THE NEW WESTERN FOR PARLIAMENT.—The election for Hereford continues, as the 16th ult., in the return of T. W. Booker, Esq.—a gentleman who appears to be a staunch Protestant, and an able advocate of protection principles. On the day of nomination, and on the occasion of a public dinner given to him afterwards, Mr. Booker delivered excellent speeches, from which we take the following extracts:—

HIS RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

"Gentlemen, holding as I do that there should be no reserve between a representative and his constituents, I feel that you have a right to know the principles which will guide my public conduct; and, gentlemen, I shall, without any concealment, and without any reserve, now proceed to lay them before you. It has been intimated to me, since my arrival in this hall, that a deep feeling of anxiety prevailed a large and influential body of my constituents, to know what my religious opinions and bias may be (hear, hear). I have no difficulty in telling you; for, educated and by conviction, I am a member of the Church of England (great applause). Gentlemen, I would say of her, in the words of a late eloquent statesman, Henry Grattan—'I love the mild government of the Church of England. There is a home comfort about her that makes her dear to all classes, and a modest, humble grandeur that makes her equally distant from poverty and ostentation. She is the source of hope—the cradle of science—the balm of affliction—the handmaid of charity. She sways the sceptre to the side of salvation, and holds direct communion with the majesty of heaven' (tremendous applause). Gentlemen, with this devotion to my own communion, it has ever been my pride and my happiness to live in cordial concord and amity with my dissenting fellow-Christians of all denominations. And, gentlemen, while I never can consent to any measure which will weaken the influence or lower the authority of our national church, yet to the fair claims and religious scruples of my dissenting fellow-Christians I shall ever give the most anxious consideration (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I believe the Church of England to be founded on a rock—impregnable. I fear for her no assault from without; what I fear is disunion from within. I know, gentlemen, how to meet the open hostility of the Dissenter or the Romanist, but I do not know how to meet the Romanist tendency of the Tractarian, with whose views of ecclesiastical and religious policy I must disclaim all sympathy. England is a Protestant country, and our Protestant institutions must be maintained. She is, thank God, pre-eminently a Christian country; and my opinion is, that neither the unbeliever nor the Jew should find admission into her Christain legislature" (cheers and applause, with partial hissing and cries of "Oh!")

HIS OPINIONS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"Gentlemen, my opinions on the great question of popular education are these:—I believe that the union between Church and State should be indissoluble. I cannot consent to any measure that would weaken it. I believe, gentlemen, that it is the duty of the state so much to prevent as it is to repress and punish crime, and I believe that the most effectual preventative to crime is education. I do not mean mere secular education—the mere teaching a boy or girl to read or write; for that, with the natural proneness of the human heart to evil, may be only increasing his or her powers and capabilities for mischief. But what I mean is A SOUND, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, FOUNDED UPON THE BIBLE (great applause.). Gentlemen, I do not believe that the voluntary principle alone will afford the adequate means for providing education. I believe that the State should enforce it, that the National Church should take the lead in it; and I hope that there is no class amongst my Dissenting fellow-Christians that will not willingly lend a helping hand to it, that all may work in harmony together for objects so essential as the temporal advancement of the wants of our bodies, as well as the furtherance of the eternal destinies of our souls" (great applause).

HIS OPINIONS ON PROTECTION.

"Gentlemen, I believe that a more fatal error never was committed than in the abandonment of the principle of protection, under which this country has attained the height of wealth, of glory, and of prosperity, unknown in the annals of the world; and the advocacy of those vile theories, falsely called free-trade, under which the greatest interests of this country are now groaning and suffering. That they are groaning and suffering I need not tell you (loud cries of "no, no," answered by still louder cries of "yes, yes," and protracted applause). Gentlemen, you have called me forth upon this distinctive declaration, that the present deplorable state of the agricultural interests renders it imperative upon every one connected with it to aid with hand and heart in rescuing them from utter destruction (A voice—Not to oppress other classes). Gentlemen, I have obeyed your call, and I shall lend my best energies to rescue them from destruction. I, for one, do not, cannot think that it can be well that the interests of our domestic agriculture should be sacrificed. I, for one, cannot see British skill and enterprise paralyzed; I cannot see British labour thrown adrift, or emigrating (as it is) in shoals to foreign lands; I cannot see British capital swamped, and the productions of our agricultural and manufacturing industry placed in unfair competition with the productions of other states, and not feel indignation as well as sorrow (hear, hear). And, gentlemen, when I hear all this justified, because it is said that we are contributing "the greatest happiness to the greatest number"—that we are contributing, by the sacrifice of our own interest, to the welfare and well-being of the world at large—I, for one, maintain that there never has existed, and there never can exist in this or any other country, a state of things which will deprive this country or any other country of its bounden duty to protect its own interests; and I say that that charity is spurious and chimerical which would sacrifice its own interests to the interests of the world at large. I believe, with a learned advocate probably the most eloquent advocate we have now amongst us—Professor Butt—I believe "that that charity which would embrace the whole human race within its limits, is but a spacious pretence for neglecting that charity which would attend to our own people (cheers), and exactly as I should think the man heartless who should say he had a great regard for the whole human race, and yet left his own wife and children at home to starve, so should I distrust the patriotism and philanthropy of that statesman who should turn his regards mainly to the interests of the inhabitants of distant lands (loud cheers.) And why is that? Just because in the same way in which the Maker of this world has divided men into families, he has left to each society the superintendence of its own members, and to each state the superintendence of its own subjects; and believe me, if we were in this great British empire to take care that every one of our people was employed, that every branch of British industry was protected from foreign competion, and that every British labourer had a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, we should do more to promote the happiness of the human race than if, in the wild attempt to extend our philanthropy over the globe, we were to forfeit those advantages which God has given us at home" (loud cheers).

ROMISH AND TRACTARIAN MOVEMENTS. Several late members of Margaret Chapel were received into the Franciscan order at Father Orkeley's Chapel, at Islington, on Friday last, the festival of the founder. They were invested with the habit by a Capuchin monk in a course woollen dress, with a rope round his waist; his further attractions were a HUGE BEARD AND BARE FEET. The postulants were SOLEMNLY SPRINKLED WITH HOLY WATER! Father Oakeley has just had an image of the Virgin Mary, as large as life, erected in his state-house, which appears to be one of the chief objects of devotion. Mr. Baker (formerly of Aylesbury), the new curate of Margaret Chapel, has outstripped even Mr. Perry, and makes the sign of the cross over the congregation at the blessing, EXACTLY as the Romish priests do. The hymn-book which is used at St. Margaret's contains a great number of Romish hymns—amongst others the "Pange lingua gloriosi," in adoration of the sacrament; for the Puseyites now fully admit that they pay DIVINE WORSHIP to the holy communion! The above hymn is also contained in other Tractarian selections, together with a great many other (ALMOST ALL FROM ROMISH SOURCES) some of which are even more un-Protestant still—the "Stabat Mater," in commemoration of the "Dolours of the Virgin Mary."—(Correspondent of the *Church and State Gazette.*)

BARRACK PASTIME.—Under this we suggested a few weeks ago that the introduction of singing classes into the barracks, upon the principle successfully carried out by Mr. Hullah, might have the effect of rendering the soldiery more inclined to remain in their barrack rooms on long winter night than to resort to the ale house. The hint thus thrown out seems to have fallen upon productive soil. We observe that singing classes have been introduced into the 76th Foot. We learn that the general officer commanding the Portsmouth district intends inviting Mr Hullah to the garrison for the purpose of inoculating the troops with his admirable system; and we hear from a corps in Ireland that not only are the men encouraged to glee and part singing, but are now in the habit of chanting the whole of the service at the parish church of the town in which they are quartered. We hope to hear of the extension of the rational and harmonious pastime. Not only should singing classes be instituted, but music might be taught and facilities afforded for its cultivation at a very moderate expense.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE NEW CORPS FOR AFRICA.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has still under consideration the formation of the new regiment for service in Africa. The appointment of the officers, will we understand, be made by Earl Grey, but the opinion of such selection will be made by the Commander-in-Chief. The corps will be under the command of a Brevet Major.—*Ib.*

EXTRAVAGANCE CULINAIRE A LA ALDERMAN—THE ONE HUNDRED GUINEA DISH.—This phenomenon of gastronomy, which has yet never been known in the annals of cookery, was placed before his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of York, and the Lord Mayor of London, at the grand civic banquet given in the Guildhall of the city of York last week, containing the following articles, viz.:—5 turtles' heads, part of green fat and fins, £31; 34 capons (the noix, or nut for the middle of the back, only used) £8 8s; 18 turkeys, the same, £8 12s; 18 poulardes, the same, £5 17s; 16 fowls, the same, £2 18s; 40 woodcocks, the same, £8; 100 snipes, the same, £5; 3 dozen pigeons the same, 14s; 45 patridges, the same, £3 7s 6d; 10 dozen larks, whole 15s; 30 pheasants, ditto, £5 5s; 6 plovers, ditto, 9s; 3 dozen quails, £3; ortolans, £5; the garniture, consisting of cockscombs, truffles, mushrooms, crawfish, olives, American asparagus, croustades, sweet-breads, quenelles de volaille, and sauce, £14 10s; total £105 5s 6d. M. Soyer accounts for the great expence of this extraordinary dish in the following manner—that any gentleman ordering this dish, and having to provide the necessary articles, will easily account for the title given to it.—This dish which took some hours to dish up, was kept hot by Coper's patent warming apparatus.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 13, 1850.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The mail steamer *America*, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock. The news is important, and we subjoin as much as our time will permit. The mail reached this City last night.

The agitation caused by the late appointments of Roman Catholic Bishops in England, has by no means abated; the feeling of the Protestant public is still exhibited in a determination by every means to resist this usurpation of authority by the Pope, in the British empire.

A riot of a very serious nature arising out of an attempt to resist a Protestant meeting, occurred at Birkenhead. The Magistrates and Police were compelled to flee from the mob, and quiet was only restored by the assistance of the troops, who were called out to assist the authorities. Immense meetings have been held in different sections of the country to denounce the Pope.

From Denmark and the Duchies accounts have been received of several skirmishes, but no decisive battle has been attempted; the movements have been principally of a defensive nature. The prevailing opinion still is, that the general peace of Europe will be preserved.

A fearful Colliery explosion occurred at the mines of Messrs Frith & Son, in England, on Friday afternoon. The number of lives lost is not known, but it is feared there are a great number.

The news from Germany is in no respect more pacific, nor affairs less critical and complicated than for the previous two weeks. The Prussian Chamber was opened on the 21st ult, by the King, whose opening speech has caused intense excitement, and is looked upon as favorable to the War party.

He says:—We seek not War, but we demand an arrangement of the general Fatherland, suitable to our present position in Europe, and corresponding with the amount of rights, which God has placed in our hands. We have a good old right—we will defend it, and remain under arms until we have secured its recognition. We owe this to Prussia—we owe this to Germany!

The Austrian or Federal army in Hesse is suffering from want of provisions, and their commander has informed the Prussian General that he will be compelled to advance. Gen. Groben replied, that the Prussian troops under his command would not fall back under any circumstances.

The Cabinet of Petersburgh is reported to have formally make known that a war of Prussia against Austria, would at the same time be a war against Russia!

The latest advices from Paris announce M. De Presigny's return from Berlin, and he is reported to have expressed his conviction that the King of Prussia will have great difficulty in restraining the martial disposition of his army and people, and that he cannot, and ought not, make any further concessions.

The latest accounts from Rome state that the Propaganda affect to treat lightly the commotion in England upon the late Papal aggression, and profess to regard it as a mere matter of etiquette.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—Shortly before daybreak on Saturday morning, Nov. 16th, the neighbourhood of the Grange and Spurrods, Bermondsey, was the scene of a very extensive conflagration, probably the largest that has occurred in the district for years. The premises were those of Messrs. H. N. & H. Eason, tanners and leather dressers. The property was of vast extent, possibly the largest of the kind near the metropolis. Mr. Eason's loss will far exceed the amount of insurance effected upon his premises. In addition to his heavy stock of bark, there were not fewer than 3,000 butts of leather, of the value of 2*l.* each butt, in the warehouse, besides a numerous stock of skins undergoing the process of tanning; forming a loss of from 20,000*l.* to 25,000*l.*

It is stated by telegraph from Paris, that the Prussian Government has negociated a loan of ten millions sterling with the house of Rothschild, in London.

THE MEETING AT THE AMPHITHEATRE.—The meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, held at the Amphitheatre, yesterday, to protest against the recent appointment of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster and the twelve Roman Catholic Bishops, was extremely numerous, very enthusiastic, and passed off, not only without any breach of the peace, but without any display of acrimony or ill-temper. The Protestants, who were five to one, if not more, compared with the Roman Catholics, entered on the business of the day with a zeal and heartiness which showed that the dry rot of Puseyism had not eaten its way into their religion: whilst the Roman Catholics, though greatly outnumbered and outvoted on every motion, defended themselves from the charges of disrespect for the QUEEN, disloyalty to the constitution, or desire to interfere with the civil or religious rights of their fellowsubjects, with spirit and success.—Although the meeting once or twice rose to fever heat, it gradually cooled down again.—*Liverpool Times, November 21.*

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON BOARD A FRENCH SHIP OF THE LINE.—A private letter from Brest announces the following melancholy disaster:—"A terrible misfortune has occurred to the ship-of-the-line Valmy, while at sea, and on her passage from Torbay to Brest. About five o'clock on the morning of the 8th, a tremendous explosion was heard, like a clap of thunder, on board. Some minutes afterwards shouts and cries were raised of "We are all lost; the fire has got into the powder magazines!" At the same moment the rappel was beaten, minute guns were fired, and orders given to get out the boats. The shock was so great that the whole of the lights were extinguished, darkness the most complete prevailed, and the crew ran a risk of being suffocated by the smoke of the powder. The men began soon to get command of the fire. But what a frightful chaos! Nothing was heard but the cries and moanings of the wounded, the greater part of whom were as if buried under the timbers. Twenty seamen, whose forms had lost all human appearance, were found amongst the ruins. Ten of them died in half an hour after, and it is feared that very few can be saved.—This terrible catastrophe is, it is said, owing to the imprudence of a gunner, who had in his possession boxes of fire-works, one of which exploded. The Valmy, damaged completely in her inside, is put into Brest to be repaired."

A Popish priest, in the county of Londonderry, was fined 30s. and costs, the other day, for horse-whipping a woman.

The Rev. W. C. A. Maclaurin Elgin, Dean of the United diocese of Moray and Ross, has forsaken the Scottish Episcopal Church for the Church of Rome. The event was not unexpected.

Arrangements, which it is very generally stated have received the sanction of her Majesty's government, have been made for introducing, early next session, a bill into parliament providing for the erection of Southwark into a district episcopal see. A provision will be made for a seat in the House of Lords for the new prelate, in rotation with other bishops, on terms similar to those introduced into the bill for the erection of the new see of Manchester.

In answer to a correspondent, the editor of the *Medical Times* says there are about nine perfect tones, but 17,592,186,044,415 different sounds; thus 14 direct muscles alone, or together, produce 16,838; 30 indirect muscles ditto 173,741,823; and all in co-operation produce the number we have named; and these independently of different degrees of intensity.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Bannerman, late M. P. for Dundee, to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and Sir John Athol M'Gregor, Bart., son of Sir F. M'Gregor, formerly Governor in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, to be President administering the Government of the Virginia Islands.

ALARMING FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.—Last evening an alarm of fire was raised on board the ship Queen Pomare, now lying in the Salisbury Dock, about to sail for New Orleans. It would appear that one of the seamen had been smoking before going to bed, and neglecting to extinguish the tobacco, he placed the pipe in his pocket, which took fire. The smoke was observed by some of the passengers on board the ship, and the alarm having been raised, the fire was immediately extinguished.

The installation of Cardinal Wiseman will take place in about ten days time, and it is arranged that the ceremony will be gone through in private with closed doors, for the purpose of avoiding the annoyance anticipated on the part of those whom curiosity might lead to witness it.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—We understand that a lengthened correspondence has taken place on different occasions, between the Bishop of London and the Tractarian disturbers, and that the right rev. prelate, in consequence of the censure which has been recently cast upon him, has resolved, in order to justify himself, to lay the whole before the public.—[St. Jame's Chronicle.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

The *Woolwich Gazette* has always pertinaciously insisted upon the secret intentions of Russia upon the Continent of Europe, and its predictions have turned out as stated. That excellent authority in these matters says—"It must now be agreed to by all, that we live in eventful times, and that we do not know what a day, or even an hour, may bring forth.—In one thing, however, we are still of the same opinion we have been for some time past,—that we are on the eve of a great Continental War, which will soon take place and prove very destructive to the human race, as all the modern inventions and the aid of steam will be called into requisition and brought to bear on the contending forces for their annihilation, in fulfilment of the prophecies; and after that great destruction, which will only occupy a very few years, the exhausted world will enjoy many years of peace, and enter on the blessed state of happiness so long wished for during the period of the Millenium.

* * We have never had any doubts of the side this country will take when a Continental War commences, as it ought to be the policy of this country to prevent the aggrandizement of Russia, and the following short paragraph confirms us in our opinion:

The Augsburg Zeitung says,—"The order to mobilise the Prussian Army has completely changed the public mind, and enthusiasm has taken the place of depression. Russia has demanded an explanation of the Prussian Cabinet relative to its armaments. Mr. Howard, who occupies the post of British envoy at our Court *pro tem.*, has sent M. Von Manteuffel a note from his Cabinet, promising that England will support the Prussian Cabinet in case the affairs of Hesse should occasion a conflict, in which Russia should interfere—that Lord Palmerston had not been indifferent to the conferences at Warsaw, and apprehended the preponderance of Russia united to Austria."

The kingdom of Hanover, one of our ancient and present allies, has already protested against the progress of Austrian troops through that country, in their progress towards Hesse Cassel, and will be supported by England.

(From the London Times.)

"With a European war hanging like a thundercloud over our heads, few people will care for any lesser inquiry than the chances of an actual collision. The first dash is what is looked for, when uncertainty at least will be removed. But war unfortunately exists in other forms than in those splendid parades commonly called battles. The actors must be provided, and there must be theatres and rehearsals even if the performance never take place. 'Three removes are as bad as a fire,' and three long marches are as bad as a battle. Everything is now ready for war. All the expenses have incurred, and nearly all the moral mischiefs have been done. A pitched battle to-morrow will only reduce the number of soldiers to be fed, and destroy the material already paid for. Without waiting, therefore, for the flash of the collision, or rather supposing that it never takes place, we will pause to contemplate the scene now before us.—Whatever is to come of it, we see four of the greatest Powers in a high state of military preparation, and, in fact, doing everything but strike the blow. Without any *casus belli*, without any intelligible reason for quarrelling, Austria and Prussia are concentrating and manœuvering, in the presence of one another, two armies greater than those that fought on the field of Waterloo. First one occupies a position, and then another, like combatants watching a favourable opportunity for planting a blow. Russia and France are looking on, armed *cap-a-pie*. What is to be the order of the day, if ever the fighting begins, no one ventures to say. A programme of the field operations in Europe next spring would just now be an interesting document, for the public is not even acquainted with the sides to be taken by the several parties. But however, that may be, and whatever the result a large part of the evil is already accomplished and historical beyond possibility of reversal or amendment. There has already been enormous expenditure, and the social habits of four great populations, besides many lesser ones, have been fixed and hardened more than ever on the military mould.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—An Extra Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation, convening the Provincial Legislature on the 7th day of February next—*then to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business.*—Some dissatisfaction has been expressed that the meeting should be deferred to so late a period; but those who have good memories will not fail to recollect that previous to last year a universal outcry was raised against the lengthened period of the member's sittings; and it has been many times publicly stated in substance, that no matter how early the Legislature was convened, the members were sure to hang on until aced time in the spring, prompted by the pickings and daily allowance.—The Government, in order to meet the *well understood wishes of the* PEOPLE, last year put off the meeting until the latest possible period, and this year the same time is fixed upon, but those who call themselves the PEOPLE are not nearer being satisfied.—It is an easy matter to find fault with every thing, when that disposition exists!

For our own part we see no sufficient reason why the Legislature should be convened earlier this year than the last. If there are important measures to be brought before the body, (more so than usual,) let them be discussed early in the Session, and not left till the last, as has usually been the practice of the House with any measure of consequence.—One half of the Session being frittered away in members "feeling" and "sounding" each other is disgraceful. Let them meet and get immediately to business,—let every measure stand or fall upon its own merits or demerits—no community should require more than what is honest and fair,—and when members come to legislate honestly, independently and fairly upon each subject, without the usual "scratch me and I'll scratch you," it will be found that one half the time usually taken for legislation is sufficient, and country members (if that is actually required,) will be home in seed time."

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The election of Office-bearers of this Society for the ensuing year took place on Monday evening 2d inst., when the present officers were re-elected, viz, William F. Smith, Esq., *President;* Thomas Parks, Esq., *Vice-President;* Wm. Hutchinson, Esq., *Treasurer;* Mr. William Patton, *Secretary;* William Hutchinson, Jr., Esq., *Assistant Secretary.*

FIRE AT HALIFAX.—It was announced by telegraph on Wednesday that an extensive fire was raging in Halifax, which commenced at the North Barracks, and extended over one whole square opposite, destroying about one hundred buildings and rendering homeless many poor families.—We have not, as yet, full particulars of the calamity, but understand that with regard to the barracks, they were in a dilapidated state, and it was the intention of government to have shortly had them pulled down, and new ones erected in their stead.

CARLETON TEMPERANCE HALL.—Six months have barely elapsed since we published an account of the proceedings connected with the laying of the foundation stone of this stately building.—It is now nearly completed, and almost wholly by the aid of local contributions. The well studied arrangement of the interior, and its imposing external appearance, exhibit a just appreciation of architectural skill, on the part of Mr. Stead, to whom the building committee have been indebted for the working plan and entire design. The Hall is about 70 feet in length, by 40 in width, and two stories high, besides affording a roomy basement, which it is intended to convert into stores, at some future day. The noble appearance of the edifice itself, as well as the purpose manifested by its construction, are highly creditable to the Carleton people. In it they have displayed good taste and exemplary zeal in the promotion of a great moral enterprize, and in the prosecution of which, we heartily wish them the most abundant success.

With the laudable view of raising funds for the completion of the building, on Tuesday evening last, the first of a course of lectures was delivered in the hall by Peter Stubs, Esquire, on the subject of Steam—the various objects to which it is applied, and more particularly to the purposes of the railway. The audience was large and remarkably orderly and attentive; even the juvenile portion, who are sometimes a *little apt* to be unruly on such occasions, exhibited by their correct deportment the interest which they manifested in the subject matter of the lecture, which was occasionally illustrated by a reference to neatly executed diagrams, to a sectional working model of a low pressure steam engine, and to—what proved a very attractive feature in this instance—a model railway, 60 feet in circumference, which was traversed by a miniature locomotive propelled by steam power. The whole affair passed off well, and much to the satisfaction of the audience.

It is pleasing to contemplate the interest manifested by the people of Carleton as displayed by their presence on Tuesday evening, in the promotion of lectures, which will doubtless convey to them much information of a sound and practical character.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst., the Rev. Mr. COSTER, Rector of Carleton, will lecture in the Hall, when the subject will be:—"On the present position and future prospects of Carleton, particularly in respect to our relations with the Eastern section of the City." This lecture will be followed by about *eighteen* others—to be delivered by a number of gentlemen—a programme of which we hope to be enabled to publish in our next number.

MR. JAMES AGNEW.—We regret to state that no further intelligence has been ascertained respecting the fate of this gentleman, whose sudden disappearance at Eastport when about going on board the steamer for this place was noticed in our last publication.—The night was pitchy dark, and access to the steamer, (which was lying outside another vessel,) extremely dangerous; and there is little doubt that he has accidentally fallen between the two steamers.—We sincerely sympathise with his bereaved family in this calamitous visitation.—Mr. Agnew has been a resident of this City for eighteen years, having emigrated here from the North of Ireland, and he was forty nine years of age.

TO MECHANICS.—We have received from Messrs. Clayton and Son, Strand, London, a beautifully Illuminated Periodical; The work will be published weekly, and will embrace all new INVENTIONS, DESIGNS, and ART MANUFACTURES, of the day. It is admirably printed, and the designs appear to be the labors of the best artists. To the Mechanic whose lot is cast in this obscure quarter of Her Majesty's dominions, the possession of the means of obtaining such a desideratum, must be invaluable. The price is 3d or stamped 4d. We shall have great pleasure in shewing the specimen received, and of forwarding the names of such as wish to subscribe for the work.

A new work has just been added by Mr. ROBERT SEARS, of New York, to his numerous collection. It is a Pictorial History of China and India, comprising a description of those countries and their inhabitants; and is embellished with 200 engravings. For sale by Messrs. G. & E. Sears, King Street.

MAGISTERIAL TRICKERY.—It appears that the Grand Jury of December last, in the discharge of their duty, found it necessary to indite sundry buildings in the Burnt District, the elevations of which exceeded what was laid down in the law made and provided for that purpose—the Grand Jury recommending at the same time that the offending parties should not be prosecuted until the May following, thus giving them an opportunity to rectify the breach of the law, and escape the threatened prosecution. May came and no steps having been taken to abate the nuisance, the question was again taken up by the Grand Jury in June, who then called upon the Magistrates in Session to carry out the recommendation of the Grand Jury with, which it originated, when it was again by chicinery and management of such of them as were interested in the quashing of the matter, given the go by. The same trickery was practised by the Session in September, and again the recommendation of the Grand Jury was set at naught. On the opening of the present Session, His Honor the Recorder gave it in charge that no action (other than that of procrastination) had been as yet taken by the Magistrates. On Tuesday last, and in the presence of the Grand Jury, the question was again brought up, when Alderman Needham, who appeared to be the sole conductor of the case, "not exactly as a Magistrate," but as he expressed it, as an agent for the offending parties, after a lengthy and rather intricate speech, succeeded in staving off the question until Saturday, (to morrow,) when the Session intend to comply with the Presentment of the Grand Jury, by ordering the offending parties to be indited, knowing as they do, that no further action can be taken until the next March Session. In the interim Ald. Needham has promised to get the law so amended in the House of Assembly as shall make all safe. This system of backing and filling of the Magistracy, by setting at defiance the honest labours of the Grand Jurors, who have their own business to attend to as well as that of the public, has become to all thinking men truly disgusting, and will have the effect of causing Grand Juries in future to be perfectly indifferent as to the requirements of their oath. We sincerely trust that the present Grand Jury will to-morrow shew a bold front, and make such a Presentment as while it pourtrays their honest indignation, will at the same time cause the Magistrates in future to shew more regard for the laws of the country, as well as practicing a conscientious and faithful discharge of the obligation they as the representatives of Majesty have taken upon them. A goodly attendance of our citizens at the close to-morrow, may possibly have a *moral* effect upon their conduct.

☞ We understand that Messrs. Hathaway and Small, the enterprising owners of the steamers *Forest Queen* and *Anna Augusta*, have purchased at New York the steamer *Creole*, for about $17,-000, to run between this place and Boston next season. The *Creole* was built in New York in 1847. She is 206 tons burthen, 165 feet on deck, 22 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, 10 feet stroke, and 34 inch cylinders. She is registered A 1½, and is said to be a superior sea boat; can accommodate 120 passengers with berths. We wish them success in their new enterprise. The Creole is expected to arrive here in a few days.—*New-Brunz.*

MOST DREADFUL CALAMITY.—A Telegraphic Dispatch was received at the News Room last evening, from Fredericton, stating that the House of Mr. John Coulthard, in Queensbury, was consumed by fire Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, WITH ALL THE FAMILY—consisting of Mr. Coulthard, wife and child. Cause of the fire unknown.—*M. News.*

The Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Fredericton gratefully acknowledge the following contributions to the fund for that object:

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of H. M. Royal Regiment stationed at Halifax, £72 10s., N. B. currency,	£69	14	3
T. W. Daniel, Esq, of St. John, - -	5	0	0
The people of Mangerville, - -	10	0	0
Joseph Fairweather, Esq., of St. John, -	5	0	0
William Wright, Esq., of St. John, -	5	0	0
Messrs. Horsfall and Sherston, St. John,	5	0	0
The Hon. W. A. Black, Halifax, by E. H. Wilmot, Esq.,	10	0	0
Amount of collection in Churches, and individual contributions made in Saint Stephens and forwarded by Mr. D. Upton. - - - - -	50	0	0

The people of Mangerville, like the people of Carleton, sympathise with their neighbours here, and we understand it is their intention, in addition to what they have already done, to send up further aid, in the shape of provisions, as soon as the state of the travelling will permit.

We have already noticed the handsome subscriptions of the 97th Regiment, now occupying this garrison, and in addition to the sum mentioned in our last, we learn that Mr. Phillips, of the Royal Artillery, has paid into the committe, five pounds, and Captains Dalton and Elgree the sum of two pounds, each, for the same laudable object. *Head Quarters.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Empire City arrived yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, from Chagres, with over two millions dollars on freight and in the hands of passengers. She brings over three hundred passengers. Among them General Mosquera, Ex-President of New Grenada.

The Empire City brings dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to December 1st. The cholera is making the most fearful ravages throughout the West Indies. It has been very fatal at Kingston, but is now more severe in other parts of the island.—Kingston is reported to have lost five thousand by this disease, and a proportionate number at Port Royal. It has entirely disappeared from the latter place.

The most melancholy accounts are received from the interior and agricultural districts. The Journal says "that the Plantain Garden River District, 1000 persons have been swept away by the fell destroyer. From St. David frightful accounts have been received. The whole police force, corporals, &c., had been carried away chiefly for want of sustenance. Real estate had greatly depreciated."

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 8.—The dwelling of Mr. Dick, a German, was consumed by fire last evening, and Mr. Dick, wife and daughter, aged 28, were burned to death.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The block called Scott's Row, containing 11 building, at Terre Haute, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday forenoon one of the most sad accidents occurred that has been recorded for some time. Mr. J. P. Wheeler, whose place of business is at 42 Central wharf, was instantly killed under the following circumstances: While over the hatchway on board the ship "*Moses Wheeler*," a cask of nails, with which she was being partially loaded, swung when part way up, striking him in a forcible and sudden manner, which at once precipitated him 20 feet down the hold of the ship, causing instant death. His skull was shockingly broken, as was also his back and one hip.—*Boston Bee.*

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE WOOLLEN MILL OF THE HAMILTON COMPANY.—The large Broad Cloth and De-Laine Mill of the Hamilton Woollen Company, at Southbridge, in this State, was entirely consumed by fire, at seven o'clock, Sunday morning. The supposed loss is from $175,000 to 200,000. Insured for. Over 700 persons, dependent for subsistence upon this establishment, are thus rendered desperate at this inclement season. The cause of the fire is unknown. When first discovered it was breaking out of the roof in a number of places. There was, at the time of the fire, a large amount of raw material in the building, which was totally consumed.

A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL PLAN OF ROGUERY.—Heretofore the invention of the telegraph has told heavily against the thieving fraternity. On Saturday, however a shrewd rogue or rogues, turned this wonderful invention to the purpose of illegally filling his own pocket at the expense of a worthy broker of this city. It appears that on the day in question, a broker in State street received what purported to be a telegraphic despatch from a person in New York, ordering that a certain note for about $500 should be paid on presentation. The not was presented and paid, but it was afterwards discoved that the whole affair was a forgery throughout.—[Traveller.

SACKETS HARBOR AND ELLISBURG RAILROAD.—We are informed that ten miles of this road is graded and ready for the rails. The mason work for the whole line is also nearly done, and the work of grading going vigorously on, on the remaining six miles of the road. It is the intention of the directors to have the road ready for the iron on the earliest opening of spring, and the rails laid as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The diversion of a large amount of the exports of this country to the Northern R. R., and thence to Boston, admonishes those interested in the Railroads of this county to push forward the work.—The immense amount of produce to be sent off this fall and winter from this county, would be quite an item were our road completed, and as a large portion of it goes to Boston, the Ogdensburg and Champlain route offers inducements to shippers. Consequently we see steamers taking freight from our wharves for that road. We understand the road is already crowded with business, drawing to it largely from the West. Let our road be completed to this port, connecting with it the central road, and this northern route will soon be relieved of a great part of its burthen, for western produce would never seek that avenue, when a much shorter and cheaper one could be found through which to reach the sea board.—[Sacket's Harbor Obs.

ENGAGEMENTS TO NEW Y[illegible] Washington, Capt. Page, arrive[illegible] York on Tuesday last, from Li[illegible] hundred and sixty steerage pa[illegible] number of passengers over [illegible] Atlantic in one vessel. All in g[illegible]

VISIT OF MILITARY TO EN[illegible] military companies, known by [illegible] "New York Light Guard," [illegible] contemplation, a visit to Paris, [illegible] pool. For the purpose of carry[illegible] execution, an honorary memb[illegible] to give $5000, which will aid [illegible] defraying the great expenses. [illegible] numbers one hundred men, all [illegible] passage in one of Collin's new [illegible] ing Post.

THE NEW YORK SUN.—[illegible] under the street, in front of the [illegible] make room for our new mou[illegible] press, are going on with the u[illegible] in a few days the leviathan will [illegible] the manufactory of Messrs. Hoe, [illegible] the walls of our own establishme[illegible] monstrous proportions of this ne[illegible] that we are obliged to lower the [illegible] room to the extent of six feet, [illegible] sary also to extend the foundat[illegible] vaults downwards, to a similar [illegible] long since the operation of under[illegible] ward extension of walls, with [illegible] weight pressing from above, [illegible] considered a dangerous job. E[illegible] ence now triumphs over all such [illegible] the utmost ease; and while busy [illegible] are rushing over the side-walk [illegible] heavily loaded vehicles traver[illegible] industrious excavator, perhaps [illegible] like our own, is underneath th[illegible] contriving space for mechanism [illegible] But for the presence of water, [illegible] to what a depth houses wou[illegible] York would soon have beneath [illegible] labyrinth. The height from the [illegible] our new press is to rest, to the [illegible] walk, will be over twenty-five [illegible] believe is the deepest vault in [illegible] Sun.

The Kingston *Colonial* [illegible] 4th instant says:—

We regret to announce [illegible] so far from abating in Ki[illegible] dedly and painfully on the [illegible] deed, nothing can equal the [illegible] exists on every side, or the [illegible] on every countenance. [illegible] but suspended. The dea[illegible] last twenty-four hours can[illegible] one hundred, and a medi[illegible] has assorted us that he ha[illegible] teen dead and dying in on[illegible]

A correspondent at M[illegible] quaints us that up to Fri[illegible] been five fatal cases of c[illegible] town, and three more atta[illegible] ed as he was closing his c[illegible]

The weather during the [illegible] has been highly unfavorab[illegible] pression of the cholera, an[illegible] has been proportionably i[illegible] ing the whole of Thursda[illegible] the fall of rain was contin[illegible] for these two days in this [illegible] have fallen short of 150. [illegible] heard the state of mortali[illegible] and Sunday, but we fear t[illegible] city considerable. Som[illegible] formed of the actual fatali[illegible] by the fact, that by an offi[illegible] burials of persons who h[illegible] cholera in the Episcopalian [illegible] alone, amounts to 480, be[illegible] of October, and the 1st [illegible] One third more may ho[illegible] number for burials in oth[illegible] connected with the establi[illegible] would bring up the total [illegible] upwards of six hundred. [illegible]

In St. Catherine, the s[illegible] proved most destructive. [illegible] is suffering severely, althou[illegible] means of arriving at anyth[illegible] rect estimate of mortality. [illegible] difficulty is there found to [illegible] the people, to their shan[illegible] dig the graves, or assist i[illegible] degree in performing the [illegible] the dead. At the Farm I[illegible] have amounted to already [illegible] and sixty; and we were s[illegible] Saturday, that the deceas[illegible] appearance in a very mal[illegible] the Ferry Crawles, and C[illegible] on all of which the fatal [illegible] numerous.

From St. Andrews, we [illegible] malady had made its appe[illegible] don Town, at the Botanic [illegible] that ten deaths had result[illegible] appeared in a fatal form at [illegible]

The reports from the [illegible] yet very favorable. We [illegible] its spreading in St. Mary' [illegible] said that four or five case[illegible] at Port Maria, and had be[illegible] treated by Dr. Cook; a[illegible] confirmation whatever of [illegible] it had appeared at Porus, [illegible]

QUEBEC, Dec. 6.—Never w[illegible] quiet as at the present moment. [illegible] tories, reformers, and clear g[illegible] sound asleep. We hear nothi[illegible] doings of the ministry, nor of [illegible] Long may this sleep last. There [illegible] but it is of a healthier kind [illegible] springs from the agitation of po[illegible] The construction of railroads is [illegible] public mind, to the exclusion [illegible] sides, in