign priest or potentate, but proudly relies on its own powers and capacities for the guidance of its conscience, the control of its passions, and the development of its vast physical, moral and mental resources, and glorious intellectual tendencies. The very spirit of that natural freedom for which our forefathers shed their blood on the battle-field or on the scaffold, and at the infamous stake of a vindictive priesthood, is assailed by this impious edict of a pope who exists but on a sufferance; for were it not for the presence of a French army in Rome, both he and the whole shaven crew who yield him a reluctant obedience, would soon be seen floating down the Tiber.

We perceive by the English papers that the first movement which this important assumption of authority has enacted, is one of alarm and distrust, and that, once generally entertained, will be the signal for the almost universal raising of the "No Popery" cry. Churchmen and dissenters will make it their common watchword, as in days gone bye, and ranging themselves under one banner, will energetically embark in another anti-Roman Catholic crusade, and, if provoked, out of mere self defence, will undo all that has been done in the shape of the removal of catholic disabilities during the last quarter of a century. Latimer's candle still burns with undiminished radiance throughout England, and the heart of her people is essentially sound and protestant!

The people who expelled James the second, on account of his popish encroachments, will not be slow to hurl defiance at a puny spiritual despot, who prudently fulminated against them at a distance—who has cunningly adopted a Warner's long-range, and with like probability of effective success. The impudent assurance of the late papal bull, will most assuredly place it in the same category as the thousand and one other popish ordinances which have been solemnly issued to this country since the days of Elizabeth. In the language of the great Bard, we feel well assured that

"No Italian priest shall tithe or toll in our dominions."

As to the political character of the movement, there can be no question that it is a gross insult to the constitution of England, an insult to the crown, and a treasonable attack on the temporal liberties of the consciences of the entire community; and if not properly resented, the neglect will indeed prove that the British people of the present day have degenerated, and are destitute of the courage and high souled independence which inspired their ancestors to deeds of heroism, in the great cause of human progress.

Very early on Sunday morning last, in Carleton, a labouring man, named Richard Beatty, a native of Ireland, whilst labouring under temporary insanity, terminated his existence by drowning himself in the Mill Pond. His body was discovered the next morning, when it was ascertained that in order to effect his design with the greater certainty, he had enveloped his neck and shoulders with a heavy chain, procured in the vicinity of the place where the deadly act was committed. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, which returned a verdict in accordance with the circumstances. The deceased has a wife, in a very critical state of health, and four young children to lament their loss, whose destitute circumstances render them objects of sympathetic regard.—*Obs.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Doctor R. Bayard will lecture on Monday evening next, at the Institute, on *the Science of Agriculture.*

A meeting has been been held at Windsor to get up a Telegraph line from Halifax to Windsor.—£1200 are necessary to complete the work, the half of which has been already subscribed for in Windsor and vicinity.—*Wesleyan.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—It is now generally believed that the vacant governorship of Prince Edward Island is to be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Daly, formerly Secretary to the Canadas.

At the criminal term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Montreal, three persons have been tried for murder. One has been acquitted, another found guilty of manslaughter and recommended to mercy, and a third, Antoine Lacoste dit Languedoc, a farm servant, who murdered his master, Jean Baptiste Lamoureux, on Sunday the 2nd of July, 1850, concealed the body under some leaves and returned to the murdered man's house, and played the violin in the presence of his victim's wife, has been found guilty and has been condemned to be hanged on the 20th of November.

William Shutts, a private in the 20th Regiment, has been tried at Montreal, for the murder of James Cubrias, a private in the same Regiment, on the 17th June last. A plea of insanity was put in, but was over-ruled by the Judge (Aylwin.) He was sentenced to be hung on the 13th December next.

The duties collected at the port of Quebec from 1st January to 10th October inst., amount to the sum of £70,275 17s., while the amount during the same period last year was £54,418 12s. 5d., showing an increase of £15,857 3s. 7d., or about 30 per cent. during the year.

The receipt from the Emigrant tax during the same period has been reduced in amount owing to the smaller number arrived this year. In 1849 it was £11,676 10s., while this year, it is only £9,051 10s.; a reduction of £2,625.

We understand that Mr. Hough has returned to the city, having been unsuccessful in capturing Coles, the absconding teller of the City Bank, the

former rumours of his arrest
succeeded in tracing him as far
lost all track of his movement
that it is now believed that C
session, and took away with
sum of money, it is said as m
[Quebec Gazette.

A very curious medical di
been made in Paris—it is the
instantaneously sciatica, by app
fire upon the ear of the side af
ment, known and employed
Scythians in Persia, and in Po
in actual use in some parts of C
periments have lately been m
most eminent physicians in Paris
ing success. Persons who ha
affected with sciatica have been
this light and innocent burning.

POWERFUL DRUG.—The A
in Persia, has appointed a comm
the remedial powers of a drug
name of Cedron, has been m
of hydrophobia, and of diseases
upon the nervous system
property of counteracting the
snake and all venomous reptile

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We
burg Whig that on Monday eve
Mr. James Boyken, a planter
ville, in Hinds county, was m
his negroes. Mr. B. was sitting
room, about 9 o'clock in the
negroes entered, killed him
placed the head in the fire so
traces of violence. On inqui
relatives of the deceased, revel
by a servant girl which led to
murderers. The axe with wh
committed was found in a cre
The negroes, after being care
three brothers and several neg
dered gentleman, were dealt
manner. It is thought that mu
in their punishment. The W
burning was resorted to.

ANNEXATION OF CANA
rence Republican of the 1st
report of the second speech
Esq., President of the Northe
in reply to a sentiment that we
other toasts of the evening—
—when they wish it." Tho
desire annexation, and are s
ments of their country, and th
it is held by foreigners. wo
the following extract, which
speech in question:—

"Sir, I have heretofore tho
the two countries was desirable
longer. My views have change
of the Fugitive Slave Bill by ou
name of humanity, in the name
in the name of God, (I speak
let there remain one spot on the
where the white buzzards of the
ate their hellish appetites on
there be one locality where th
of villanies, the Fugitive Sla
spread."

☞ A telegraphic dispatch
papers, from New Orleans, N
the house of McDonough the M
robbed by his own slave and
The negro says they took thre
and silver. A package of $10
same room was not taken.

California Gold.—N. L. M
terday from California, by the
net, two very fine specimen
metal. One of the lumps
ounces—is about the diameter
from one and a half to two inc
value is about five hundred
piece is about the size of a h
ragged and irregular shape,
sixteen ounces, and is wor
seventeen dollars per ounce,
two hundred and thirty-eight d
cimens are rare, even in Cali
taken from the 'Kiawane Di
Joaquin river.—[Cincinnati G

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—Th
that Messrs. Howard & Davis
ed at their manufactory, Do
Fire Engine for the town o
called the "Tiger," No. 4, h
materials, of 17 inch cylinder
four streams of water at a
Lawrence have paid Messrs
$1600, and the builders have
themselves to the amount of
cock Company, No. 10, Capt
will "try" the Tiger this aft
mon. Turn out, "boys,"
[Boston Bee.

Loss of U. S. sloop of W
U. S. sloop of war Yorktown
with seven British vessels,
of St. Jago, Cape de Verd Isla

The London *Daily News*,
estimate of the theology of
says that "Puseyism took a
James up to the pinnacle
pointing to all the
beneath, said unto him—
will I give thee, if thou wilt
me.' The bishop has hesit
could make up his mind to
gone. While the dream of
lasted, the voice of the tempt
like an angel of light. But
tion of the insatiable preten
wakened our spiritual lord
dream; and with protestant
exclaims—No compromise!"

Punch says, the greatest
that by which the Pope has
man Cardinal Archbishop of
haps the individual thus si
favour will furnish an exa
misnomer ever known, if he
upon the instructions the Se
given him."

[FOR THE CHRO

Messrs. Editors,—I attend
Rev. Mr. WISHART, at the
on Monday evening last.
in which I felt much interest
the most interesting, and
portant era of English Histor
of that nature to require
research, and as "Doctors ha
on the results of these stirri
on the character of the great
of the first Charles' reign,
to the conclusion that would
Revd. Lecturer. In this I
I thought his reasoning both
and his whole view of the
only to interest his audience
them much information on
dwell pleasingly. Much
the subject and the handling
regret that the ideas of the
in apparel too gorgeous for
as being above the ready
general hearer. I would
making this remark, that I
detract from the oratorical
but I do think that a plain
dress would better suit a pu
in one point however connec
on Monday evening, on whic