## CARDINAL WISEMAN'S MANIFESTO.

The address of Cardinal Wiseman, in explanation of his late appointment by the Pope as Archbishop of Westminster, has at length been published.

The Cardinal commences by an introduction, which he terms a brief history of the Catholic hierarchy in England.

"The Catholics have been governed in England by vicars apostolic since 1623; that is, by bishops with foreign titles, named by the Pope, and having jurisdiction as his vicars or delegates. In 1688 their number was increased from one to four; in 1840 from 4 to 8.

"A strong wish had begun to prevail, on the part of the English Catholics, to change this temporary form of government for the ordinary form, by bishops with local titles; that is, by an ecclesiastical hierarchy. Petitions had been sent for this purpose to the Holy See; the first, I believe, was in 1834.

"In 1837 the vicars apostolic assembled in London, resolved to send two of their number to Rome to petition for their long desired boon. Cardinal Wiseman was one of these, and as he drew up the memorial to the Holy See, he gives a brief analysis of its contents. Its argument appears to have been that the only code of government possessed by English Catholics, that of Pope Benedict XIV., had become obsolete, and was rather a clog and embarrassment than a guide.

"The Catholic church in England had so much expanded and consolidated itself, since the Emancipation Act, and its parts had so matured their mutual relations, that it could not be carried on without a full and explicit code. The bishops, it was urged, found themselves perplexed, and their situation full of difficulty; as they earnestly desired to be guarded from arbitrary decisions by fixed rules, and yet had none provided for them.—The uncertainty, also, of position on the part of the clergy, which resulted from this anomalous state, made it still more painful.

"Such was the case submitted to the judgment of the Holy See, fully illustrated with practical applications. A remedy was therefore prayed for, and it was suggested that it could only be in one of the following forms:—

"Either the Holy See must issue another and full constitution, which would supply all wants, but which would be necessarily complicated and voluminous, and, as a special provision, would necessarily be temporary;

"Or the real and complete code of the church must be at once extended to the Catholic Church in England, so far as compatible with its social position; and this provision would be final.

"But in order to adopt this second and more natural expedient, one condition was necessary, and that was—the Catholics must have a hierarchy.—The canon law is inapplicable under vicars apostolic; and, besides, many points would have to be synodically adjusted, and without a metropolitan and suffragans, a provincial synod was out of the question.

"Other motives were added to show the expediency of granting this boon to English Catholics; as, for example, that it had been granted to Australia, and was about to be granted to other colonies, without complaint from any one; it looked like a reproach to the mother country to withhold from it what had been granted to its own daughters.

"The Holy See kindly listened to the petition, and referred it to the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda. After a full discussion, and further reply to objections, the boon was granted. The vicars apostolic were desired to suggest the best divisions for new dioceses, and best places for titles. These were adjusted, the brief was drawn up and printed."

The Cardinal proceeds to point out, that during the whole progress of these proceedings, there was no concealment. The facts were notorious, and he (the Cardinal,) was even addressed as Archbishop of Westminster. The act now so furiously denounced did not, till it was communicated, excite any attention.

To the introduction follows the "Appeal," which is of great length. The Cardinal first alludes to the storm which arose on the first receipt of the intelligence; and its subsidence into what he calls "a mere clerical and parochial movement." After alluding to the letter of Lord John Russell, which, he says, has astonished all Europe: to the prejudgment of the press; and to the observations of the Lord Chancellor, at the Mansion house, he says, "While thus the avenues to public justice seem closed against us—while the press has condemned and raised our death-whoop in spite of proffered explanations, deaf to every call for a fair hearing—while we may consider that the door of the Treasury may be barred against us if we knock to ask, not for pensions or funds, but for a reasonable hearing—when the very highest judicial authority has prejudged and cut off all appeal from us, what resource have we yet left—what hope of justice? One in which, after God's unfailing Providence, we place unbounded confidence. There still remains the manly sense and honest heart of a generous people—that love of honorable dealing and fair play, which, in joke or in earnest, is equally the instinct of an Englishman—that hatred of all mean advantage taken, of all base tricks, and paltry clap traps, and party cries employed to hunt down even a rival or a foe."

The Cardinal then proceeds to explain what the Catholics mean by the supremacy of the Pope, which is merely a spiritual supremacy. He concludes this branch of the subject by saying, "Believe me, at this moment, the danger to the religious and civil liberties of Englishmen is not from any infringement on them by the Pope, in granting to English Catholics what I hope to show you that they had full right to obtain from him, but from those who are taking advantage of the occurrence to go back a step if they can in the legislation of toleration, and take away from a large body of Englishmen what at present is lawful to them in regard to the free exercise of their religion."

He then proceeds to examine the extent of religious toleration granted to the Catholics and the question of their right to possess bishops or a hierarchy. His main argument is, that as Catholic Emancipation was conceded and received as a matter of justice rather than of favour, it was given with the condition mentioned by Lord Lyndhurst, that the religion should be "carried on perfectly and properly."

"To have said to Catholics, 'you are perfectly free to practice your religion and to have your own church government, but you shall not be free to have it in its 'proper and perfect' form, but only in the imperfect form in which it has been tolerated while you had not liberty of conscience,' would have been a tyranny, and, in fact, a denial of that very liberty of conscience."

He thus sums up his arguments under this head;—

"1. Catholics are not bound to obey, or to consider as their bishops, those appointed by the crown, under the royal ecclesiastical supremacy, which legally they are not bound to hold.

"2. Catholics belong to a religion, fully tolerated, and enjoying perfect liberty of conscience, which is episcopal, and requires bishops for its government.

"3. There is no law that forbids them to have such bishops according to their proper and ordinary form.

"4. That form is, with ordinary jurisdiction, local sees, and titles derived from them; that is a hierarchy.

"5. They were fully justified in employing the only means in their power to maintain this form of ecclesiastical government; that is, by applying to the Holy See.

"6. And they have not acted contrary to any law by accepting the gracious concession of what they asked."

The Cardinal next examines the important question, "Does the appointment of a Catholic hierarchy trench on the prerogative of the Crown?" which he decides in the negative.

After arguing at some length that the mode of establishing the hierarchy was not either insolent or insidious, he explains the selection of the title of Westminster. He says, "It was little less than necessity which led to its adoption. I must observe that, according to the discipline of the Catholic church, a bishop's title must be from a town or city. This being the principle or basis of every hierarchy, how was it to be acted on here? London was a title inhibited by law; Southwark was to form a separate see. To have taken the title of a subordinate portion of what forms the great conglomerate of London, as Finsbury, or Islington, would have been to cast ridicule, and open the door for jeers upon the new episcopate. Besides, none of these are towns or cities. Westminster naturally suggested itself, as a city unoccupied by any Anglican see, and giving an honorable and well known metropolitan title. It was, consequently, selected, and I can sincerely say that I had no part whatever in the selection."

---

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND TO HER MAJESTY.—The following address, which is understood to be from the pen of Cardinal Wiseman—a fact which gives additional importance to it—will, we understand, lie at the various Catholic churches and chapels on Sunday next, and will be otherwise circulated, with the view of obtaining signatures to it, to testify to the loyalty of the Catholics of England to "Her Majesty's royal person, crown, and dignity"—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"May it please your Majesty, we, the undersigned, subjects of your Majesty, residing in England, and professing the Roman Catholic religion, beg to approach your Majesty's throne, there to express our sentiments of unimpaired and unalterable fidelity to your Majesty's royal person, crown and dignity.

"At a moment when attempts are being made to impeach our loyalty, we consider it a duty to give fresh utterance to these our feelings.

"During centuries of exclusion from the privileges of the constitution, and from the rights enjoyed by their fellow-subjects, the Catholics of England remained true to their allegiance to the crown of this realm, and yielded to none in their readiness at all times to defend its rights and its prerogatives against every foe. And now that under your Majesty's wise rule we enjoy equal participation with others in the benefits of the constitution, we are more than ever animated with the same sentiments of fidelity and attachment, and are equally ready to give proof, whenever occasion may present itself, of the sincerity of our loyal profession.

"The dearest of the privileges to which we have thus been admitted, by the wisdom of the British legislature, is that of openly professing and practising the religion of our fathers in communion with the See of Rome. Under its teaching we have ever learnt as a most sacred lesson, to give to Cæsar the things that are of Cæsar, as we give to God the things that are of God. In whatever, therefore, our church has at any time done for establishing its regular system of government amongst its members in this island, we beg most fervently and most sincerely to assure your Majesty, that the organization granted to us is entirely ecclesiastical, and its authority purely spiritual. But it leaves untouched every title of your Majesty's rights, authority, power, jurisdiction, and prerogative, as our Sovereign, and as Sovereign over those realms, and does not in the least wise diminish or impair our profound reverence, our loyalty, fidelity, and attachment to your Majesty: that among your Majesty's subjects there exists no class who more solemnly, more continually, or more fervently pray for the stability of your Majesty's throne, for the preservation of your Majesty's life, and for the prosperity of your Majesty's empire, than the Catholics of England, in whose religion loyalty is a sacred duty, and obedience a Christian virtue."

---

Vast numbers of meetings continue to be held, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to add force to previous demonstrations. Manchester more especially manifested the popular resolve by a great meeting, in the Free Trade Hall, on Thursday, during which the entire audience of 4,000 or 5,000 persons sang with enthusiasm the national anthem. Few Roman Catholics were present, and those few, when unquiet, were quickly expelled.—County meetings, town meetings, vestry meetings, meetings of every hue and character fill to overflowing the columns of the press; and the torrent is daily swoln by missives from archbishops, bishops, deans, proctors, clergy and laity.

---

On Friday the clergy of the diocese of Oxford were convened by Bishop Wilberforce to protest against the "new and distinct" aggression upon the Church and realm of England by the See of Rome. The attendance was so numerous that the meeting adjourned from the large hall of Merton College to the theatre. "Neither Dr. Pusey nor any of the more prominent members were present." Bishop Wilberforce spoke with his accustomed eloquence and tact. He proposed "something like a renewal of the memorable protest which Archbishop Cranmer put out so many years ago," not in the form of a popular resolution, but in a solemn manner, to be formally consummated by signature and lodgment "in perpetuam memoriam" in the archives of the diocese, and published in the face of Christendom by the despatch of a copy to the bishop of every see in communion with the Church of England.

---

THE DESERTS OF EGYPT INVADED.—The question of a railway between Alexandria and Cairo has been recently talked of as an event by no means remote. It has been discovered that the passage of the Nile has presented, in its present advanced state, a serious drawback to the free navigation of the river, and it is feared the trading relations of Cairo and Alexandria must suffer. The stream being so concentrated, in consequence of the obstructions offered to its course by piles of masonry, has become at this spot a rapid; and many vessels have already been destroyed in the effort to stem it. Latterly a steamer has been stationed to render the sailing craft on the river assistance; and other appliances are in operation for a like object. As one of the most costly portions of a railway plant, the bridging of a river, the barrage would obviate; and as the Pacha is thoroughly master of its commercial advantages in cheapening the cost of transport of merchandize and produce, and facilitating the traffic of the seaport and traffic of his country, it is far from improbable he will soon give his convictions reality, and order the execution of this very desirable scheme. It will be borne in mind that this project is quite free from the political objections that apply to the construction of a desert railway between Cairo and Suez. There, the commercial result would be doubtful; the parties who would experience most, indeed almost the exclusive, benefit, would be English travellers to an from India; in the other case, the home traffic of the country would be the recipient, their sources of industry would be developed, the merchant at Cairo could depend on the punctual receipt of his wares, and he of Alexandria his produce; not, as at present, being subjected to the caprice of winds and currants, and calculating delays by weeks instead of hours. We hope, we sincerely hope, for the sake of Egypt and the popularity of its new viceroy, that he may usher in the advent of his administration with an act worthy of the land that boasts of so many distinguished predecessors. A few travellers for Upper Egypt are now beginning to reach this country from the Continent and England. Their period of arrival has been deferred beyond that commonly chosen for visiting Upper Egypt, in consequence of the rumours regarding cholera which have been circulated in Europe. About twenty or thirty persons, of whom two-thirds are English, have already passed on to Cairo, and the remainder are preparing their boats and completing the other arrangements incident upon their intended trip and sojourn.—[Alexandria corespondence of the *Morning Chronicle*.

---

THE ASSAY STAMPS ON GOLD AAD SILVER.—All articles manufactured of gold and silver, except watchcases, have to be taken to the assay-office of the district, and if found of legal quality are stamped thus:—The hall mark, showing the district where manufactured, or the hall where assayed, is, at Birmingham, an anchor; Chester, three wheat sheaves or a dagger; Dublin, figure of Hibernia; Edinburgh, castle and lion; Exeter, a castle with two wings; Glasgow, a tree and a salmon with a ring in its mouth; London, a leopard's head: Newcastle-on-Tyne, three castles; Sheffield, a crown; York, five lions and a cross. The duty mark is the head of the sovereign, and indicates the duty has been paid.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANCHESTER.—Great progress is making in sanatory ameliorations, and in procuring a supply of fresh water and pure air. Here again Manchester has got the start of us. When the new water works at Manchester are complete, an uninterrupted supply of forty millions of gallons of water per day will be poured into Manchester, instead of the present allowance of three millions of gallons restricted to a few hours. The Manchesterians have also greatly abated the smoke nuisance, through the exertion of the powers procured from Parliament some years ago, and the result is decided gain, and not loss, to the manufacturers. In Hugh's Manufactory the consumption of the smoke has actually effected a weekly saving of twenty-eight tons of coal, and in Clark's of upwards of forty tons.—*London Letter in N. Y. Albion.*

---

STATISTICS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF GAS AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE CHEMIST.—The following statistics give us an insight into the extent which this branch of industry has attained. In England 6,000,000 tons of coal are annually employed for the manufacture of gas, and from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds sterling expended in its production. In London alone 500,000 tons of coal are annually used, producing 4,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and 500,000 chaldrons of coke; of the latter, 125,000 chaldrons are consumed in manufacturing the gas, and the remainder sold for fuel. Upwards of half a million of houses in London burn gas, and the length of the main arteries for conveying it is 1,600 miles. The capital employed in the metropolis for the production of gas is £4,000,000. The manufacture of coal-gas for the purpose of illumination affords one of the most striking instances of the triumphs of science when enlisted in the divine cause of civilization. Looking at it as a whole, and regarding the ingenuity evinced in the construction of apparatus,—the chemical skill and beauty displayed in the process, and the very valuable purposes to which it is applied,—it forms one of the most beautiful, curious, and useful of our manufactures: and probably there is no subject of a manufacturing character in the present day which more engages public attention, coal-gas having now become not a mere luxury, or even convenience, but an absolute necessary. In the words of my late colleague and friend, Dr. Hofmann, "the extent to which the use of gas has affected the arts and manufactures in this country can only be conceived by those who are aware of its innumerable applications in the double capacity of giving heat and light. To our experimental chemists the benefits afforded by gas cannot be overrated, more especially in England, where the price of spirits of wine is so exorbitant. But for the use of gas, in the laboratory, the progress of chemistry in this country must have been greatly retarded.—*Muspratt's Influence of Chemistry in the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdom.*

---

PRINCE PASKEWICH IN HUNGARY.—I had arrived within an hour's distance of Grosswardein, when my carriage was suddenly stopped and surrounded by a party of Cossacks. They opened the doors, and made signs to me to alight; giving me to understand that the carriage was their prey. Refusal was useless: I gave myself up for lost, and felt quite calm and indifferent as the savages pointed their spears at my breast. It would, perhaps, have been a mercy if the sufferings which have been spread over the subsequent time had been concentrated in the sharp but momentary anguish of one spear thrust; and then ceased for ever. I told the coachman to save the vehicle from demolition, if possible: as for my baggage, it was beyond recovery.

I then proceeded on foot to the Russian camp. I had not gone far when I met an officer, whom I begged to direct me to Prince Paskewich. He offered, with much politeness, to accompany me himself: and we set out together for the city where the Prince had his quarters. It was a long and weary way. I arrived completely broken down with fatigue and sorrow.

The Prince, a good, benevolent old man, received me with much kindness. I told him I would not deny that I was endeavouring to make my way to Bem's army, where I had many friends; and then narrated the conduct of the Cossacks, who had plundered me of all I possessed. He very readily promised that my carriage should be restored, with my own horses, or others as good; but as for the baggage, he said, it was a mere impossibility to obtain it from the hands of the Cossacks. He pledged himself, however, to furnish me with every thing necessary for my journey; but dissuaded me from undertaking it, as he said I should run the risk of falling into the hands of the Wallachs. He spoke with great humanity of the new turn which affairs had taken in Hungary.

His sympathy excited me, and I ventured to say, "Your excellency has a fatherland which you love. How would it have pained you had Hungary sent its soldiers into Russia to slay your countrymen and burn your towns and villages. And in what have we offended that we should be exposed to such sufferings? How have we provoked you, noble prince? We have been called rebels, but it is false; it is the Camarilla who have rebelled against our rights, our privileges, our freedom, and have called us forth in their defence."

The Prince listened to me calmly. Without entering into any explanation, he endeavoured very graciously to soothe my excitement. In his discourse, he showed himself far above the narrow prejudices of race, exhibiting genuine pity for the wrongs and woes of Hungary. He mentioned that Georgey was then in his house, but said not one word from which his opinion concerning him could be gathered. He did not once call us rebels, but said every one must acknowledge that the Hungarians had throughout the war displayed the highest qualities of soldiers, bravery, magnanimity, and perseverance: and he trusted that Austria would respect their greatness, and treat them as a heroic people, who had been brought under their power.

Another carriage was soon at the door, in obedience to the orders of Paskewich. I took leave of the tall, stately old Prince, with a feeling of profound respect and gratitude. He had given me a safe conduct, signed by himself. Thus furnished, and accompanied by an officer, I drove back to the Russian camp. I trembled as I beheld again the wild Cossacks, and remembered that I had left my despatches in the cushion of the carriage which they had plundered, and which they were commanded to restore to me under pain of severe punishment. I found it at last. The cushions were undisturbed; but, as Paskewich had said, the baggage was irrecoverably lost.—*Baroness Von Beck's Adventures in Hungary.*

---

AMUSING ANECDOTE OF THE BAN JELLACHICH.—They told me many things comic as well as painful; amongst others, an anecdote of Jellachich was related with great zest. When he entered Pesth, he heard that the Countess Karolyi possessed a palace there, in which she was then residing; the fame of her beauty and amiability had been long known to him, and he thought this a favourable opportunity of recommending himself to her notice. He therefore quartered himself at her residence, and strove with all his power to make himself agreeable to her, but without success. He had the most profound faith in his personal charms, and believed that such an Adonis as he must prove irresistible. He could not understand, therefore, why the young countess did not surrender at discretion: but he was utterly confounded when, wishing to have an interview with her, one morning, he received a message that the countess was not at home to him. He went at once to the Tiger Hotel, bursting with mortification; and, to revenge himself, sent for his "bill," that he might pay the beautiful Karolyi for his board and lodging. She saw his meaning, and instead of taking offence, sent him actually an account, in which everything he had had at her palace was charged for at a monstrous price. So far the exchange was, perhaps, only fair; but the Croat could not digest the indignity put upon his self-esteem, and all his love for Karolyi turned into a desire for vengeance, which he gratified by filling her palace with common soldiers. Thus ended the renowned Ban's first love adventure in Pesth, to the inextinguishable mirth of the worthy citizens. —*Baroness Von Beck's Personal Adventures in Hungary.*

---

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE.—The returns of the foreign commerce of France during the first ten months of the present year, show that the manufacturing and commercial movement has acquired fresh progress. The improvement is more particularly remarkable in the month of October when the import duties received amounted to 11,957,000f., whereas in 1848 they were only 9,089,000f. and in 1849, 11,486,000f. The proceeds of the duties are, it is true, for the ten months somewhat less than they were for the corresponding period of last year, being only 104,806,000f.; but this diminution arises solely from the duty on colonial sugar, which, in consequence of the emancipation, fell off nearly 5,000,000f.; with the exception of this item, the receipts of the import duties have in reality increased 3,000,000f. The increase bears chiefly on the importation of raw materials for the use of the manufactories particularly coal, wool, raw silk, &c. The exports also continue active; amongst the manufactured products, woollen goods, silk, earthenware, glass, refined sugars, and millinery, have been exported in large quantities. The movement in the shipping is not less satisfactory; the tonnage of vessels entered has risen from 1,067,000 to 1,755,000, and of those which have sailed from 1,267,000 to 1,383,000. The French flag has lost a little in imports, but it has gained in exports.

---

## QUARTER SESSIONS.

SATURDAY, 14th December.

Present: The Mayor, the Recorder, Justices Simonds, Crookshank, Kerr, Street, Gallagher, Payne, Ansley, Deveber, Geo. A. Lockhart, Anderson, Peters, Vernon, Leavitt, Vanhorne, Needham, Wilmot, Hawkes, Travis, Henderson.

The principal subject discussed by the Court related to the expediency of prosecuting by indictment the various parties who had been presented by several Grand Juries for offences against the Building Act. Mr. Needham presented a petition, numerously signed, against any prosecutions; and a motion offered by him to postpone all further action, till after the close of the next session of the Legislature, was negatived, as was also an amendment, by Mr. Simonds, proposing that some one case should be selected for indictment, to test the whole, and save expense.

Pending the debate, the Grand Jury came into Court, and made their general presentment. It is a lengthy document, and was read in open Court by the Clerk. After presenting certain obstructions on the roads in Portland, and some of the streets in the City, and giving the sanction of the Jury to several accounts, it proceeds to remark on the condition and management of several of the public institutions as follows:—

The heating apparatus in the Jail remains out of order, and does not appear to be efficient for the intended purpose. The steam pipe is leaking in many places, and besides the inconvenience to prisoners will speedily injure the building. The roof of the second story, through which a prisoner recently made his escape, still remains unsecured. A plank or sheet iron covering should be laid down in the garret without delay. The Grand Jury have repeatedly presented that the grating in the debtor's gallery should be so secured that the debtors might not be of necessity cribbed up in cells like criminals: although this grievance might be easily remedied, yet it remains year after year in the same state.

The Alms' House, in all its details, exhibit a total want of system and good management. They further state that the waste existing in the establishment having been so often pointed out and commented upon, by this, and other Grand Juries, without producing any effect, that this Grand Jury, will at the present time, simply present the whole as a nuisance.

The Grand Jury found the Lunatic Asylum in a highly creditable state—the cleanliness and comfort of the unfortunate inmates being minutely attended to. The Grand Jury beg to call attention to the necessity of an addition being made to the building for the better accommodation of the pauper class of inmates, they being now necessarily crowded in the basement story, where they are partially deprived of pure air and cheerful light.

The Marine Hospital is in its usual state of good order.

The Grand Jury proceeded to the Provincial Penitentiary—but were refused admission. If the Sessions, or the public think it desirable that such institutions should be visited and reported upon by the Grand Jury, it is for them to take the necessary steps to have the object accomplished.

At the December Sessions of last year, the Grand Jury presented to the Court, a number of persons, for alleged violation of the Building Act, 3 Vic. cap. 1. Having learned on the first day of sitting at this term, that no indictments had as yet been ordered, a Special Presentment was made, requesting a copy of the motions on which said indictments had been passed over, and asking the Court to prepare indictments. In reply the Grand Jury were requested to attend on Tuesday last when the question would be discussed.

During the discussion which ensued, it was alleged by Worshipful Magistrates, as a reason why the Indictments should not be proceeded with, that the law itself was "*unjust, tyrannical and absurd*," and ought not to be enforced or obeyed—and that it would in all probability be repealed at the first meeting of the Legislature—the question was disposed of by a large majority voting for its delay until this day. The Grand Jury present that such opinions avowed and acted upon are "*immoral, dangerous and disgraceful*" If the chosen guardians of the law thus tamper with their duties, what can be expected from the people? each man will judge for himself, and render obedience only to such laws as suit his interest or his passions. The Grand Jury trust that measures may be taken to rid the Magisterial bench of those who can so far dishonor it.

But this mode of procedure, noxious as it is, even if this particular law were all that it is said to be, is still more so when applied to an act which is in the opinion of this Grand Jury, as salutary and as necessary as any on the Statute Book. Sad experience is every day testifying the danger and the folly of erecting buildings of combustible materials, in large and crowded cities: and it is well known that such is the force of direct prospective interest, such the strength of individual selfishness, that in no other way can the building up of piles for future conflagration, be prevented, than by penal enactments. The Grand Jury trust that so far from repealing the Building Act, the legislature may extend its provisions to all situations likely to become densely populated.

The Grand Jury further present that Henry McCullogh's Barn in rear of his brick dwelling house in Germain street, (and recently erected) is at least ten feet above the height allowed by Building Act, 3 Vic. cap. 1.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Robert Jardine, *Foreman.*

| | |
|---|---|
| William Durant, | John G. Sharp, |
| Stephen Whittekir, | Robert Sheraton, |
| S. K. Foster, | Joseph Robinson, |
| James M. Robertson, | Samuel Holman, |
| Francis Clerke, | Francis Ruddock, |
| Edward Hippesty, | John Gardner, |
| John Harris, | Thos. C. Hennegar, |
| William Garnett, | James Smellie, |
| Richard Seely, | James Reed, |
| John Gillies, | George Hardy. |

Robert S. Hutchison, *Secretary.*

After several Resolutions had been moved and lost, the following is the decision arrived at:—Moved by Justice Lockhart, seconded by William Leavitt, Esq.—

That prosecutions by indictment, be immediately commenced against all the parties presented by the Grand Jury, at the last December Sessions, for infringing the provisions of the building Act 3 Vict. Cap. 1—

To which Justice Street moved the following Amendment, which was seconded by Alderman Needham—

That the presentment of the Grand Jury of December last, with that of the present month, with the names of the several parties presented, for infringement of the Fire Law, be transmitted to the Common Council, the offenders being within the City—the matters set forth in the presentment, being proper subjects for the action of the Common Council, and not a necessary duty of the Sessions—

The Amendment being put, the following division took place—

YEAS—Messrs. Needham, Street, Ansley, Anderson, Simonds, Wilmot, Henderson, Hawks, Kerr, Crookshank—10.

NAYS—His Honor the Recorder, Messrs. Vanhorne, Travis, Leavitt, Lockhart, Gallager, Payne, Peters, Vernon—9.

It was directed that notices be sent to the several persons complained against, for nuisances on the streets, and the Court rose, having ordered a Special Session for 7th January next.


# The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 24, 1850.


TO-MORROW, being CHRISTMAS-DAY, we take the present opportunity of wishing our patrons and friends, in town and country, the congratulatory compliments usual at this festive season—wishing them all many happy and prosperous returns of the same.

---

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.—A Telegraphic despatch this morning, from Boston, announces the arrival of the steam ship *Africa*, with the Mail of the 5th December, at New York, yesterday, in a passage of about 16 days from Liverpool. She must have experienced much boisterous weather. No dispatch of her news had been received at the News Room up to tow o'clock to-day.

---

Yesterday and last night we had the most severe snow storm, with a high North East wind, that has been experienced here this season, or, perhaps, for several years past. The streets, in all directions, are filled with immense snow-drifts, which, added to the large quantity of snow previously on the ground, renders travelling very difficult and fatiguing. The roads in the country are probably in a worse condition. The wind changed during the night to North West, blowing strong and cold, and causing the snow to drift furiously.—We do not recollect so much severe weather, previous to Christmas, for many years past.

Accounts from Fredericton, and other parts of the Province, as also from Nova Scotia, Canada, and various parts of the United States, all mention the coldness of the weather.

About half-past 5 o'clock this morning, there was an alarm of Fire, by the sounding of the Gong and some of the Fire Bells; but we learn that it was fortunately only a chimney on fire. It would have been an awful night for a fire.

---

☞ We understand that the Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held on or about the 14th January.

---

The Lecture on *Organic Chemistry*, at the Mechanics' Institute, appointed to be delivered last evening by Mr. Foulis, was postponed on account of the severity of the storm.

---

The Farmers continue to keep our City Markets well supplied with poultry, beef, pork, mutton, and all other good things of the season, of excellent quality, and at moderate, though we must remunerating rates.

On Saturday last, the steamer Maid of Erin brought over from Annapolis and Digby, 48 head of cattle, 160 sheep, and a large quantity of poultry, &c., for the Christmas Markets.

---

A *One Dollar* Note of the St Stephens Bank, ingeniously altered to *One Pound*, was passed at a Store in Prince William Street, last Friday, and was not detected till some time afterwards. The St. Stephens Bank has no One Pound Notes in circulation. Its Notes are all in Dollars.

---

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned, by proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, to meet for the dispatch of business on Thursday the 23d day of January next.

---

The Rev. Charles McKay, of Union-street Church in this City, was recently presented with a Gold Watch and Chain by the members of his congregation, as an expression of the high esteem they entertain for him as their Minister.

---

The steamer *Asia* left New York, for Liverpool, on Wednesday last, with 52 passengers and $200,000 in specie.

---

THE CARLETON LECTURES.—It is gratifying to find that the people of Carleton are manifesting an increasing interest in the course of Lectures now in order of delivery at their new Temperance Hall, as exemplified by the number of respectable individuals who attend on these occasions—Lectures well calculated to improve the mind, as well as to occupy the time, which at this season of the year might be otherwise unprofitably expended.

On Monday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Coster, Rector of Carleton, in conformity with a previous announcement, lectured on the following subject—"On the present position and future prospects of Carleton, particularly in respect to our relations with the Eastern section of the City." The tone of the lecture was what we naturally should expect from a Christian Minister—peaceful and conciliatory—and calculated, if the suggestions made are received in the spirit in which they are proffered, to secure amicable relations and good feeling between the inhabitants residing in the Eastern and Western districts of the City, and to put an end to tedious and expensive litigation and mutual distrust.

The most interesting feature of this admirable lecture, so far as the public is concerned, was manifested in the concluding portion of it, where the Rev. gentleman stated the proposition he would recommend, in order to a final termination of the existing difficulties. Substantially, if we understood the lecturer correctly, his proposal would be as follows:—Let Carleton pay the sum of £1000 per annum, out of her local revenues, for a certain number of years—to be agreed upon—towards paying the City debt, on condition of *an immediate separation* from the "unequal yoke," which now galls the necks of her people. [A consummation we believe, very much desired by the people of Carleton.] And let there be, as part of the arrangement, a fair and equitable apportionment of certain general revenues, arising from anchorage, ferries, &c., between the two sections of the City.

If this lecture has the effect of terminating a tedious, expensive, and mutually vexatious Chancery suit, and securing peace and good will among people who are at present sadly divided, we are quite certain that the community in general will feel willing to accord to the Reverend lecturer that commendation, which is richly due to one, who is desirous of discharging the onerous yet useful and humble duties which pertain to the office of the peace-maker.

---

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual Examination took place, according to notice, last Thursday, and was conducted by Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Hon. Judge Parker, Rev. Wm. Donald, A. M., and John H. Gray, Esq. A. B., M. P. P. The pupils were examined in the Classics, Mathematics, French, Natural Philosophy, History, Geography, and Arithmetic, and in all gave satisfaction. The Classical examination, which, of necessity, always occupies the most time, was particularly successful in bringing to view the abilities and application of the youth, and the excellence of the system which is pursued in the School. At the close, the Rector having been obliged previously to go away, His Honor Judge Parker, in the name of the Board, said, that it gave him very great pleasure to witness such great improvement in all the Classes, and that he had no doubt, many of the pupils, on the next occasion, when prizes will be given, would, by their perseverance and assiduity, be found worthy of distinction. He then announced that the holidays of this season would now commence, and that the School would re-assemble on Monday the 6th January. Before dismissing the School, Dr. Paterson, the Principal, bestowed rewards upon the following pupils, for excelling in *Exercises in English Composition*—

Masters Edward Allison, George Jack, Peter Inches, and George Matthew, of the senior division, and Frederick P. Robinson, and A. Chipman Smith, of the junior division.

It gives us pleasure to understand that it is the intention of Dr. Paterson, at the commencement of the ensuing term, to form a class from among his pupils, for the study of Chemistry, with a special view to its Agriculturel use. The text book will be "Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture."

---

CONCERT.—We observe by a paragraph in the *Head Quarters*, that a Concert will be given at Fredericton, on the 26th inst., under the patronage of Lady HEAD, by Mr. Olivierie, the Band Master of the 97th Regiment, assisted by Amateurs belonging to the City, and the string Band of the 97th, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the widows and orphans who were sufferers by the fire in Fredericton on the 11th ult., and to be distributed under the directions of the Rev. Mr. Brooke, the Rev. Mr. Ketchum, the High Sheriff of the County, and the Mayor of the City.

We think a similar means of affording relief to the sufferers, would produce a respectable sum in Saint John, especially if Mr. Olivierie's services could be secured for the occasion, as we understand his musical attainments are of the highest order.—*Courier.*

---

BODY FOUND.—The body of a female was found, last Wednesday morning, in the Mill Pond, at Portland Bridge, but as yet no information has been obtained to explain the cause of her death, or to identify her person. It is supposed that she must either have fallen over, or have met with rough usage, and been thrown in. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "*Found Drowned.*"—She was a short, stout woman, about 18 to 20 years of age, slightly marked with the small pox on the neck and wrists, brown hair;—had on when found, a black velvet bonnet, with red colored ribbons, worsted plaid dress of blue, red and green, open in front of waist and trimmed with white lace, light cotton gloves, black cloth boots with leather fronts, blue angola stockings.—*Ib.*

---

We regret to learn that on Saturday night a Grist Mill belonging to Mr. Alexander Moore, at the Mechanics' Settlement, King's County, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The mill contained between 400 and 500 bushels of grain belonging to the people of the settlement. Mr. Moore's loss is very heavy, as there was no insurance on the mill, and as it was the only one in the settlement, the loss will be severely felt by the whole neighbourhood.—*N. Br.*

---

The Halifax *Chronicle* gives a report that a *Woollen* and *Cotton* Factory is about being established in Nova Scotia, principally by Americans.

A Lady of Truro has manufactured a *Hearth Rug* of a very superior quality, which is intended for the London Exhibition.—*Wesleyan.*

---

The census of the City of New York has just been completed, and the total population in the 19 Wards is stated to be 517,349.—Increase in five years, 136,626, or nearly forty per cent. If we add Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, which are a part of New York in every thing but name and organization, the entire population is about 650,000.

---

It is stated that the Cunard Company intend building three new steamers of 2900 tons and 1050 horse power each—the Asia, the crack ship at present, being 2400 tons and 800 horse power.

---

WEST INDIES.—The journals are complaining of the great depreciation in real estate in the British West Indies, especially in Montserrat. The following are instances of depreciation almost without a parrallel,—

Lately sold in this island, by Marshal's sale, the following undermentioned sugar and cotton estates, including stock of every description, with a variety of furniture, silver and plated articles, &c. three houses in the town of Plymouth, with plantation stores attached and lumber yards to two of them, twenty hogsheads of sugar and three puncheons of molasses, the whole of which did not exceed the amount, or realise more then twelve hundred pounds sterling. Six sugar estates, comprising by estimation 1,000 acres of cane, pasture and provision land, with two wind mills, in complete repair; three sets of works, all recently repaired with clarifier and coppers in them, sufficiently capable of boiling off annually 400 heavy hogsheads of sugar, with large still condenser, and worm attached to one of them, also a dwelling house, containing large dining and drawing room, five bed chambers, with a gallery round the house, with out offices attached, all recently repaired, and large garden contiguous.

Small pox is represented as raging fearfully in Barbadoes.

---

THE NELSON COLUMN AT LONDON.—Another of the compartments at the base of the column has been supplied with its bas-relief, from the *atelier* of Mr. Tyrnouth. The subject is admirably chosen, as representing one of the most remarkable and high characteristics of our great naval hero, consummate coolness and judgment in the midst of surrounding cannonading and slaughter. Standing in centre of a group of officers and sailors, with his only remaining arm, he is sealing the letter to the authorities of Copenhagen, dictating his ultimatum. An apt writing table is a large gun, and sailors stand by holding a lantern. Some groups of wounded are shouting victory, and the praise of their adored commander, as they die.—*Literary Gazette.*

We find some particulars of the monster globe in course of construction by Mr. Wild, M. P., for the Exhibition. Considerable progress has been made in its preparation. The mountains will be shown in all their dazzling tints, and the snow-line marked upon the mountain ranges. The courses of great rivers will be [illegible] The snowy volcanoes will be marked by bright red lights; the proportions of land to water, and population to territory, and the great trade districts and lines of commerce, the latter marked by moving ships, will be observable at a glance. The globe will be 56 feet in diameter, made on ribs of zinc, each circle in four compartments, socketed together with copper. The expense of the globe, independent of the stair cases and galleries, will not be less than from £4,000 to £5,000.

---

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS.—The poor in the Highlands are said to be no better off than they were last winter, and an application to Parliament on their behalf is again talked of.—Mr. Hume, M. P., in a letter to Mr. Christie, throws all the blame on the resident proprietors of the soil. The reports of the Commissioners, he says, provided all the necessary statistics, and put them in the way of precautionary measures." It is the people who should support Government, and not the Government to support the people; and I therefore trust the difficulty of the case will now force the proprietors of the lands where those ignorant and destitute poor are, to adopt the proper course, and to provide for their own poor. If I had a voice in the Cabinet, I could not allow one shilling from the public revenue for the mischievous purpose for which you would apply it." There is a characteristic "N. B" to the letter—"Every subscription for temporary relief is a make-shift, and only addes to the ultimate distress;"

Lord Denman is the only Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Erskine the only Puisne Judge, in England, now enjoying a retiring pension. There is at present no Judges from the Common Law Courts in Ireland receiving a retired allowance. In Scotland, the Lord President of the Court of Session and two other Judges have at present retiring pensions, and there are no