From Late English Papers.

TRANSLATION OF A PAPAL BULL.

(From the Woolwich Gazette.)

At the present time, when so many are anxious to learn the nature of a Papal Bull, the following translation of one issued to the abbot and his brethren of the Abbey of Kinloss, in Morayshire, by Pope Alexander III., in the year 1174, may prove interesting. The original bull, written in Latin, was in the possession of the late Sir Thomas Lauder Dick, of Fountainhall, Baronet, in 1826; and Mr. John Grant, proprietor and editor of this newspaper,) when he published his edition of the Rev. Lauchlan Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray*, now out of print, was permitted to copy it, and afterwards had it translated by the Rev. William Leslie, Moderator of the Presbytry of Moray, one of the best classical scholars then living in the North of Scotland. The contents and signature to the bull are comprehended in one page of parchment 2 feet 7½ inches long, and 1 foot and half an inch in breadth, having the flattened bullet of lead attached to it, from which all the deeds both of grace and correction, issued by the infallible dignitaries of the Vatican, obtained the inappropriate appellation of bull. It appears from the signatures to this bull that Cardinal St. Pudentia is not a new title, as the third cardinal who signs it designates himself, "I, Bosso, Presbyter, Cardinal of St. Pudentia, and Titular of Pastor, or Shepherd."

The words of the bull are as follows:—

"Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his beloved sons, Rainer, abbot of the holy mother (or lady) of Kinloss, and to his brethren, both of the present and of future times, professing the monastic life. The care of the Catholic Church is committed unto us in perpetual Pontificate, by God, the giver of all good, for this purpose, that we may do honour to all religious men, and endeavour by all means to encourage religious institutions well pleasing to God,—wherefore, my beloved sons in the Lord, we graciously assent to your just requests, and receive the said monastry in which by Divine favour ye are established, under the protection of the blessed Father and ours, and strengthening it by the grant of the present deed,—decreeing, in the first place, that the monastic discipline, which is known according to God, and the rule of St. Benedict, and the institution of the Cisterian fraternity be acknowledged in the place; and there shall be inviolably observed in all time to come. Above all, whatever possessions and whatever goods the same monastry enjoys justly and canonically at the present time, or in future may be able to acquire by just and lawful means, from the former possessor, —shall remain sure and entire to you and your successors,—for which we have granted these presents to be engrossed in their specific terms,—the place where the said monastry is situated, with its lands, waters, meadews, pasturages, fishings, woods, mills, farms, basements, forest-commodities, marl, bark, fuel and mines, —that verely none presume to exact at all from you the tithes of your labours, which you may exercise by your own hands at your own cost, or by the feeding of your cattle. Moreover, by our apostolic authority, we may add, that whether the brethren or servants of said monastry fish in the sea, or wherever they shall so employ themselves, no person shall exact tithes. And, moreover, by our apostolic authority, we forbid, that any one shall dare to take away or detain any of your brethren, viz: clergy or lay-brothers, after professing the order of your monastry, without your leave. Likewise we ordain, that no archbishop, bishop, or person of any rank whatever, shall interdict your place from Divine worship, unless some evident and clear blame shall attach to the abbot or brethren of the place. You shall even be permitted, when the country in general is under interdict, to perform your Divine services in a low voice, with shut doors, the excommunicase and interdicted being excluded, and bells not tolled. Being also with paternal solicitude careful of your peace and tranquility, we, by our apostolic authority, forbid any person within the bounds of your church, either to commit violence, or rapine, or theft, or to set fire to your granges, or to dare to lay violent hands on any man. Moreover, by our apostolic authority, we confirm and ordain, that all the freedom or immunities, as well as Royal usages, reasonably granted, (to you and your church by David late King of Scots, of happy memory), and strengthened by the charter in his own handwriting remain forever undiminished. Prohibiting any one from harrassing you by aids of any kind, corporation fines, land taxes, Dane-money, assizes, blood writs, suits, complaints, wine rents, tolls, boat fares, bridge duties and all taxes by quantity or number, all casualties, customs, land services, and secular exactions whatever; but that ye remain free and exempt from all manner of burdens, in the like manner as said King David has confirmed to you by his charters. Likewise, by this present deed, we order that no bishop or secular person, or any person of whatever other rank, in whose bishopric, or lands, your monastry may be situated, shall ever at any time hinder the regular and canonical election of your abbot; nor of their own accord interfere, by removing or deposing him who shall be such for the time, contrary to the statutes of the Cistercian order, and the authority of their privileges. It shall also be lawful for you to receive into your sanctuary clergy or lay brothers, freemen, &c., discharged from their vows, flying from the secular power, and to retain them in your college, without the gainsaying of any one. We, therefore, decree, that no person shall presume rashly to disturb the said monastry, or to carry off its possessions, or when carried off, to waste them in any way whatever; but everything belonging to them shall be preserved whole and entire, and made useful by all manner of means, to those for whose establishment and sustenance they were originally destined, reserving the apostolic authority of our chair in all its rights. If, therefore, in all time to come, any person, ecclesiastic or secular, in the knowledge of this our institute, shall rashly attempt to contravene it, and, being a second or third time dealt with for so doing, unless he shall then make full satisfaction for his presumption, let him be deprived of his honour, dignity and power—let him also know that he stands accused at the bar of Divine judgment, for the heinous sin he has committed, and let him be cut off from the most sacred body and blood of God, and of our Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ, and, in short, at the last day, let him suffer the pains of Divine vengeance. But may the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with all those who truly serve and keep the just right of this same place, —may they in this life enjoy the fruits of an upright conduct, and finally receive at the hands of the Righteous Judge the rewards of eternal peace.—Amen, amen.

The following appeared on the flattened bullet or seal affixed at the Lateran Council, held in the year of our Lord, 1174.—

On one side, "ses Petrus, ses Paulus," and under these words 'Alexander p p iiij,' and round the rim 'tuas vias domini demonstra mihi;' on the obverse, S. PA. above a head of Saint Paul, and S. PE. above a head of St. Peter. Betwixt the two heads is the representation of a cross.

The following are the whole of the signatures attached to the document:—

"I. I, Alexander, Bishop of the Catholic Church.

"2. I, Harbald, Bishop of Ostia.

"3. I, Bernard, Bishop of St. Ruffino, near the gate Portese.

"4. I, Walter, Bishop of Albano.

"1. I, John, Presbyter Cardinal of Saints John and Paul, and Titular of Pamachy.

"2. I, William, Presbyter, Cardinal, Titular of St. John in bonds.

"3. I, Bosso, Presbyter, Cardinal of St. Pudentia, and Titular of Pastor or Shepherd.

"4. I, Henford, Presbyter, Cardinal Titular of St. Cecilia.

"5. I, Peter, Presbyter, Cardinal, Titular of St. Sulsanna.

"1. I, Adrian, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Theodore.

"2. I, Cynthius, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Adrian.

"3. I, Vitelius, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Sergius and Bacchus.

"4. I, Hugh, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Angelus.

"5. I, Lab-rans, Deacon, Cardinal of St. Mary in the Porch.

"Given by the hands of our Nuncio, Gratian, Subdeacon of the holy Roman Church, on this twelfth day of the Kalends of March, in the fifty eight indiction, and in the year of the incarnation of our Holy Lord, one thousand one hundred and seventy four, and sixteenth of the Pontificate of our Lord the holy Pope Alexander III."

ANTI-POPISH PROCESSION AT SALISBURY.

This ancient city is just now the scene of an Anti-Papal demonstration equal to any which the arrogant conduct of the Pope has called forth.—The Romanists here have, in many cases, openly expressed their satisfaction at the Papal appointments, and it was rumoured that the Cardinal Archbishop was to pass through Salisbury in a sort of triumphant progress, on his way to London.—If the rumour was originally correct, the manifestation of Protestant feeling prevented such a course. The Romanists have, however, recently erected a very showy church here, which they have placed exactly opposite the cathedral, and the mass bell is continually sounding in the ears of the citizens. The recent act of the Pope appears to have awakened the inhabitants to the encroachments of Popery going on amongst them. The effect of all this has been manifested this evening in one of the most imposing and unmistakeable demonstrations which the insult offered to our Church and Protestant feeling could devise. About six o'clock, a procession, including effigies in full costume, of all the newly-appointed Popish dignitaries, with their "Holy Father," paraded every street in the city in following order:—

Torch Bearers.
A full Brass Band.
Torch Bearers.
Popish Bishops three abreast.
Torch Bearers.
The Cardinal Archbishop in full canonicals.
Popish Bishops three abreast.
Torch Bearers.
The Pope in full canonicals.
A Bishop, supported by A Bishop.
Popish Bishops four abreast.
Torch Bearers.
The Loyal People, 7,000.

Torch Bearers. Torch Bearers.

This imposing procession was flanked by no less than 250 torch bearers, with flambeaux three feet long, and after passing completely through the city and Cathedral Close, except a short distance near the Romanist Chapel), the procession terminated its route at an enclosed field at the top of the city, called the Green Craft, where a spacious platform had been erected, over a huge bonfire, and here "his holiness" and his minions were consigned to the flames amidst a display of fireworks, and the contemptuous shouts of the multitude. Every effort was made through a Whig-Radical magistrate, to stop this expression of public feeling, but in vain, and the Papists here must now understand that we are not quite ready to pay homage to *their* mock bishops, or to adopt all their blasphemous errors.

PAPAL AGGRESSION—THE ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN—HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

The following are the replies given by her Majesty, on Tuesday, to the addresses of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London; of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London, on the subject of the recent "insolent and insidious" aggression of the Court of Rome. Her Majesty's reply to the addresses of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen was as follows:—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—I receive with satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address.

"I heartily concur with you in your grateful acknowledgment of the many blessings conferred upon this highly favoured nation, and in your attachment to the Protestant faith, and to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in the defence of which the City of London has ever been conspicuous.

"That faith and those principles are so justly dear to the people of this country, that I confidently rely on their cordial support for upholding and maintaining them, against any danger with which they may be threatened, from whatever quarter it may proceed."

Her Majesty then gave the subjoined gracious reply to a similar address from the Common Council of the City of London:—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL—I sincerely thank you for your renewed assurance of unaltered attachment to my person and throne, and the constitution of this country.

"Your kind and consistent advocacy of the equal enjoyment of civil rights of all classes of your fellow-subjects entitles the expression of your sentiments on the present occasion to the utmost deference.

"You may be assured of my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired religious liberty, which is justly prized by the people of this country; and to uphold, as its surest safeguard, the pure and spiritual worship of the Protestant faith, which has long been happily established in these lands."

Her Majesty's gracious reply to the Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London was as follows:

"Your renewed assurance on the present occasion of devoted loyalty and affection to my person and government is highly gratifying to me.

"It will continue to be, as it has ever been, my earnest endeavour, in the exercise of the power and authority entrusted to me, as the supreme governor of this realm, to maintain the independence and uphold the constitutional liberties of my people against all aggression and encroachment."

After the Corporation had retired, the members of the University of Oxford had the honour of being introduced to her Majesty. His Grace the Chancellor having then advanced to the foot of the Throne, read in his peculiar energetic manner, with great vigour and animation, the address from the University, to which her Majesty listened in an expressive and dignified attitude of attention.

The address, having been presented to her Majesty was handed by her to Sir George Grey.—Lord John Russell, who had been standing to the left of the throne, as if deeply interested in the contents of the document, scrutinised the faces of the deputation very keenly as her Majesty returned the following gracious reply:—

"I accept with much satisfaction the renewed proof afforded by your address of your attachment and loyalty to my person and government, and of your steadfast adherence to the principles of the constitution.

"It has ever been, and ever will continue to be, my endeavour to promote the efficiency and maintain the purity of our Reformed Church, the supreme government of which, under God, is by law confided to me, and it is highly gratifying to me to be assured of your faithful adherence to its principles, doctines, and discipline.

"While I cordially concur in the wish that all classes of my subjects should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, you may rely on my determination to uphold alike the rights of my crown and the independence of my people against all aggressions and encroachments of any foreign Power.

"Your earnest endeavour, in the discharge of your important duties, to train up the youth entrusted to your care in faithful attachment to the truths of Holy Scripture, cannot fail, under God's blessing, to have a powerful effect in strengthening the defence of our Protestant faith, and in preserving inviolate the privileges which are justly dear to the people of this country."

The deputation from Cambridge was next introduced. After a short delay in the Armoury-room, outside St. George's-hall, during which the younger members were rendered rather impatient by the sight of the corporators dining from luncheon, and by the rumour that the sister university, being too late in assembling, had unduly delayed them, Prince Albert, in the robes of Chancellor of Cambridge came from the hall, and received the deputation with much courtesy, conversing for a few moments with several of the gentlemen with whom he was acquainted. The deputation then advanced, headed by his Royal Highness.

Having arrived at the foot of the throne, his Royal Highness read the address with great emphasis and well marked emphasis.

The Queen having read the address from Prince Albert, and having given it into the custody of the Secretary of State, proceeded to read the following reply, which was most anxiously listened to. Her Majesty read it with great deliberation, and with decided accents:—

"I thank you for your dutiful address.

"I fully participate in your expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings which He has been pleased to bestow upon this country; and I rejoice in the proofs which have been given of the zealous and undiminished attachment of the English people to the principles asserted at the Reformation.

"While it is my earnest wish that complete freedom of conscience should be enjoyed by all classes of my subjects, it is my constant aim to uphold the just privileges and extend the usefulness of the church established by law in this country, and to secure to my people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties."

The deputation then retired to the Waterloo Hall, and, while partaking of the luncheon, discussed very freely the meaning of the reply. It was generally remarked that her Majesty looked very well, though somewhat flushed, and various opinions were passed with respect to the demeanour of Lord John Russell, who had stood with his finger on his lips and with downcast head during the greater part of the time that was occupied by the address and reply.

(From the Times.)

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, DEC. 9.—The publication of the treaty of Olmutz has not created a favourable impression here. It is considered by no means satisfactory. The public are of opinion that the whole truth has not been laid before them; that there is still something in the background yet to be brought forward, and which will give a different and less favourable colouring to the transaction. This *bete noire* haunts men's minds sufficiently to give an unfavourable turn to the business on the Bourse, where little was done. Everybody is convinced that this incubus will not be removed till the opening of the Free Conferences, at which important disclosures are expected. The present peace, it is supposed, will then prove a mere armistice obtained by Prussia as the price of large concessions. The dawdling of the Prussians at Hersfeld is adduced as a proof of this, and trade, which at this season is exceedingly brisk under common circumstances, is greatly depressed, the dread of the impending future being great enough to prevent the large purchases usually made at this time of the year. I refer you to my former statement respecting the tendency to hoard ready money. This is on the increase, and the feeling acts fatally on tradesmen. Christmas and the new year are the periods at which the greater part of the more expensive purchases of a family are made by the middle classes of the Germans. In most cases this expenditure will be postponed, and the period to which the tradesmen has been accustomed to look forward as the support of his credit and wellbeing for the approaching year is likely to prove a source of trouble instead of joy—to add to his difficulties instead of enabling him to overcome them.

For the present the Prussians remain at Hersfeld. They are to go—but when? *torjours demain*. They are still concentrating Troops in that quarter.

The Federalists continue to advance in the direction I mentioned. General von Heilbronner, with the Austrian Rifles, occupies Marburg, the extreme left of the line, where he commands the rail from Frankfort to Cassel. The first Division has taken possession of Zeigenhain. The Corps is to be reinforced by six troops of Artillery.

A part of the Elector's Staff has returned to Cassel; amongst them the former Commandant of the town, General von Storch. This seems the first real step towards the return of the Elector, but that is all for the present.

A little Union is getting up in Hanover—a union of the "North German middle and petty States," for the purpose of acting in concert at the Conferences. Notes have been exchanged between Oldenburg and Hanover, and the Hanse Towns, in furtherance of this plan, and to ensure that weight for the smaller States which they could not have if acting singly. Herr von Eisendecher, from Oldenburg, and Herr Duckwitz, from Bremen, have in consequence held several conferences with Herr von Munchhausen, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The great point to be gained by this Union is apparently the entirety of their present systems of customs.

The Prussians are excessively sore at the withdrawal of their Troops from the positions lately occupied.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 10, 1851.

☞ THE steamship Niagara, with the English Mail of 21st ult., arrived at Halifax on Friday last. The Hon. John Robertson, with William Parks, James Kirk, and Thos. Gilbert, Esquires, of this City, came passengers in the packet.

Parliament is to assemble on the 4th February next, for dispath of business.

The state of trade at Manchester and other manufacturing districts is exceedingly good—the late news from India and the Continent having given a decided impetus to trade in woollen and cotton fabrics.

The returns of the Board of Trade, it is said, enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make many reductions in the present Tariff.

Cotton has advanced from ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb.—Sales of the week, 65,660 bales, of which speculators took about 14,000.

Flour market dull at previous rates. Corn has receded 6d.

The Wesleyan Conference has met and passed a series of resolutions on the papal aggression, in the same spirit as the letter of Lord John Russell. The Congregationalist ministers have also met in London and passed similar resolutions.

The Duke of Norfolk has written a letter concurring in opinion with Lord Beaumont, on the subject of the Papal aggression, which he disapproves.

It appears certain that peace will be preserved upon the continent.

Liverpool Timber Report, Dec. 14.—We confirm the previous advices we so fully give in detail showing the important falling off in the importation of Colonial Wood to this port, and the active demand continuing, we see no reason to alter the opinion we have already expressed, that prices will be fully maintained, notwithstanding the advance that has recently taken place. Sales of three cargoes of St. John Pine, two at 2d. and one of small size at ½d. under the average inches; Birch, 4½d. to 15d per foot; Deals £7 to £7 10 per standard; Lathwood, 40s. per fathom; Patings, 30s. and 35s. per M.; and Sawn Laths 30s. per M.

DOWNING STREET, Nov. 29.—The Queen has been most graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of John Beverly Robinson, Esquire, Chief Justice for Canada West, to an ordinary membership of the Civil Division of the third class, or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

The *Woolwich Gazette* speaking of the affairs on the Continent says—"It will be in the recollection of our readers that many months ago we stated that whenever a general war took place, England would have to act single handed as there was not a Continental power to depend upon.—At that time France was represented to be all love and affection towards this country, when her citizens were visiting London, where they were received with the greatest hospitality, and shown all the lions of the day.—we even then said, if we depended upon them it would be leaning on a broken reed, and time has shown we were correct, as it is now clearly evident their aid will be given to Russia. More recently Prussia has made a show of spirit, which has led many in this country to believe we have an excellent opportunity, of aiding KING WILLIAM, and resisting the intended aggressions of the Emperor of RUSSIA. We trust Lord Palmerston will not be led into such a delusion, as no faith can be placed on the conduct of the King of Prussia, not even by his own subjects. On the contrary, we are of opinion he is playing the game of the Emperor, in his desire for the conquest of Constantinople, by making a show of defiance to Austria, which has afforded Russia an opportunity of assembling 200,000 men in Poland, Horsemen and Artillery, ready while the Austrians make believe that they hold Prussia in check to march, and take possession of Constantinople, which will assuredly be the result of the present movements on the continent.

We have almost been alone in our opinion that a continental war was near at hand, but our opinion is all but confirmed, and indeed we may now say that war is actually commenced, and although cannon balls have not as yet dealt death and destruction, thousands are perishing through the fatigue of forced marches and the evils and privations always consequent on the concentration of large bodies of Troops in unhealthy situations, or in places where they have to endure great sufferings during a campaign.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—The new cardinal has received autograph letters of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, and the President of the French Republic.

STATE OF ROME.—The following is an extract from a letter just received from an influential and well-known member of parliament, who has been spending some time in Rome:—"The condition of the Roman states is hateful and frightful. You feel yourself amongst a people who have but one desire, which is to cut the throats of their rulers. That desire is energetically entertained, and presses itself upon you from every quarter. If the French bayonets were withdrawn, the life of the Pope and of his priests would not be worth an hours' purchase. The French soldiers seem to be an excessively well-behaved, and well disciplined body, and to be terribly *ennuied* with their position. The Roman people keep aloof from them. I believe that it would have been far better for the Romans if Austria had occupied the Papal states, for it would not have suffered the pope to govern his states worse than those of Austria. I am always surprised that those who have praised Palmerston for interfering on the liberal side have never denounced energetically the French occupation of Rome, which was done with the tacit, if not positive consent. That act has not received one thousanth part of its merited obloquy either from the friends of liberal interference or of non-interference. It brought Russia into Hungary, and will justify that power meddling with the affairs of Germany."—*Manches. Ex.*

MR. HUDSON'S OPERATIONS IN THE SHARE MARKET.—Strange to say, Mr. Hudson has come into the market as a buyer again. He has bought, we hear, within a few days, between 2,000 and 3,000 Dover shares. There is a belief that his recent speculations are likely to melt down some of his late gains. We should be slow to believe this from the past history of Mr. Hudson, who in his speculations has generally contrived, like a cat, to fall on his feet.—(Herapath's Journal.)

The Roman Catholic soldiers of Winchester garrison have been prohibited attending the chapel, in consequence of the language made use of by the priest in his sermon on Sunday, the 19th inst., which was highly improper and unfit for soldiers to listen to. The rev. gentleman thought fit to call the Protestant bishop and clergy rebels and intruders; he denied the Queen's supremacy, stating that the Pope's power was an emanation of the Almighty, while her Majesty held hers from man. The circumstance having been officially reported to Lord F. Fitzclarence by the commandant, Colonel Campbell, his lordship has referred the facts to his grace the Commander in-Chief. In the mean time, the Catholic soldiers are prohibited visiting the chapel, the priest having announced his intention of giving a course of lectures on the same subject for the next four Sundays.—(United Service Gazette.)

AWFUL ACCIDENT AT MACAO.—*Hong Kong, Oct. 30.*—By an express this morning from Macao we learn that a fearful and melancholy occurrence took place here yesterday, the 29th inst. It was the anniversary of the birth of the consort of the Queen of Portugal. The Portuguese frigate, the Donna Maria, fired the usual salute at noon. The captain and all the officers but two were on board, and it is said, some officers from the United States ship Marion, all of whom were to have dined at three o'clock on board the Portugese frigate. About half-past two o'clock the latter vessel blew up, and officers and men, about 200 in number, perished with the exception of one officer and fifteen men, picked out of the water by the boats of the Marion.

RESIGNATION OF ARCHDEACON MANNING.—Archdeacon Manning, it appears, by a paragraph in the Tractarian organ, has at last resigned his office. This we doubt not, is only the first step, to be followed by two or three others, the last of which will probably land him in the Roman Bishopric of Southwark. Doctor Wiseman has been on a visit to Mr. Murray, formerly M. P. for Bucks, where he met Lord and Lady Fielding, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Maskell, and Mr. and Mrs. Allies. Mr. Pugin, the whole being converts thro' Puseyism, from the Church of England, to the Romish apostacy. Thus it is that we keep nets and snares in our own church, whereby men are entangled and deluded into Romish errors. Is it right, or wise, that this system should go on? Would it not be more consistent with common sense, and with the law of self-preservation, to break down these bridges recently built over the gulf which used to divide Protestantism from Popery; and thus leave to men, if they will turn Papists, to brave the flood, instead of making the way smooth and easy for them? It is with some views of this kind, we believe, that the meeting of Thursday next, at Freemason's Hall, has been convened.—The object is to insist upon the propriety and necessity of making some rule, that those who fill offices in a Protestant church shall not act as Papists. And we have no doubt that the natural honesty and straightforwardness of Englishmen will say "God speed" to such a design.—(Morning Herald.)

Election of Parish Officers under the Act of 1850.—The Rate Payers of Woodstock have elected their Parochial Officers under the new system. We believe that this Parish has been the first in the Province to avail itself of the benefits conferred by the recent enactment. The Carleton Sentinel remarks, on the subject, as follows:—"All that we can say in favour of this meeting is, that it was a new thing, and very good men were selected to fill the different offices.

The Election for the different Parishes in this County is fixed for Tuesday 11th March next.

A CORRECT MOVEMENT AT LAST.—"The following extract from a late Toronto paper shews that the Canadians are at last awaking to the necessity of self-protection:—Inspector General Hincks left Toronto for Washington this morning, on business connected with the reciprocity question. It is stated by an opposition journal, and not denied by the government organ, that the Finance Minister is proposing a tariff of differential duties, in favor of the St. Lawrence, with a view of retaliation on the American Congress, if it continue to refuse the reciprocity."

FISHERY DUTY.—Those [illegible] to the privilege, must bear in mind that [illegible] Saturday, will be the last day for taking in the names.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—Last evening, the Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the Mechanics' Institute. The great hall of the building was crowded to excess, and a very large number were unable to obtain admission in consequence. The meeting was opened by singing, when His Honor Judge PARKER, President of the Society, addressed the assembly on the dutiful and interesting purposes for which they had met together. The Secretary of the Society, Dr. PATERSON, read the Report, and the meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, and the Rector of the Parish, Episcopalian Ministers; the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Baptist; the Rev. Mr. Irvine, Free Kirk; the Rev. Mr. Burpe, Baptist; the Rev. Mr. Elder, do; and the Rev. Mr. Stavely, Reformed Presbyterian; also by Messrs. Jos. W. Lawrence and Charles A. Hartt. Several other gentlemen were on the platform, intending to speak on the occasion, but time passed so rapidly as to preclude the possibility of their doing so, and at the same time render justice to themselves and the subject; and it was not until a late hour that the meeting broke up. The addresses were characterized by a fervid eloquence in favor of the holy object for which the public were assembled, and each member was sincerely impressed that the prospects of the Society were never more encouraging.—A collection was made in aid of the Society's funds, and officers appointed to conduct its business for the coming season.

We learn from the *Acadian Recorder*, that Mr. HOWE had been waited upon by a delegation of Galway Merchants, in relation to the subject of his mission. But their immediate business, or the result of that meeting, we have not been able to ascertain. Mr. Howe was then engaged in submitting and urging a most comprehensive scheme upon the attention of the British Cabinet. It embraces Emigration and Colonization, as a principle, in connection with the erection of the Railroad. The tone of his letters, we learn, were healthy and encouraging.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening next, George Elatch, Esquire, will deliver a lecture on "*The Present Age.*"

CARLETON LECTURES.—Mr. John Boyd, of the London House, delivered quite an original and well written Lecture last evening, at the Temperance Hall. The subject chosen was the "Developement of Character."

The Rev. Mr. Wishart will lecture next Thursday evening upon "the British Commonwealth."

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—We believe that all doubts are now dissipated as to who will fill the vacancies in our judiciary. Judge CARTER takes the Chief Justiceship, and the Hon. L. A. WILMOT is appointed a puisne Judge. In this case, we presume the Solicitor General will succeed to the office of Attorney General, vacated by Mr. Wilmot. The appointment of this latter gentleman has justly created some dissatisfaction, and rumours are quite current that a split in the cabinet is the consequence, and that several honorable members thereof have tendered their resignations.—We shall reserve our remarks on these matters until more fully informed on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF A CALIFORNIAN.—On Tuesday morning last, Capt. Betts, who left here last winter in the schr. Clarmont, for California, returned in the steamer Creole, from Portland, having sold his vessel and cargo at San Francisco. We regret to learn that Capt. B. met with an accident while descending the Chagres river, on his passage across the Isthmus, from Panama to Chagres, by which he lost much valuable property, and, worse than all, three of those on board the boat they were drowned, including Capt. Vroom, who went out master of the Brigt. Arabian. We understand that ten passengers left in a large keel boat to descend the river, (under the guidance of three boatmen,) among whom were Captains Betts and Vroom, and while on their passage down, they struck a snag, which upset the boat and precipitated them all into the water. Capt. B. succeeded in saving one trunk—his other trunk containing $1500 belonging to himself, and a large quantity of letters and other articles of value for persons in this City, was lost. Capt. Vroom and two other passengers were drowned, owing to the quantity of gold on their persons, notwithstanding every effort was made to save them.—*Nic-Bruns.*

DROWNED.—During a gale on the 29th ult., a seaman named John Reynolds, *alias* John Johnston, supposed to belong to Liverpool, fell from the bowsprit of the Brigt. "F," on the passage from New-York, and was drowned.

AN ORDINATION was held by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at the Cathedral of Christ Church, Fredericton, on Sunday the 22d December, 1850, when Mr. Edward Duvernet, A. B., of King's College, was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Hon Herbert Huntington has resigned the office of Financial Secretary, and the other offices held by him, together with his seat at the Council Board, and his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed provisionally, the Hon. Hugh Bell as the Commissioner to discharge the duties of Financial Secretary.

A NEW CHURCH.—On Monday evening, a number of the Wesleyan Methodist congregation met at the Zoar Chapel, Argyle Street, pursuant to a requisition from the Rev. Superintendent, to deliberate upon a project for the erection of a new church upon the community, now closed, fronting on Blowers and Grafton streets. All present approved of the proposed undertaking, and in a very short space £700 was subscribed towards realizing it, three gentlemen headed the list with £100 [illegible]—*Halifax Recorder.*

REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.—We [illegible] says the Montreal Her., that the following [illegible] are to be made in the Military establishment of the Province:—Colonel Pritchard, Commandant, and the Earl of Errol leave the [illegible] Commissioner Elliott, at present one of the principal officers of H. M. Ordnance, is to leave the city for England; and there are to be reductions of one Clerk in the office of the Military Secretary and of two in that of Gr. Master General. Hereafter there will be but three commandants instead of four, allowed for the Province. We believe that Mr. Elliott is appointed to the English Commission on reduction in the expenses of the Army.

☞ The steamer *Creole* has experienced very severe weather since the commencement of her running to Portland this winter, and lays up this week for some repairs. She will resume her trips to Portland on Tuesday morning next.

The *Maid of Erin*, has been laid up for the season. She has performed the past season with great regularity, under Capt. Wm. Belyea, who has proved himself a very efficient officer.

NOVEL TREATMENT OF SCARLET F[illegible]—An eminent physician of Washington, Harvey Lindsly, has recommended the following treatment for scarlet fever, practised by Schnermann, Physicial to the King of Ha[illegible] as contained in a recent number of the L[illegible] Lancet:—

From the first day of the illness, and as [illegible] we are certain of its nature, the patient is [illegible] rubbed morning and evening over the whole [illegible] with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that [illegible] the exception of the head, a covering of [illegible] every where applied. In order to make this [illegible] bing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a [illegible] of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a pi[illegible] armed with the rind, that we may have a firm [illegible] On the soft side of this piece slits are to be [illegible] in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. [illegible] rubbing must be thoroughly performed, and [illegible] quickly, in order that the skin may be rig[illegible] saturated with the fat. The beneficial res[illegible] this application are soon obvious, with a ra[illegible] bordering on magic, all, even the most p[illegible] symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet, [illegible] good humor, appetite return, and there re[illegible] only the impotence to quit the sick-ro[illegible] [Scientific American.]

The steamer City of Glasgow has arri[illegible] Philadelphia, from Liverpool. She experi[illegible] very heavy weather, and lost one man over[illegible] Her cargo was very valuable.

OLD NICK AND THE FERRYMAN.—An [illegible] rence, not less remarkable than awful, has re[illegible] been related to us, and for the perfect tr[illegible] which our informant is quite ready to v[illegible] although in this particular, as we are som[illegible] sceptical in such matters, we feel reluctant [illegible] our guarantee. However, for the benefit of [illegible] of our readers, who have a penchant for the [illegible] lime, or for that which is said to be seperate[illegible] it by a mere mathematical line—the ridi[illegible] we furnish to them the story, as it was hint[illegible] to us, and with a most mysterious air and [illegible] intonation of voice.

On New Year's eve last, the ferryman at [illegible] this short ferry, not a hundred miles fro[illegible] "Old Fort" at Carleton, just before retiring [illegible] slumbers for the night, had the temerity to de[illegible] "that if the Devil roused him up to ferry him over" [illegible] would refuse to ferry him over"! This [illegible] Charon had hardly pillowed himself in the a[illegible] morpheus, when he heard the sound of the [illegible] the usual signal on the opposite shore. At f[illegible] paid little heed to the warning notes, but [illegible] grew louder and louder, and were blown w[illegible] any intermission, he was induced to cha[illegible] determination, and to cross over to the op[illegible] side, and here—to quote the exact langu[illegible] our informant—he perceived an elegant [illegible] standing on the opposite shore, and its she—[illegible] ferryman, sure you're no man at all at all, [illegible] rather kaping a tinder faymale awaiting [illegible] for yes, can you take me across the schtream [illegible] my purpose, maam, sis he. With that the f[illegible] stepped into the wherry, which had hardly c[illegible] the eddy, when she changed herself into a [illegible] black brute of a dog. Sure the ferryman [illegible] awful-struck. And when they got into the [illegible] die of the schtream, there was seen a great [illegible] man, where the dog should be, and when [illegible] came to the landin for to be the fort, a real [illegible] gintleman was in the stern sheets of the [illegible] Sis he to the ferryman, would yes cross me [illegible] the year? when he offers him good, wha[illegible] ferryman refused. Would yes take your [illegible] the crossin then sis he. I would not touch [illegible] good as the ferryman. With that the Divi[illegible] was no other stepped on the shore, and [illegible] dont be afier refusing agin to cross me, on [illegible] year's eve, without the asking, or he dad yes [illegible] come to throuble. And he then trotted off [illegible] never stopped till a house in Carleton, but wh[illegible] passed the cold foot the smell of brimston[illegible] clouded his true character.

Alarms of fire have of late become of fre[illegible] occurrence, but fortunately most were "[illegible] and the real ones have been promptly [illegible] Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock a fire [illegible] out at "Reed town," in one of Mr. Hatfie[illegible] houses, containing many families. Owing [illegible] coldness of the weather, and scarcity of wa[illegible] the immediate vicinity, the fire made consid[illegible] headway, but it was speedily extinguished [illegible] "Volunteers," when water was procured fro[illegible] Company's engine house, (about 400 yard[illegible] tant) without entirely consuming the buildi[illegible]

Domestic Manufacture.—GARRITY & [illegible] LEN have determined to charge only T[illegible] Shillings for CANADA TOP COATS. [illegible] low prices will have the effect of doing awa[illegible] the imported slops that our city has been in[illegible] ted with for the last 30 years. Dec.

Wolf Cloth Top Coats.

THESE COATS are particularly adap[illegible] this severe and changeable climate—not co[illegible] the perspiration and injuring the health, li[illegible] ordinarily Fur Coats, which article they [illegible] entirely superseded, at less than half the co[illegible]

PANTECHNETHEC[illegible]

Corner of King and Cross streets, St. [illegible]

Jan. 1851.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the a[illegible] of the packet at Halifax, will be closed a[illegible] General Post Office, on Tuesday next, 8 o[illegible]

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSON[illegible]

Die annually in England of CONSUMP[illegible] In the New England States, the proportion [illegible] in four or five. In Boston, probably, one i[illegible] In the city of New York, sixty-seven died [illegible] weeks in December of this disease. It is le[illegible] valent in the more northern latitudes, as R[illegible] Canada, and among the Alps of Switze[illegible] where the winters are long and severe, and [illegible] are fewer sudden changes.

No theory can be more welcome to the h[illegible] mind than the one which establishes on [illegible] grounds the hope for prolonged existence, [illegible] allegations of those who are at least endi[illegible] veracity may be believed, there is a preven[illegible] and a remedy.

The great Author of Nature has provi[illegible] with a remedy for Consumption, and the di[illegible] leading thereto which are so fearfully com[illegible] our country! Has He left us to find relief [illegible] that fatal scourage by ransacking other lands [illegible] the best Nature's own Remedy, is at our ha[illegible] The Wild Cherry and the Pine, furnish us [illegible] cure, where a cure is possible.

One of the most important discoveries of th[illegible] in amelioration the condition of this large cl[illegible] suffering humanity, is

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHE[illegible] which has been before the public some ten [illegible] This valuable medicine was first discovered [illegible] introduced in the year 1838, since which ti[illegible] it has constantly increased the demand, [illegible] now become one of, if not THE MOST [illegible] REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, [illegible] these stage, ever known.

[illegible] genuine unless signed I. Betts o[illegible] wrapper.

For Sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, [illegible] Lord, N. B.

Marriages.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. I. W. D[illegible] Grant Howe, P. Gray, Esquire, to Hetty, [illegible] daughter of the late John How