...of the city in historic literature, is now in a comparative condition of dilapidation, and would, ere this, have absolutely tumbled down, were it not for the personal, unprecedented exertions and princely munificence of the present Honourable Dean, for its repairs and restoration.

What, we ask, in sober earnest and anxiety, is the cause of these reverses? We say, most painfully and emphatically, the pressure of Irish Popery from without, and the broken vows of Romish senators within the walls of St. Stephen's; and from some men, too, who, under that influence, have been intruded into the sacred office to "eat a piece of bread," from the highest to the lowest post in the National Church; and, consequently, their office is dishonoured, and the people influenced by their appeals and their lives.

Another permanent cause of this state of things is the

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Maynooth occupies Ireland for the Popery of the world. She has her £30,000 a-year, paid punctually from the Treasury of the kingdom for the propagation of her theology at home and abroad.—Backed by such an unvarying income as this, she replenishes her army of divines for all her ecclesiastical [illegible] of poor Ireland,—sends her supernumeraries [illegible] to Britain and all her foreign dependencies, and raises supplies for European states and continents in the other three quarters of the globe. Thus Rome has, through English generosity, profusion for her Church in Ireland and abundance for the heathen and her church abroad. She has about a tenth of her clerical forces raised for Irish warfare here! and the remaining nine-tenths as subsidies for her wars in all other parts of the world.

With the deepest conviction, therefore, we declare that Popery has nothing to fear for her ultimate tenure and success in Ireland, if the same national policy be adhered to, to subsidise her growth, and to retain her possession. Would you say it was the part of wisdom to put deadly weapons into the hands of a dangerous, desperate, able-bodied robber, and then to make a feeble sally or two upon him to dislodge and eject him from your premises? This is modern philosophy—this the sagacity of the age in which we live.—If this expediency, at the expence of principle—at the cost of experience—in opposition to God—be persevered in, we solemnly affirm again that Popery shall finally triumph here, and in Britain, too, notwithstanding the comparatively small but laborious exertions made by this and other kindred societies to repel her aggressions, and to evangelize this country. Voluntary, desultory efforts never accomplish any great enterprise; nor do isolated bands, however valiant and courageous, permanently defeat and overcome a well-disciplined and organised army in possession of a territory and its inhabitants. The conquests made and enforced by irregular levies and contingents shall vanish and pass away as an abortion, with the generation which gives them birth, while the trained and maintained army shall survive and regain the field and fortifications for ever, by calm, and cool, and silent perseverance.

These are the present tactics of Popery—*that* the character of our warfare with her.

How, then, brethren, are we to restrain and vanquish the grasping ambition of Rome? The answer is plain, simple, and intelligible to every servant of God. BY SPIRITUAL WEAPONS. "Not by might, nor by power, but by MY SPIRIT, saith the Lord of Hosts." As Irish Christians, it should be our constant obligation not to leave undone those things which it is our duty to do; and to do those things which we ought to do. It is an eternal obligation on us to put down Idolatry, and to strip her of that garment which she wears under the covering of Maynooth College. Abolish the national grants for training the youth of Ireland in the abominations of Popery, and you shall take the first and holy step towards the amelioration of this country and the improvement of the world at large. By this movement, you shall please God, and shew to the nations that you have no fellowship with her. Secondly, recruit the ranks of the Church Militant with a faithful Ministry, in place of *dead men*, to war in concerted phalanx against idolatry, and all kinds of sin, and you may expect a multitude of blessings, and prosperity and peace in Zion.

SECULAR BLESSINGS FLOW FROM SPIRITUAL WARFARE.

But, beloved brethren in the Lord, we confess to you freely that we tremble for the Ark of God in Ireland. For though the trumpet has sounded and given out no uncertain sound in this island—once said to be the Island of Saints—against the MAN OF SIN and his head-quarters in Maynooth; yet it has not awoke those who profess to bear the Ark to prepare for the battle, and to bear witness against this NATIONAL INIQUITY. *Every* office-bearer should petition the great council of the nation to abolish this tribute to idolatry; but, alas! alas! how few have been roused to a sense of their own and their country's sin and danger, and have petitioned God or man for the nation's safety? To God—the jealous God—they must render an account, long and lasting. To us it matters not: mockery may be returned in reply. But when we look around—this instant while we write—at the states of Europe, what do we behold? The saints of God, for reading His word, tried, persecuted, condemned, incarcerated, slain. The torture, the rack, and the galleys, revived publicly to coerce them to deny the faith, and to crucify the Son of God afresh! In another part we trace the manœuvres of the priesthood to obtain political power, and to make and unmake kings and queens at their pleasure. In a third place, we see with amazement the audacity of the priests in setting themselves up above the jurisdiction of the legal tribunals, claiming exemption from the power of the law, and of crime with impunity. Tuscany, France, and Austria, ensure their outrages on common sense and humanity, and look on this unnatural barbarity with smiles of complacency.

Even PAPAL CRUELTY herself may exceed her limits.

We think we can discern in the signs of the times, in modern Europe, the heavings of a moral earthquake to shake of these tyrannic cruelties of Papal oppression. The satanic Papacy is like a mine, beneath these mortal heavenly movements on the European continent; and were it not that she dreads explosion and her own destruction by the event, she would hazard the match to spring the mine—to ignite and burn the *heretical* church, and all the world beyond her pale.

Would to God, brethren, that we had a voice of thunder—a thousand voices in every language, and in every land, to utter our speech! We should proclaim and denounce to all rational creatures, whom God hath made, the MAN OF SIN, and the misery and mystery, and the hell of sin, that follow after.

Thanks to the instruments we have before enumerated—the Press, the Steam, and the Telegraph—we can now, in the commencement of the second half of the 19th century, go far to make this sound be heard throughout the earth. We call upon the

PROTESTANTISM OF THE WORLD

to read these statements, and to ponder well upon the principles involved in them. Nature, Religion, the Host of Heaven, God himself, tell us from within, above, about around, that the cause of *one* is the cause of *all*—that man, the masterpiece of his creation, is the sufferer; and that every creature, in the enjoyment of freedom, should express his sympathy for his fellow-man not merely in words but in acts, even unto death itself. If the Protestantism of the world now shall only speak the [illegible] with God's blessing there shall be UNIVERSAL [illegible], light and liberty. Let THAT VOICE in Europe, in India, in Australia, in America, only [illegible] ... he, after all, she is but a COWARD, [illegible]

[illegible] ... highest sense of sympathy by the orator of the age—

GAVAZZI.

On the platform, indeed, he, in Dublin, addressed thousands in the course of his visits, and fired their [illegible] to the highest intensity of fellow-feeling, in favour of the objects of his glorious mission; yet we must bear in memory, that while the [illegible] sound of his trumpet voice expired in the Rotunda, the wings of the press bore his thrilling eloquence to millions—to the remotest shores of [illegible]—to his own beloved Italy, and even, through the ramparts of the Vatican, to the intelligence of Pio Nono himself. Well may "His Holiness" tremble for the integrity of the Papal dominions, and the safety of his tiara, under the [illegible] tongue of this native of Bologna! This Chaplain-general of the Italian forces is on his way to the NEW WORLD, and will probably sail in the middle of February next for New York. He bears on his heart the spiritual freedom of the Peninsula, and the destruction of the Papacy; and we need scarcely add, that we wish him God's speed. In him the independence of Italy has found an advocate of world-wide celebrity; in America his advocacy will be received with tumultuous applause, and appreciated even above its worth in Europe.

Without drawing too much on our imagination, we may say, that Hesperia and America my meet in the persons of the Freed chief preacher of the Pope, and the authoress of the humble "Cabin," and seal a treaty for the everlasting freedom of the Pagan and Papal slave—FATHER GAVAZZI and ITALY—BEECHER STOWE and AMERICAN LIBERTIES! We confess that we would desire to see the meeting of these parties, as the representatives of freedom, pledging themselves to prosecute their labours for the attainment of the emancipation of their constituents, and the multitudinous assemblage pouring in the consecrated oil of popular cordial assent, saying, this treaty shall be held sacred in the NEW and the OLD WORLD—ratified on the altar of our common God, and registered as a covenant with prayer, in the archives of Heaven above.

SLAVERY.

On this other monster evil of the human family, we have now little space left to add how much we deplore and detest it. The fair authoress of the slave's "Cabin," has brought it out to wonderful notoriety, and made the abolition of it popular beyond example, by the skill and ability of her gifted pen. Her harrowing description of the beings in bondage of her own race, have touched the hearts of millions of British subjects; and were it possible for all to sign a petition to the free and independent population of the United States of America, we should, one and all of us, implore with supplication the *nineteen millions and a half of freemen* to let the *two millions and a half of slaves go free.* This manumission would be worthy of the great republic of Northern America, and mark with religious munificence the character of a mighty and an enlightened people. So long as this stain remains on the Confederation of the States, so long shall their independence be truly charged with merchandise in human blood, and with worse than Egyptian cruelty. No profession of Christianity, however high in one division of the Union, shall exonerate the charge of savage barbarity from the other, if it thus victimise, at the shrine of Mammon, two and a half millions of the human species. Call not that religion which fosters the sale of man's flesh—and pollute not Christianity by prefixing to it that denomination.—Name it, if you will, Paganism refined.

Dear Brethren in the States of America, we appeal now to you. In the name of humanity—in the name of Christianity—unite and pledge yourselves together, never to remit your labours until you snap asunder the shackles of the slave—until you expunge from your federal code of laws that which enslaves man to his fellow, and gives him the right of property in his brother's blood. Slavery is repugnant to God, as well as to civilised society—a chain to intellect—a fetter to barbarity—and suited only to the grovelling instinct of the brute creation! It is not for us to devise measures for the immediate process of its total abolition; but, let there be one united voice raised on all sides, from boundary to boundary in your vast republic—ABOLISH SLAVERY—ABOLISH SLAVERY; and let an Act of Congress pass, to repeal the "Fugitive Slave Bill;" and let man, who is bone of our bone, go free. While such acts remain on your statute-books, the STATUTE BOOK OF HEAVEN is against you. Impose no yoke, or penalty, or purchase-money for the grant; let it be given freely, without price.—Ask only LOVE in return, after the example of our heavenly Father, and this imposition will be more reproductive to your family and store than servitude, tax, or fine. We remember a quaint saying of a reformed Romanist priest to ourselves, a man who is now found faithful and laborious in converting Romanists in Ireland. "You will catch," said he, "more flies with a spoonful of honey than a hogshead of vinegar." Let the slave-owner in America apply this maxim in the case of the slave, and it will produce more fruit than the lash, the goad, or the pillory. Let love, therefore, be the only impost. The 113,000 owners of this human property shall suffer no loss by this gratuitous, unqualified act of manumission. Pharoah of Egypt sustained no loss by the freedom of Joseph. The God of all flesh shall requite you all a hundred-fold; shall bless your basket and your store, and give you that which, with contentment, is great gain.

The slave of America, transported to the shores of Liberia, on the coast of Western Africa, unlocked from the bondage and the iron furnace, has thriven gloriously, and produced specimens of our race, inferior to none of our kindred humanity in other lands. Cultivate that garden with the emancipated slave, and it may produce a nursery for the civilisation and evangelisation of the African continent. The Gospel may, through them, deliver all Africa from *spiritual bondage.*

We have had some experience and correspondence with his Excellency, J. J. Roberts, President of the Liberian Republic, and we should think that that work, under his auspices, might be admirably carried on. We are happy to say, that from Dublin we have aided his Excellency to promote the evangelisation of Liberia; and though the contribution was small, it may, like the mustard-seed, grow and expand its shady branches to many a wearied native in that scorched and burning land.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, beloved brethren, we thank the press—the European, Australian, Indian, American newspaper press—which has borne our former message to you. Without this engine, mighty in its working, we could not have reached your hearts or understandings. We pray that these feeble words, with which we venture to address you, may move both with majestic power.

We believe, that unless the Holy Spirit of God move in favour of this liberation, all our own exertions and aspirations shall be vain. He alone can bless, and change the hearts of all men at His will. He can strengthen the feeble knee, and give acceptance to the intercessions of those who rely upon his arm. Ancient walls have fallen—the giant has been slain—the dead have been raised—the sea has been calmed by the moving, living spirit of Jehovah. To him, then, we look, in this stupendous enterprise, for his Almighty power to save, to convert, and to redeem; and with him we leave the issue. But, as we are clay in the hands of the potter, and as He has put it into our hearts to attempt to enliven our fellow-worms on these momentous subjects, we would try to inflame you all as the sons of God.

Arise, then, in the might of truth, in the year 1853—move the hand that moves the universe. Prayer is the means which reaches Omnipotence—and the modern steam-press is the instrument which sways, under God, the earthly destinies of man. She holds the *law of opinion* in her right hand; and, in a righteous cause, can direct the wills and consciences of myriads of the human family into the blissful haven of unruffled peace.

PROTESTANT BRETHREN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

We invoke you now, in fine, the name of Him, whose cause this is, for the sake of all we have written above, to bestir yourselves! Up, and on! in this glorious warfare! The crown is certain in the conquest. Form a holy, universal alliance, for the emancipation of the Papist and the slave throughout the earth. The superstition of the *former* is as fatal to the soul, as the bondage of the *latter* is degrading to the body. In each man is the victim; and his portion in time and eternity may depend individually and collectively on you. Resolve, then, this day in the new year 1853, that, with God's grace from this day, you will never cease to AGITATE, so long as you have breath, by means of the three great [illegible] until the cloud of superstition is dispelled from the intellect of the dupes of the Papacy, and the crucifixion of the slave shall culminate in his religious equality and freedom. Amen.

We remain, Brother Protestants, until death,
Your devoted and faithful Servants,

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1853.
23, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—On Thursday last, the wife of Mr. Turner, solicitor, residing in the neighbourhood of Albany-street, was safely delivered of three children—two boys and a girl. The surgeon in attendance was Mr. Palmer of Upper Southwick-street, Hyde Park. The mother and children are doing well.—[Liverpool Mail.

ONE GOOD THING IN A FAMILY.—A New York paper remarks:—"A good newspaper is one good thing in a family; and one who don't take a paper, *and pay for it*, is an unworthy citizen, and disregards the best interests of his family."

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MADIAI.—Having received permission from the Tuscan Secretary of State to visit the Madiai in the prisons where they are severally expiating their enormous crime of possessing a Bible, we determined to take the husband first in order for, by a refinement of cruelty they are confined in separate prisons, in different parts of the country. Long corridors ran throughout the building, with these cells on each side of them, and in the central spot was a small square, where a crucifix is set up and mass [illegible] performed, so that care is taken to give to all the prisoners the comfort of religious services, except the unfortunate Madiai, whose deprivation in this respect is a severe, though inevitable, aggravation of their sufferings. The refusal of their Bible and other devotional books is an unnecessary, cruel and dangerous feature in their solitary confinement. We found Francesco in a comfortable room in the infirmary, and the exemption which his illness procured him from prison discipline and prison dress, along with the hopes of a speedy release which he seemed to entertain, gave him a more cheerful air than we afterwards found in his unfortunate wife. We had a long conversation with him in French, this language being adopted at his own request, in order that the governor and doctor—who, I conclude, had been ordered to be present—might hear it. We did not feel ourselves bound to alter on this account what would otherwise have been the tenor of our conversation. As we had come with no intention of embittering his mind against the powers that be, no interruption was offered by either of those present. Nothing could be more pleasing than the whole conversation and manner of the poor prisoner. His reference to Scripture, which one naturally looked for in one whose love for it was his whole crime, and must form his whole consolation, were frequent. But all such quotations were pefectly free from cant or affectation, and seemed to be but the utterings of his heart. He was evidently much cheered by our visit, and his evenness of spirit and noble calmness seemed to make an impression, even on the Governor of the prison. The route to the prison of Lucca is over much more beaten ground. We found poor Rosa suffering from headache, depressed in spirits, still liable to pain from her old spinal complaint, and after repeated disappointments, unwilling to admit of hope. In her odious striped prison dress, with her hair cut to the prison regulations, and a cotton handkerchief over her head, those who had know her in her happier days would with difficulty have recognized her now. She was, however, well supported from within; though she spoke of her arrest as having come upon her, like a thunder-clap. Her chief anxiety seemed to be conceal her own sufferings from her own husband, and to have more certainty as to the state of his health, shattered as she knew it to be. She had received visits from two remarkable personages, no less than the Grand Duchess and the Archbishop. So exalted a personage as the former could have visited her in her cell, and for such an offence, without such a visit resulting in a pardon, I am at a loss to conceive. Nor is it less singular that one charged with, and pronounced guilty of "Open impiety in the way of proselytising," should be twice requested by the Archbishop "to pray for him." Having given a temperate and scrupulously unexaggerated account of the present position of these unfortunate persons, we may with greater confidence solicit attention to the following statement, which should strike a chill on every heart, including even the *hearts of their oppressors*. *It is* our firm belief that, if their present sentence be carried out, or even if their present punishment be continued much longer, their lives will be sacrificed. Time will show how far we are correct in our view of the present state of their health. We have done our duty in testifying to what we saw and know—the awful responsibility must rest with others.

AUSTRALIA.—The last files of the *Sydney Morning Herald* contain accounts of a new propeller invented by Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General of New South Wales, a trial of which in a small steamer at that port had just excited great interest. It is called the Bomerang propeller, and is constructed on the principle of the weapon of that name used by the natives to kill game. Although the experiment was only on a small and imperfect scale, a speed of twelve knots an hour against a head wind is stated to have been obtained. The instrument is described to combine great strength and simplicity, while it has also the advantage that its motion in the water causes but a comparatively slight agitation, so that it is capable of being adapted to canal boats as well as to other vessels. At the conclusion of the trial, Sir Thoms Mitchell expressed his conviction "that the weapon of the earliest inhabitants of Australia has now led to the determination mathematically of the true form by which alone, on the screw principle, high speed on water can be obtained."

A HARD CASE.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the suffering of a citizen in "the land of liberty," for the offence of giving a piece of bread to a hungry slave:—"Of Mr. Kauffman I would just say, that he is one of the most exemplary men in Cumberland County. He never has enticed a slave from his master; and beyond the simple act of giving the hungry fugitive bread, he has never aided, either directly or indirectly, in his escape. He is a brother of the late Mr. Kauffman, M. C., from Texas, and has a wife and a daughter, about ten years old; he was owner of a farm, containing about fifty acres of prime land, and was nearly, if not quite, clear of debt, when his suit was first tried. The two suits, in the State Court cost him $1,100; last suits in the United States District Court, where he attended three or four times with witnesses before it was tried, cost him about $1,100 also; and the verdict against him of $2,800, making about $5,000 in all, leaves him not only without a [illegible] poverty, but absolutely $1,000 in debt, above all his means in the world. It seems that he is even deprived of the benefit of our State law, and must [illegible] of giving bread to a hungry slave! His friends are now making an effort, by subscription, to buy his [illegible] and deed it to his wife, and it is to be hoped that it will be crowned with success. [illegible] of which a liberal portion will be raised in this and Cumberland Counties."

A Quaker, vindicating the pertinacity of his sect in refusing to give titles to men gave this whimsical account: "I had the honor," said he, "one day to be in company with an excellency and a highness. His excellency was the most ignorant and brutal of his species, and his highness measured just nine feet eight inches without his shoes."

An inquisitive priest having asked a young female her name, whilst in the confessional, she replied, with as much wit as modesty, 'Father, my name is not a sin.'

CONFECTIONARY.

THE Subscriber has recently received:—100 Boxes Peppermint, Lemon, Wintergreen, Cayenne, Cinnamon, Rose, and Liquorice LOZENGES, and will sell them by the Package, below the usual market price.

Dec. 10, 1852. S. L. TILLEY.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, January 21, 1853.

THE FISHERIES.

The official returns of the State of Massachusetts declare that in the catch of Mackerel for 1852 there was a falling off from that of 1851, of no less a quantity than 102,906 barrels! This fact will abundantly prove the value of *our* fisheries, when they are well protected from foreign trespassers.—[illegible] have realized larger fares during the past year, than has ever been their good fortune to acquire in any previous season. The American papers and official statistics have clearly convinced us that it would be madness to part with the smallest share of our interest in the fisheries upon any terms. Let them be vigorously prosecuted by our own fishermen, for the benefit of themselves in the first instance, and the country to which they pay a willing and cheerful allegiance in the second, and an increased prosperity will be the reward of both. We have given our carrying trade to the Yankees, and the navigation of our rivers to their steamboats, and what, we would ask, have they given us in return? They have just the same right to the occupation of our wilderness lands, as they have to our fisheries, and—*no more.* It is due to ourselves and to posterity to keep them out of both. The time is rapidly approaching when our countrymen will have use for all that belongs to them, whether it is to be found upon our teeming coasts, or in our magnificent forests.

AN OLD BOOK.—The Camden Literary and Library Association have in their possession a large book, originally published in Latin, at Rome, in the year 1639. It is a curious specimen of composition and typography.—*Exchange.*

[We have an older book than that. It is a large Bible in the Dutch language published at Hague, July 29th, 1637. It embraces the old and new Testaments, of the translation adopted by the National Synod of Dordrecht of the Netherland Reformed Kerch. The characters are the German text, and are as beautiful as any type of the present day. It is strongly bound and well secured with huge brass clasps. Every book has its first chapter adorned with an introductory ornamental capital letter, which, for beauty of design and grace of execution, has no superior now. So beautiful indeed are these letters that before the book came into our possession some sacrilegious wretch cut a great number of them out for transferring, no doubt, to adorn some modern picture Bible. (Scientific American.

We have no difficulty in beating our scientific cotemporary in this contest, as we have now before us a bible in excellent preservation too, and printed in Old English letter, with a highly illuminated title-page, bearing the following imprint, which we copy literally:

"THE HOLY BIBLE, containing the Old Testament and the New: Newly translated out of the Original Tongues: and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised, by His Majesties special commandment. Imprinted at London, by Robert Baker, Printer to the King's most Excellente Majestie. Anno 1613."

Having thus settled the matter with the *Scientific American*, and wholly eclipsed "The Camden Literary Association," we shall now refer to another work in our possession, also in good preservation, with the following title-page:—"THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, with the Psalter, or Psalmes of David, of the translation which is appointed to be read in Churches. Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Baker, Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Maijestie. Anno 1589."

The Old and New Testaments are bound up in the same work. The binding is of oak, covered with stout calf, and strengthened with brass at the edges.

At the end of this work we have the psalms in metre; the first verse of the hundredth psalm is literally as follows:

Al people that on earth do dwell,
Syng to the Lord with chearefull voyce;
Him serve with feare, his prayse forth tell,
Come ye before him and rejoyce.

In the preface to the first-named work, we have the following from "The translators to the reader;" we transcribe the remarks literally, merely altering the style of the orthography to suit that of the present day:

"Now the Church of Rome would seem at the length to bear a motherly affection towards her children, and to allow them the Scriptures in the mother tongue; but indeed it is a gift, not deserving to be called a gift, an unprofitable gift: they must get a license in writing before they can use them, and to get that they must approve themselves to their confessor, that is, to be such as are, if not frozen in the dregs, yet soured with the leaven of superstition. Howbeit, it seemeth too much to Clement VIII. that there should be any license granted to have them in the vulgar tongue, and therefore he overruleth and frustrateth the grant of Pius IV. So much are they afraid of the light of the Scriptures that they will not trust the people with it, no, not as it is set forth by their own sworn men, no, not with the license of their own Bishops and Inquisitors."

And what has been the result? Let the condition of every Popish country furnish the awful reply.

Since writing the above, we have been shewn a large folio edition of "The Herball or General Historie of Plantes. Gathered by John Gerarde, of London, Master in Chirurgerie. Imprinted at London by John Norton, 1597." This ancient and valuable work is owned by J. W. Boyd, Esq., of this city.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Wendell Phillips, of Boston, recently delivered a lecture at the Tabernacle in New York, on the subject of "*The lost Arts.*"—Among other things he asserted that Dr. Lardner published a pamphlet in 1839, in order to prove that a steamship could not cross the Atlantic, while in the same month the *Sirius* made her passage to New York.

In the eighth edition of Dr. Lardner's work on "The Steam Engine, &c." published in the autumn of 1851, the author distinctly proves, that in 1836, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Dublin, that he *advocated* the establishment of a direct line of steamers to ply between the West coast of Ireland and Boston, touching at Halifax. And at the next meeting of the Association at Bristol in 1837, he again urged the superior advantages of this line, in comparison with the project of a direct line between Bristol and New York. Dr. L. quotes from the *Times* of the 27th August, 1837, from his own speech on this subject as published in that paper, in order to show that he viewed the subject of Atlantic Steam navigation in a favourable light, and as wholly practicable, and this in opposition to the views and arguments of Messrs. Brunell and Field.

If we mistake not, the *Savannah* and *Curacoa*, American steamers, crossed the Atlantic *prior* to 1836, and yet we are told by a public lecturer in 1853 that Dr. Lardner had pronounced it a physical impossibility in 1839!

☞ The weekly edition of the *British Colonist*, published at Halifax, comes to us in completely new clothing. It is published in quarto form, with new type, and presents an appearance equal to any paper printed on this side the Atlantic, while the reading matter is equally spicy. The last page is adorned with a piece of music, "Long parted have we been," music by Henry Russel, which of itself is worth the whole year's subscription.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The construction of this beautiful and substantial fabric is at length completed, and every body and his wife, and all kinds of vehicles, are daily crossing over the wildest and most romantic portion of the falls by its agency. We perceive that the tolls are fixed by the corporation as follows:

Every passenger, (except the driver of a vehicle, who is included in the charge therefor, and children under five years of age, who pass *free*) - - - - 1d.
Vehicles, with one horse, - - - - 6d.
Every additional horse, - - - - 3d.

[illegible] Bridge will afford a valuable facility for all persons travelling from this City towards Fredericton or Saint Andrews. The opportunity which is afforded by it of viewing the magnificent falls at the mouth of the River will attract a large number, not only of our own country folk, but of strangers who are in the habit of visiting Saint John, and thus the means will be furnished of rendering the stock of the bridge company among the most profitable of any in the Province. It is a bold and spirited undertaking and richly entitles its enterprising promoters to all the advantages it is likely to secure for them.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

IN THE PARISH OF HAMPTON.

At a Meeting of the Churchmen in the Parish of Hampton, held at St. Paul's Church in the said Parish, on Monday, 27th of December, the Rev. W. W. Walker was requested to take the Chair, and Mr. George Otty to act as Secretary to the Meeting, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Whereas, In compliance with the request of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, that the Churchmen of this Parish should convene for the purpose of taking into consideration the Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies; and whereas the said Bill is expressed in vague and general terms, and offers but little satisfaction to the relative position of members composing such convocation as would be established by it. And further, that any Bill likely to effect the interest of the Church in these Colonies, requires to be more thoroughly understood, therefore.

Resolved, That the Hon. Mr. Gladstone's Bill does not meet with the approval of the members of the Church in this Parish; and further, that the Churchmen of this Parish view with disapprobation any attempt at the introduction of Synodical action at the present time in the Church in this Province.

Resolved, That the Secretary do send forthwith a copy of the above Resolutions to His Lordship the Bishop, and also a copy for insertion in the public newspapers in St. John.

GEO. OTTY, *Secretary to the Meeting.*

IN THE PARISH OF HOPEWELL.

At a meeting of the habitual attendants at Divine Service in Hopewell, held pursuant to notice on Tuesday evening, the 4th January, inst., to take into consideration the Circular of His Lordship, the Bishop of Fredericton.

On motion of S. G. Morse, Esq., the Rev. Charles P. Bliss, was called to the Chair, and William Hallett, requested to act as Secretary. Whereupon the following Resolutions were passed *nem. con.*:—

Moved by S. G. Morse, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Abia Peck.—

Whereas, The Bill lately introduced into the British House of Commons, by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to explain and amend the Laws relating to the Church in the Colonies, so far as it is understood in this Parish, is not approved of:—therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting, the said Bill should not be enacted.

Moved by Oliver Barberie, Esq., and seconded by Joseph S. Reed, Esq.—

Resolved, That no Act of the Imperial Parliament, for regulating the Ecclesiastical affairs of the Colonies should be in force, without the concurrence of the Colonies.

On motion of S. G. Morse, Esq., the Chairman left the Chair, and Oliver Barberie, Esq., being called thereto,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. Charles P. Bliss, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

CHARLES P. BLISS, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM HALLETT, *Secretary.*

IN THE PARISH OF DOUGLAS.

At a meeting of the parishioners of the parish of Douglas, held on Wednesday, 29th December, 1852, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter received from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Rector being voted into the Chair by Lieut. Col. Robinson, the following resolutions were brought forward:

Moved by the Rev. A. V. Stewart, and seconded by Mr. Allen Lawrence.—

1st. Whereas a Bill has lately been introduced into the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of allowing the Colonial Church, comprising the Bishops, Clergy and Society, to meet in Convocation, (which hitherto they have not been enabled to do,) to manage their own local ecclesiastical affairs.

Resolved, While they do not pledge themselves to every particular of the Bill called "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Bill," for want of further information on the subject of that Bill, yet it is the opinion of this meeting that under certain restrictions it would be very beneficial for the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity to meet in Diocesan and other Synods, and make regulations for the management of their Church affairs, believing as they do that it is a custom traceable from the Bible, and practised in primitive times. And further, that they would bring as an example of the blessing of God on such convocations, the Church of the United States, which is so flourishing, and is at this present time "taking root downward and bearing fruit upward" as a Missionary Church, not only in the United States, but throughout the whole habitable world.

To the above the following amendment was moved by Lieut. Col. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. Moses Lawrence.—

Resolved, That it is not expedient for this meeting to adopt the Hon. Mr. Gladstone's Bill to explain and amend the laws relating to the Church in the Colonies. That the said Bill having for its object the establishment of Conventions in these Provinces would, it is feared, increase party discussions and create new and unhappy divisions which might prove injurious to the cause of the Church at large, and particularly in this Province.

This amendment being put, it was carried by a majority, consequently the first resolution was lost.

2nd Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Lord Bishop by the Rector.

ALEXANDER STUART, *Rector and Chairman.*

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED.—The vessel named in the following paragraph was built by James Smith, Esq., of this City. The announcement of this remarkable voyage will astonish the owners of the Yankee clippers, who are now *dead beat* by a New Brunswick ship.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA.—The Marco Polo, J. N. Forbes, commander, (one of Messrs. James Baines and Co.'s Black Ball line of Australian packets), arrived in the Mersey [illegible] on Sunday, from Melbourne, after one of the most remarkable voyages ever recorded. The Marco Polo sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July, and made the passage out in sixty-eight days. She sailed from Melbourne on her return on the 11th of October, and arrived off Holyhead at [illegible] P.M., and in the river as above stated, having, it will be seen, made the voyage to and from in the space of five months and twenty-one days. Capt. Forbes is about to be presented with a handsome testimonial, by some gentlemen connected with the Australian trade.

We are informed on good authority, that the contract for the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto, has been taken by Mr. Jackson and his associates, on the terms [illegible] the Hon. Mr. Ross. The line from Toronto to Hamilton has been undertaken by another Contractor, at £1000 more per mile than the Grand Trunk Line. The prospects of the Trois Pistoles Railroad are good.—[Montreal Pilot.

☞ The Legislature of Nova Scotia was to meet at Halifax yesterday.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Monday evening, Dr. Paterson filled up the vacancy occasioned by the non-preparation of Mr. Cumming's Diagrams, and delivered a scientific lecture on the *Elements that constitute Water.* The decomposition of water was effected by the means of an elegant decomposing apparatus with a Smee's Galvanic Battery, and some of the properties of Hydrogen and Oxygen exhibited by successful and beautiful experiments. A few individuals who, we suppose, had come to hear Mr. Cumming, went away; but the *respectful* and *respectable* assembly that remained, appeared to [illegible] his lecture next Monday evening. And as the subject of Comparative Anatomy will come in for its share of attention, we are sure that both ladies and gentlemen in general will be both pleased and instructed by the lecture.

This evening, Friday, the Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Fredericton, will lecture on *The Patriarch Job and his Times.* As Mr. Churchill never lectured on our platform before, we bespeak for him a full house: his popularity, we think, will ensure him this without any other consideration.

THE CHURCH.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton arrived in town on Saturday evening last. His Lordship assisted in performing Divine Service in St. John's Church on Sunday morning, preached at St. George's Church, Carleton, in the afternoon; and presided at the General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society last evening. His Lordship has kindly consented to preach in Saint Paul's Church, Portland (the "Valley Church"), on Sunday afternoon next, on which occasion a special collection will be made in aid of the expenses of keeping that Church open for Divine Service. His Lordship will preach in St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Sunday morning.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—If the business of the Court does not rapidly advance, it is not the fault of the learned Judge; as his honor uses his utmost efforts to expedite it, by urging Jurors to punctual attendance, and Lawyers to promptitude and expedition. On Thursday evening last, at half-past five p. m. when a jury was required for a fresh cause, only two jurors answered to their names; upon which his honor declared his determination to keep the Court open every day, till 7 o'clock, p. m., as he found that one hours' work in the evening was worth two in the morning; but that if Jurors would not attend, he would be compelled to close every evening at dusk; and then if the Court should have to sit four weeks instead of two, or be adjourned till April, it would be entirely from the default of Jurors. On Saturday evening His Honour complained, that the week's work had been a very poor one, owing to the above cause, and frequent excuses and delays from non-attendance of witnesses; and he therefore gave notice, both to Jurors and the Gentlemen of the Bar, that thenceforth no indulgence would be allowed; that the business of the Court must be promptly got through with; that Jurors and witnesses must be in readiness, and that the Court would strictly press on the business before it.—[Observer.

Since the above remarks were published, the eighth cause, (Hatheway vs. Seelye), has been terminated, and the Jury, after long deliberation, being unable to agree, were discharged. Six other causes have since been tried, and another, (Pollok *et al*, *vs.* the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company), is now undergoing investigation: making the fifteenth cause actually disposed of.—There are still fifteen others remaining for trial. As, however, the learned Judge can sit all next week, and, if necessary, for two or three days in the week following, there is no doubt that the business of the Court will be entirely cleared off, without an adjournment.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council held a Special Meeting Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a Bill to Amend the present Assessment Law, with the view of distributing the burden of taxation more evenly. By the Bill, as passed, it is provided that a non-resident having a store or office in the city and doing business there shall be subject to taxation, as a resident on his personal property; that all joint stock companies, banks, insurance companies, &c., having only branches in the city, the principal offices being elsewhere, such for instance as the Bank of British North America, the Ætna, and other insurance companies, shall be subject to taxation in the same way as local companies of the same kind; that undivided properties shall be subject to taxation—the taxes in such cases to be recovered from the Executors or Trustees, who of course charge the amount so paid to the estate. Where a mortgage is held on the property it is proposed that the mortgagee and mortgagor shall severally pay taxes in proportion to their interest in the property. This section was proposed by Ald. Johnston. There were several other provisions, to which we are unable at present to allude more particularly. The proportion of the Bill providing for the appointment of a Clerk, whose duty it should be to obtain information of all persons and property liable to be rated, prepare lists, &c., for the Assessors, and that the taxes should be collected by the Chamberlain, &c., was all rejected.—Coun. Ballentine, on this occasion, voting with the majority—Messrs. Johnson, Vanhorne, Littlehale, Olive, and M'Avity. The minority were—Messrs. Walker, Cudlip, Nowlin, and Stephenson.

Nothing was substituted in lieu of this part of the Bill, so that the existing mode of collection will probably continue in force. Ald. Cudlip moved that property belonging to religious bodies should be liable to taxation (that the word religious be omitted,) but no one seconded this proposition.

Some other business was disposed of. A committee of No. 5, petitioned to be heard, relative to a report of the Chief Engineer, on some claims for prizes. After discussion the petitioners were ordered to be filed and the Report was adopted. The petition of Mr. Munroe, to be allowed to retire with privileges, was received. One of the Hook and Ladder Company, who was removed by the Chief Engineer, petitioned to be re-instated; but it was declared to be essential to the well-being of the force that discipline should be observed.

Alderman Cudlip made some enquiries relative to the Bell Tower, but the chairman of the committee could only make a verbal report that amounted to this:—that nothing was done and he could not say when anything would be. He had a conversation with Mr. Lawson, Mr. M'Avity was present, and according to him Mr. Lawson promised to say that the committee had nothing to do with it; that he was to receive his orders from Mr. Stead. So the matter ended.

£95 6s. was reported to be the sum received on account of the Fishery Lots on the East side, so that there must have been [illegible]. The several amounts were ordered to be paid the Directors for their services.—*Freeman.*

☞ The Rev. G. N. Nobbs, Chaplain of Pitcairn's Island, sailed from Southampton in the La Plata for Navy Bay, whence he will proceed to Valparaiso, [illegible] he expects to meet Admiral [illegible] who will convey him to Pitcairn. Before leaving Southampton Mr. Nobbs had an interview with Prince Albert, at Osborne House, and was presented to the Queen.

The St. John [illegible] ... "all the town" did the day after the ball.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Dr. Cartwright, the distinguished physician of Natchez, [illegible] is a certain cure for consumption.—*Exchange.*

Supposing this statement to be correct, would it be possible to effect the same desirable result by inhaling the fumes of boiling or burning sugar?

The Fishery Dr[illegible] subjoined list [illegible] No. 60, which [illegible] brought, we hear, [illegible]

1. Wm. Breeze, [illegible]
2. John H. Kinne[illegible]
3. Thomas Gow, [illegible]
4. Wm. Walker, [illegible]
5. John Leavitt, [illegible]
6. Benjamin Crom[illegible]
7. Wm. J. Stevens[illegible]
8. Charles Mantle, [illegible]
9. Geo. Sulis, [illegible]
10. Geo. Flemming [illegible]

[illegible]

13. John Forsyth, [illegible]
14. James Hancock [illegible]
15. Robert Beaniso[illegible]
16. John Purvis, [illegible]
17. Margaret Hunt[illegible]
18. Joseph Fairwe[illegible]
19. John McGow[illegible]
20. Michael Collins, [illegible]
21. John Bogan, [illegible]
22. Larry Fahey, [illegible]
23. Wm. Kenny, [illegible]
24. J. McAvity, [illegible]
25. Wm. Russell, [illegible]
26. Geo. String, [illegible]
27. Thomas Patchel[illegible]
28. Cornelius Vaug[illegible]
29. James Connoley, [illegible]
30. John Sime, [illegible]

BANE AND ANTI[illegible] sent forth a "Pas[illegible] shew that Roman C[illegible] Protestants! The [illegible] *"No foreigner sha[illegible] any other religion th[illegible] tolical and Roman [illegible]"*

☞ LIVERPOOL LIN[illegible] ment of this enterp[illegible] another column. [illegible]

WORTHY OF IMI[illegible]

FARMER'S PRIC[illegible] 10½ to 11d.; Potat[illegible] Mutton 3d. @ 3½; [illegible] 15; Poultry, none.

☞ The Royal Ma[illegible] arrived at Halifax, [illegible] not transpired. [illegible] morrow night by ex[illegible]

BRITISH AND [illegible]

[illegible]