British News.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

There can be no manner of doubt that, whether made a Government measure or not, the subject of Roman Catholic education in Ireland must now occupy much of the public attention, not only in the next session of Parliament, but also in the interval that will elapse before the opening of that session.—In fact, from the progress of events, and the advance of the public mind, it hardly rests with the Government to decide whether or not the question shall be agitated. It behoves, therefore, every man who wishes to be qualified to express an opinion, to review the matter calmly, and at leisure, in order that he may be able to adopt a course, whenever the proper time shall arrive, from which he will not afterwards be obliged to depart.

The two extremes from which it behoves every reasonable man to keep aloof are these:—

1. To keep at the question as if the six millions of Irish Romanists were non existent, or could be safely and justly left out of view; or,

2. To imagine that, in taking thought for these six millions, the best and safest course must be to be guided by that body of unappeasable foes to the Protestant church and state, the priesthood, which at present holds the mind of the votaries of Rome in Ireland in the most absolute bondage.

Taking a middle course between excommunicating the largest class in Ireland and trying to conciliate those who never can be conciliated, it ought to be the wish of every real friend of Ireland to do whatever may be possible to tempt the Irish Romanists out of their present thraldom. And if this could be done, in any degree, by offering to the middle and higher classes among them a *really* liberal education, it should not be the outlay of a few thousands a year, or the mere name (if ignorantly and unjustly applied) of an "endowment of Popery," that should affright the British Parliament from making the attempt.

But, no *second Maynooth!* nor any increase of the grant to Maynooth, while left on its present footing! Not to speak of the filth of *Dens*, or of the morals of *Bailly*, think of a British Parliament actually paying a body of professors to inculcate such doctrines as the following:—

"It is proved by natural reason, that heretics can justly be excommunicated, and therefore *put to death*." "Experience teaches that there is no other remedy: for the Church has tried every other in vain." "Hgou confine them in prison, or send them into exile, they corrupt the neighbourhood with their books and speeches: therefore, the only remedy is, *to send them at once to their own place*." "All these reasons persuade us that *heretics ought to be put to death*."

Such is the decision of Bellarmine (book iii., chap. 21), and Bellarmine is a *class book at Maynooth!* But this is merely one instance out of many; for all the books used in that college teach the same doctrine.

So that the British House of Commons, consisting of some forty Romanists, and above six hundred "heretics," annually votes about £9,000 to maintain an establishment, one of the leading and favourite doctrines inculcated in which is, that "heretics ought to be put to death!"

Several motives, then, may justly move the Government to endeavour to do something in this matter.

1. It is desirable, if possible, to get rid of the disgrace and shame attendant upon the continued support of such a place as Maynooth.

2. It is much to be wished that, since the Government *does* provide, and is in some sort pledged to provide, a kind of education for the Romish priesthood in Ireland, *that* education should be made, by authority, such as will bear examination. Not only in our English Universities, but *in all fo[illegible]ues also*, is the education provided com[illegible] the (intended) clergy. This ougl[illegible] tial feature in any new system pr[illegible]

And now, to sincere and zeal[illegible] turn, and ask them, whether it [illegible] that a scheme may be devised [illegible] to the Irish Romanists *fo[illegible] cetse*, may yet go far to[illegible] science of Great Brit[illegible] teaching and propag[illegible]

Suppose, for ins[illegible] avowedly for the lo[illegible] and higher classes o[illegible] Suppose the state to [illegible] ment of a body of profe[illegible] branches of a liberal ed[illegible] *cepted*.

And if the state were [illegible] be fully justified in thro[illegible] priesthood themselves, who are [illegible] ing some £50,000 per annum [illegible] charge of furnishing theological [illegible] the government need have nothi[illegible]

And thus, while on the one ha[illegible] might be gained of providing and [illegible] on a *really* liberal education for the raising laity and Priesthood of the Romish districts; on the other, the state would be even less implicated than it at present is in the absurdity and the guilt of propagating the doctrines of Dens, of Bailly, and of Bellarmine.

(From the Woolwich Gazette.)

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT.

The public announcement that an experiment with Captain Warner's "Invisible Shell" for destroying vessels at sea, would take place off Brighton on Saturday, July 20, induced a number of naval and military officers and noblemen and gentlemen to proceed to that favourite sea-bathing quarters to witness the result. We also left Woolwich at an early hour, on that day for Brighton, in order to be able to give our readers an account of the experiment from personal observation; and we feel gratified that we attended, as the reports which have appeared of the astonishing effects of Captain Warner's intention would otherwise have led us to believe that a very important and wonderful discovery had been made and satisfactorily exhibited before the public assembled on the occasion.

We have, during the last four years, had many opportunities of witnessing experiments with shells and other engines of destruction, and on comparing their effects with the effect produced by Captain Warner's experiment at Brighton, we are yet to be convinced that he has discovered a more powerful explosive mixture than any hitherto used, or that he has acquired a means of applying his invention, by projection from a distance, the only way in which its value is as a means of defence or as an engine of destruction, to disable or sink the vessels of an enemy, can be satisfactorily tested. We are aware that in giving expression to our belief that Captain Warner do not apply his invention by the aid of a projecting power, we are diametrically opposed to the opinion recorded in a certificate signed by Captain Lord Ingestre, C. B., Captain Henderson, C. R., and Captain Dickenson, of the Royal Navy, who have declared that the destruction of the John-o'-Gaunt "was caused by Captain Warner who was on board the Sir William Wallace having the ship in tow at a distance of about 300 yards."

In order to explain our reason for differing in opinion from those gallant officers and from all our brethern of the press, who have described the scene we may observe that they appear to have all assembled at the very worst place they could have selected to witness the experiment, the battery being the lowest ground near Brighton, and consequently they had not an opportunity of looking down upon the movements of the vessels as we had from our station on the high ground immediately above the chain pier. Having described the eligible position we occupied at the time of the explosion and sinking of the vessel, we now proceed to give an impartial and strictly faithful detail of the whole of the incidents connected with Captain Warner's experiment, which came under our observation during the day.

Two o'clock, p. m., was the hour originally named as the time when the experiment would be made, and as that period approached an immense number of persons assembled on the fine promenades on the shore side of the town of Brighton, and the windows of the majority of the handsome residences and all the hotels commanding a view of the sea, were crowded with interested and anxious spectators, many of whom had come from London and from various parts of the country to witness the result of the experiment with Captain Warner's "Invisible Shell." The chain pier, from the distance it projects into the sea, was also a favourite place of resort, and long before the time announced hundreds had assembled upon it, and many eyes and telescopes were constantly directed to a three masted vessel, the John-o'-Gaunt, of 300 tons burthen, riding at anchor off Shoreham, about three miles to the westward; but up to two o'clock there was no appearance of her being removed from the anchorage ground towards the place where it was said the experiment would be made. Shortly after two o'clock two steam vessels, the Sir William Wallace, with Captain Warner on board, and the Tees, a smaller tug vessel, were observed approaching the John o'Gaunt, and it was then reported the experiment would take place at three o'clock.—That hour, arrived, however, without any symptoms of the vessel to be experimented with leaving her position off Shoreham, and half past four o'clock was then named as the time when it would take place. At half past four o'clock not a single movement was observed in the direction of the vessels and many parties who had come from London to witness the result of the experiment, and had taken return tickets for the day, began to make up their minds that they were to be again disappointed as they were on the previous Saturday. The doubts and suspense which had prevailed for several hours were removed a few minutes before five o'clock by the appearance of the John o'Gaunt being towed towards Brighton by the Sir William Wallace steamer, and followed by the Tees steamer, a short distance astern on the side next the shore. By the aid of a good telescope we were able to perceive a small boat at the stern of the Sir William Wallace, and we observed another small boat on the larboard side of the John o'Gaunt, immediately opposite to the part of the vessel where the explosion took place. The position of the boat attached to the John o'Gaunt appeared to us so unusual in sailing vessels although often adopted when at anchor, that we particularly examined with the aid of our glass the adjacent parts of the ship, and imagined we could occasionally discern an object floating in the water alongside betwixt the boat and the vessel.—This appearance we admit may have been caused by the shade of the boat in the water, as the sun was shining powerfully at the time. On examining the deck of the John o'Gaunt, we distinctly observed two men on board, one constantly at the helm, and the other sometimes in conversation with him, but more frequently in other parts of the vessel, stooping occasionally as if adjusting ropes or some similar employment. About a quarter of an hour before six o'clock, five men in a boat appeared to leave the Sir William Wallace and proceeded in the direction of Tees steamer, and almost immediately after the two men on board the John o'Gaunt left her in the small boat, and also proceeded towards the Tees steamer. The sir William Wallace, with Captain Warner on board, then ceased towing the John o'Gaunt, and went up close to that vessel. On the sir William Wallace leaving in the direction of the chain pier, we distinctly observed an object apparently about fifteen inches in diameter and about two feet long, floating alongside and attached to the John o'Gaunt, exactly in the same part as the small boat previously occupied. We at once suspected that the object alluded to would be the source of the explosion; and within about two minutes after the steamer left the side of the vessel and had gained an apparent distance of about 200 yards, the explosion took place, in the very spot we anticipated, driving in the side of the ship from one foot above to about two feet below the surface of the water, and the vessel then filled and sank in about two minutes after on her larboard side, in from five to six fathoms deep. The object previously described became detached by the concussion and floating with the tide disappeared at the stern of the vessel as she was going down.

There was nothing of the terrific nature we had been led to expect would attend the explosion, and not the least danger to those near the vessel, as [illegible]ere were no destructive splinters of wood or other [illegible]ies thrown into the air, as we have witnessed [illegible]eriments have been carried on with shells [illegible]hes of Woolwich. The concussion on [illegible]or and weakest part of the larboard side of [illegible] merely made a sufficient breach in it to [illegible]ter to rush into her, as was shown by [illegible] which she sunk, and caused the main [illegible]e mizen mast to fall overboard leaving [illegible] with all its rigging standing entire.—[illegible]losion taken place directly below the [illegible]e vessel, or had both her sides been per[illegible]ns been asserted, the water would then [illegible] at both openings, and she would have [illegible]rpendicularly and have not fallen over like [illegible] caught in a gale of wind. The volume of water raised by the explosion was comparatively insignificant, and not nearly so elevated as we have observed from shallow water when displaced by shells falling into ditches. There was the quantity of smoke we would anticipate from an explosion partly under water, and a second emission of smoke at the time of a second minor explosion at the stern of the vessel; but on the whole there was nothing worthy of going to Brighton to witness, or being kept such a secret, and certainly nothing was exhibited of so destructive or dangerous nature as to prevent the experiment from having been made as effectually and as safely in the river Thames at high water within the practice range of the marshes at Woolwich. We were surprised on witnessing all the circumstances attending the experiment, that the friends of Captain Warner did not give instructions immediately after its conclusion to raise the remains of the John o'Gaunt by means of lighters to satisfy themselves and the public of the extent to which the vessel had been destroyed. The sum required would not have been large, as she only sunk with ballast in her. It is even probable that the timber would have realized a sufficient amount to defray the whole expense; or an enterprising party might have been induced to undertake the task gratuitously on being permitted to exhibit all that could be recovered of the vessel to the public at so much per head.

We have given the above description of the experiment with Captain Warner's invention at Brighton, according to our unbiassed impression, and without the least intention of detraction as we have no doubt of his being able to sink vessels but we feel satisfied any particular engineer or gunner could do the same if allowed to place a tin case or waterproof bag filled with gunpowder alongside of the vessel intended to be destroyed. This principle has been repeatedly exhibited at Chatham under Major General Pasley, and has been found more efficient than petards when used for bursting open the strongest gates ever erected for the defence of of fortified places, and strange as it may appear simply consists in hanging a leathern bag filled with gunpowder, on the outside of the gate to be experimented upon to ensure its being burst open by the concussion, caused by its explosion. There are many other means and combinations of explosive powers capable of producing similar if not more destructive effects than was exhibited by Captain Warner's invention, and unless he can show beyond the possibility of doubt that he can use his explosive power with destructive effect when projected from a distance, we cannot award any extraordinary merit to the discovery.

Many of our readers must have observed in the model room of the Laboratory Department of the Royal Arsenal a machine constructed in the form of clock work, for the purpose of causing marine explosions at any given period; and the recent experiments of Major-general Pasley on the Royal George at Spithead, by the aid of a galvanic battery, afforded ample evidence that there are several means perfectly effective in exploding gunpowder or other combustibles for destroying ship's timbers at any distance below the surface of the water.—We are therefore surprised in the present intelligent, practical, and experimental age, to observe the astonishing reports which have been circulated and created relative to Captain Warner's invention, and we would recommend that public opinion as to its real merits should be suspended until some part of the mystery with which he envelops it has been removed, to satisfy practical men, or those who would have to use it in warfare or for defence, that it is an original and really valuable discovery.

From the marvellous accounts given in almost every newspaper published since Captain Warner's experiment took place, the public must naturally infer that it was the grandest, most effective, and most completely destructive plan ever exhibited for destroying vessels; but we have only to draw the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Annual Register for 1805, page 426, and dated October 14, to satisfy them that others have been equally or even more successful in their experiments, with the same objects in view, many years ago:—

"An experiment of a new invented machine for destroying ships at anchor, was tried in the Downs and succeeded in the most complete manner. A large brig was anchored abreast of Walmer Castle about three quarters of a mile from the shore.—Two or three gallies then rowed off, and placed the machine across the cable of the brig, which by the running of the tide, was soon forced under her bottom, about the centre of the keel where it attaches itself. In a few minutes, the clock-work of the machinery having performed its operation a small cloud of smoke was then seen to rise from the vessel, which in a moment after was blown to atoms, without any noise or appearance of fire. In about 27 or 28 seconds, not a vestage of the brig was to be seen, as the fragments were then level with the water's edge. General Don, with a number of military and naval officers, went with Sir Sydney Smith to Mr. Pitt's, at Walmer Castle, to witness the experiment, and expressed their utmost astonishment at the destructive powers of the invention."

PEERAGE STATISTICS.

Since the accession of Sir Robert Peel's ministry a considerable decrease has occurred among the hereditary honours of the country. The dukedoms of Sussex and Dorset; the Irish marquisate of Wellesley; the earldoms of Plymouth, Ludlow, and O'Neill; the English baronies of Rolle, Wellesley, Lyncloch, Wallace, Ludlow, Fitzgerald, and Sydenham; the baronetcies of Bruce, Cowan, Cromie, Hannay, Johnstone, Mackenzie, Macnaughten, Rea, and Rowley, have become extinct.

The earldom of Mansfield of 1793 has merged into that of 1776. The viscounty of Ferrand has united with that of Massareene; the English barony of Arden with Lovell and Holland; the Irish barony of Arden with the earldom of Egmont; the Barony of Duncannon with the earldom of Bessborough.

During the same period the earldom of Abergavenny the viscounty of Hereford, the baronies of Rodney, Berwick, Fitzgerald and Congleton, have descended to clerical possessors.

The viscounty of Hill is the only elevation; the barony of Lowther now merged in the earldom of Lonsdale, the only addition to the ministerial party in the upper house; whilst Sir John Pirie is the only baronet created since September, 1841.

By the demise of the last Earl of Plymouth, the barony of Windsor has fallen in abeyance between the sisters of the 6th earl, the Marchioness of Downshire and Lady Harriet Clive, wife of the Hon. R. H. Clive, M. P., for South Salop.

***Lord Rosse's Telescope.*—We are informed** by a reverend gentleman who lately visited Birr Castle, and experienced the courteous attention of its noble owner, in being conducted by his lordship through his extensive workshops, and in a minute examination of the "monster" telescope—a stupendous monument of scientific skill and mechanical contrivance—that the colossal tube, in length above fifty feet, and in diameter nearly eight feet, is now suspended in its permanent position, between the two walls of solid masonry, built to correspond with the architecture of the castle. It is attached at its lower extremity—where the speculum, weighing [illegible] tons, is to be placed—by a massive universal [illegible] of beautiful workmanship, and weighing [illegible] three tons; and its counterpoise about seven tons' weight, is so skilfully contrived and adjusted that it easily adapts itself to every alteration in any required elevation or depression of the instrument. At the time of our informant's visit the speculum was in the actual process of being ground, which, together with the subsequent polishing, would occupy perhaps a fortnight; so that, in about a month or six weeks from the present time, the public anxiety will probably be gratified in learning the first results.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

Death of a Lady by Hydrophobia.—On the 24 of March we announced the death, by hydrophobia, of the eldest daughter of our County Treasurer, James Delacour, of Sunny Hill, Esq. Little did we anticipate that that melancholy malady would claim a second victim from the family, and that the father who then mourned a daughter would now be bowed to the earth by the bereavement of a wife. But so it is. The same dog which licked the lip of the one had unfortunately been admitted to a similar familiarity with the other, and though seven months have passed and probably no apprehension existed, nor any thought had been bestowed on the circumstance until the event recalled it to recollection, the fatal symptoms shewed themselves on Thursday, and at 11 o'clock on Sunday, Mrs. Delacour expired. Just as in the case of her regretted daughter, a pain in the ear gave the first indication of what followed, and in less than eight-and-forty hours Mallow mourned the removal of a lady in whose recent sorrows it sympathised so deeply. In the affliction of the family the whole community will participate.—*Cork Constitution.*

The Duke of Wellington and the Household Brigade.—The Duke of Wellington gave a grand banquet at Apsley house on Saturday evening to the officers of the various regiments of the Household Brigade reviewed by his Grace during the morning in Hyde Park. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as colonel of the Coldstream Guards, honoured the gallant duke with his company on the occasion, and attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived at Apsley house shortly after 7 o'clock. The following is a list of the officers present:—General Lord Saltoun and General E. P. Lygon, commanding respectively the infantry and cavalry on the field; the Marquess of Londonderry, General Lord Viscount Combermere, Hon. Colonel H. Cavendish, Colonel Hall, G. A Reid, J. M'Donall, Turner Grant, C. F. Lacelles, H. Barnard, Walton, Scott, Cornwall, T. Chaplin, &c. In addition to the above officers, there were present Sir John Macdonald, deputy adjutant general; Major General Brown, deputy adjutant general; Col. Cockrane, assistant adjutant general; Lord Fitzroy Somerset, military secretary; Sir Willoughby Gordon and Sir George Napier. During dinner, which was served in the saloon overlooking the guards in the rear of the mansion, the band of his Grace's regiment of Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Creaton, attended. Upon the removal of the cloth, the noble Duke gave "The Health of Her Majesty," as the first toast, which was succeeded by "The Horse and Foot Guards." The Duke of Cambridge then proposed "The Health of his Grace the Duke of Wellington," which having been responded to with much enthusiasm, the company broke up at an early hour, the gallant Duke several of his guests subsequently visiting the opera.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

[From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.]

Bareges Taglioni, in checks of moderate size, Mousselines Giselle, fil de Marie, and toiles de Chine, with foulards of endless variety, are the materials best suited for the present month. In negligé, redingotes are worn of English jaconet, or muslin lined; the bodies are generally open in front; the sleeves wide, but very short, and under ones of muslin bouillonnes; many peignoirs are of white barege, trimmed with ruches of white ribbon. The corsages with revers pelerine, continue in favour, as well as the half long sleeve, with under ones of white; but these, it must be observed, are seldom with wristbands, but preserve their width to the bottom; the revers worn on the corsages are sometimes so large as to have the appearance of an open pelerine, to which a fancy fringe gives additional width; a similar fringe ornamenting the skirt, in two rows, as a flounce, and the edge of the closed jockey which surmounts the sleeve, also finished with fringe. Velvet is much used to ornament dresses, numerous rows of it forming a border at the bottom of the skirt, just above the hem, lessening in width as they ascend; it is also used on black net dresses, forming heading to the flounces, which commence at the waist. Pardessus, manelets, and mantilles, are of every variety; the paletots of taffetas d'Italie are much in fashion; but for the promenade the colours are confined to black or dark blue, trimmed with black lace; the sleeves are rather wide, but not lower than the elbow; and a broad ribbon encircles the waist: for carriage wear they are of light silks, trimmed with ruches of ribbon or white lace. In fichus, the embroidered gampes and little colars a la Jeanette, covered by several rows of Valenciennes lace, are worn, as well as revers formed of milets; frills of three rows of lace, and the standing-up collar, with three or four rows of ruches.

There is no chance just now in bonnets: the form of pailles de riz is a little more open; and capotes of straw have crowns a la bonne femme.

EXECUTION BY THE GUILLOTINE.—On the 8th instant, Pierre Lescure, who was accused of the murder of his father, but not brought to trial for want of sufficient evidence, and who has since been condemned to death for making away with his uncle who was executed at Riom, (Puy de Dome.) The circumstances attending the execution were most horrifying. Being a man of herculean strength, he was bound in prison with an uncommon weight of chains. It required at least half an hour for the smith to unrivit them. Lescure was much weakened by his confinement, and assistance was offered to him in walking to the scaffold, but he declined it, and went forward, and even ascended the ladder with a firm step. Fearing resistance, the executioners of St. Fleur and Moulins were called in to aid the executioner of Riom. When Lescure appeared on the platform, his tall and athletic person towered above them and the priest who attended him. Unfortunately he was not bound with sufficient force to the swing board, which was also too short for his length, so that his neck went beyond the groove, and the axe, when loosened, fell on the wood of the frame, and only wounded its intended victim. Upon this the executioner from St. Fleur got astride on the head of Lescure, but the convict struggled from the grasp, and breaking his bands, rose again, with his shoulders and breast covered with his blood, his face flushed, and his eyes haggard, uttering cries that struck terror to the heart of every spectator. The priest approached the wretched man, and presenting to him the image of Christ on the cross, succeeded by his exhortations in prevailing on him to again submit to be bound. Again the axe fell, and again missed its mark, only enlarging the first wound. Lescures cries became still more astounding. The people shouted with indignation, and, pressing round the scaffold, were on the point of overcoming the Gendarmerie in attendance, while the priest, whose surplice was covered with blood, embraced and did all in his power to console and calm the mutilated man. The three executioners were for a time completely paralyzed; but at last one of them mustered resolution enough to fix the devoted head in a proper position, and the axe, already streaming with blood, fell a third time, and completed its task. The three executioners, are, it is said, to be dismissed from their offices.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

INDIANS OF THE IOWA TRIBE.—By the Oxford, Capt. J. Rathbone, which arrived on Sunday last, from New-York, arrived in this town. Amongst them are three chiefs, six "braves," or warriors, and six squaws. The party, during their stay in town, resided at the Grecian Hotel, where a private view of them was given on Wednesday last to about forty persons, including gentlemen from most of the newspaper establishments. They were dressed in the full costume of their tribe, ornamented with silver and brass rings, beads, and they appeared in their paint, the females who wore no head dress, having a line of thick red paint extending from the temple to the back of the head. One of the women had a "papoose," or cradle containing a fine looking infant child. The men are robust and were it not for the [illegible] which they indulge themselves with paint, would be good looking, but the women are, generally, not of prepossessing appearance. During Wednesday they visited the docks and other objects of interest in the town, driving about, when the rain did not fall, in two open coaches. They went on 'Change about four o'clock and entered the news room, where they were followed by large crowds. Nelson's monument was pointed out and explained to them by the interpreter, but they eyed it with apparent indifference. At the Grecian Hotel they sang the farewell song to the gentlemen assembled. On Thursday they left for London.

GUANO AT LATHAM'S ISLAND.—Public notice has been given in this town, on the part of the Imaum of Muscat, that all the Guano on Latham's Island, situated in and between six and seven degrees of south latitude, and thirty and forty east longitude, is private property, under a deed of conveyance from his highness. Licenses to obtain cargoes will be granted under specified terms; without which vessels proceeding thither for the purpose of collecting it will be liable to seizure and confiscation by the Muscat government.—*Liverpool Times.*

RECANTATION OF A ROMAN PRIEST.—On saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Brasbie read his public recantation from the errors of popery, in Dingle Church. The fact of a priest abjuring popery caused great excitement, and the magistrate, having got full notice that the mob were determined to execute Lynch law on the priest, on his road to the church, took full precaution to preserve the peace.—*Liverpool Mail. Aug. 3.*

[From the Cork Constitution.]

The liberal journals might spare their dissatisfaction with the speech of SIR ROBERT PEEL about Maynooth. If it promises nothing it portends much, and we confess we do not like the manner in which the subject is treated by some of our Conservative cotemporaries. So long as the system of instruction is directed to inculcation of principles of which as Christians we disapprove, plans for rendering it more efficient ought not to emanate from *us*. Are the tenets of the Church of Rome tenets of the teaching of which we can innocently take on ourselves the responsibility? Can we presume to dishonour the Author of Truth by putting in the place of Truth doctrines which we have been all our lives denouncing as superstitions and idolatrous? What if Maynooth *be* established: are we to aggravate a misfortune into a crime? We admit that the *principle* is as much violated by the payment of £8,000 as of £80,000; but is it because *one* false step has been taken *for us*, we are to take two ourselves? As to the Continental custom, we are ashamed to see Protestant writers referring Protestant Statesmen to the Continent for examples on questions such as this. Make it plain that Romish error is Christian truth, it is our duty to uphold it, and the controversy is at an end: but where—where in the Book which God has given to guide us—where is the authority for expending a penny in the propagation of principles which that book pronounces to be unsanctioned and unsafe? And if there is no authority there, have we any from experience? What encouragement do we derive from the history of Maynooth? Has it answered the end for which in a moment of fatal forgetfulness, it was set up? Has it secured good subjects for the Crown? Has it converted disaffection into loyalty? Has it recalled the yearnings for Continental alliance? Has it weaned the hearts and the hopes of the yearners and attached them to the throne? Will its most sanguine supporter tell us that it has? Will he point to the incidents of the last six years? Will he remind us of the appeals to France of even the year that has gone by? And if Maynooth has heretofore failed in the primary *political* motive of its foundation, where is the ground for supposing that the projected "improvement" will enable it to succeed? Will Romanism reverse its nature in proportion as we endeavour to give to that nature developement and aid?

But matters will not end with Maynooth. Many months ago, when remarking on the tone that pervaded some of the Church debates, we expressed our conviction that at no very distant day a provision for the Priests would be proposed. And do not the *present* proposals point to this? Does any reflecting reader imagine it possible to stop short?—And why should we? If we are right in instructing men in certain principles, and training them for certain duties, why are we to abandon them as soon as, if the principles and the duties be such as we are entitled to encourage, they are prepared to render a return for the cost of their inculcation? Where is the rational or the religious ground on which he who gives his approval to the one can refuse it to the other? Men who embark in an evil course must either retrace their steps or follow it to the end.

The *Times* censures the statement of Sir Robert Peel; but the ambiguous voices of the *Times* are of little value. It is not three months since our cotemporary, who now decries Maynooth, censured him more strongly because he did not at once, by a public provision, place the Romish clergy in connection with the state!

While, however, we regret the course which we fear is now inevitable, we do not, like some other Journalists, accuse the minister of inconsistency.—Our complaint, on the contrary, is that he has been fearfully the reverse—that having commenced his career with an objectionable project, he clings to it to the close. It is not long since we quoted from a speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman's delivered so far back as 1817, in which he declared frankly that he was not averse to a provision for the clergy of the Romish church, but that to *making* such a provision there was an obstacle in the temper of the times. Of that declaration we gave him the benefit, though we should be better pleased if, in the matured manhood of his intellect, and in becoming obedience to the will of him who will not tolerate any coquetry with the corruptions of the anti Christian confederacy, he had renounced his early conviction and left Romanism to itself.

We have followed this subject out to what seems its inevitable conclusion. How soon that conclusion may come—whether in the life of the present or of a future generation—we cannot say, but come it will, or we are greatly mistaken in our interpretation of the signs. And what will be the result?—peace? It is not for us to anticipate what Providence may permit, or how far he may interpose to protect us from the natural consequences of our perversity or our folly; but peace we do not anticipate from a policy which pushed to its legitimate extent, is nothing less than a national indignity to God.

The *Morning Herald*, indeed tells that

"The words which fell from Sir Robert Peel on Friday night in reference to the Maynooth grant have been greatly misunderstood, when interpreted as a pledge to the increase of that grant."

We do not, however, interpret them as a *pledge*—we regard them as an *indication*, but an indication of ominous import in the mouth of a man not given to premature or superfluous disclosures. Sir Robert means *something*, and we think from the accompanying circumstances, we are warranted in "interpreting" that something into enlarged aid to a system wrong in principle and mischevious in operation, and every extension of which must therefore be a farther departure from duty and from safety.

Let it not be supposed that we are insensible of the difficulties of the Statesman's path, or of the *political* plausibility of many of the arguments which can be urged in favour of even the *ultimate* experiment to which allusion has been made. Of some of the most obvious we feel the force; and when Sir Robert or some other minister tells us, as by and by we expect he will, that where we not only tax Romanists for the maintenance of our Institutions, but invite, nay *court* their co-operation in their defence—that where we accept their aid to man our arms and in our fleets, if we are right in [illegible] their personal, we cannot be wrong in pr[illegible] their religious services—when, we [illegible] or some other Minister shall [illegible] aware it will not be easy [illegible] furnish a reply: but sh[illegible] we suggest that it would [illegible] pense with the personal [illegible] them at such a price?

JULY [illegible]

Watches,

SILVER P[illegible]

The Subscriber has rece[illegible] Mail Steamer *Acadia*, [illegible] spring supply of **Watc[illegible] Plate, Hardware,**

GOLD and silver cased Dai[illegible] WATCHES, containing la[illegible] provements, which for style of fini[illegible] performance, are superior to any ladi[illegible] Jewelled and plain Vertical Ditto; sup[illegible] from £3: 10 up—warranted; Ladies' [illegible] Gold Finger **Rings**, in various settings; Vinaigrettes; Lockets; a large assortment of [illegible] Gold Brooches; Rich Gilt ditto; Gents. fine Gold Bosom Pins; Gold and silver Watch Guards in various patterns; Hair do. ditto, Gold mounted; Gold and silver Pencil Cases; Gold Snaps and Ends; sterling Silver **Thimbles**; Steel Ditto, lined with silver; Gold Seals and Keys; Ladies' Gold Watch Hooks and Head Ornaments; Purse slides; Silver Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays, with silver edges to match; Fine silver Table, dessert, tea, salt, and mustard **Spoons**; Bone ditto; *ALBATA TEA SPOONS*, quite a new article in this market, warranted to keep their colour; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles of every description; ships' CHRONOMETERS; Quadrants; Day and Night Telescopes; Fancy Brass and Wooden ***Clocks***, in great variety and very cheap; Fancy Pocket Pistols.

All of which, together with the remainder of his former stock, is now offered at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

N. B.—From arrangements lately entered into with respectable English manufacturers, the subscriber will not only be enabled, but the Public will find, that his goods are offered at such low prices as to secure their patronage and defy competition.

☞ Ships' Chronometers, Clocks and Watches of every description, carefully repaired and rated.

JAMES AGNEW,
Corner of King and Cross street.

Fredericton Hotel.

Corner of Regent and Brunswick Streets, near the Artillery Park.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public that the above ESTABLISHMENT now open for the reception of Visitors, and he flatters himself that from his long experience in Business, together with the additional accommodation which can now afford; he will be able to accommodate visitors to Fredericton in a style inferior to none in the Province. The House has been built and fitted up for the purpose of an Hotel.—The out-door establishment is extensive, and when completed, will be superior to any in New Brunswick. A Coach will be in attendance to convey those who patronise the FREDERICTON HOTEL, from and to the steam-boat landing, for which no additional charge will be made. Charges at this Establishment will be found as moderate as any other in the country for the like accommodation

WILLIAM SEGEE.

Fredericton, July 11, 1844.

☞NOTICE.☜

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thomas Sandall & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the said Firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Sandall.

THOMAS SANDALL.
CATHARINE SANDALL.

St. John, August 3, 1844.

Tea, Spikes, and Oakum.

The subscriber is now landing ex *New Zealand* from Liverpool—

50 CHESTS best Congou TEA; 3 Tons best Parish picked OAKUM:
260 Bags SPIKE NAILS, 4 to 10 inches.

August 16. WM. CARVILL.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 30, 1844.

HIS Excellency Sir WILLIAM COLEBROOKE, with Lady COLEBROOKE and Family, accompanied by Colonel HAYNE, Provincial Aide-de-camp, arrived in this city on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning, His Excellency, Family, and Suite, left [illegible] the steamer *Herald*, for Boston via Eastport. We understand it is His Excellency's intention to proceed by this route to Canada, on business of importance connected with the two Provinces, and that Lady Colebrooke and family will in the meantime make a tour in the United States.

We are not informed that the reins of Government have been vested in other hands, and therefore presume His Excellency's absence from the Province will be short as circumstances may admit.

CAPT. WARNER'S EXPERIMENT.—This appears to have caused a great deal of excitement throughout Britain; all the newspapers speculating largely as to the probable effect the knowledge of such "infernal machines" would have in preventing future wars. In addition to what we published last week respecting the invention, we have copied into this number the remarks of the editor of the *Woolwich Gazette*, a practical man, who it would seem does not think so highly of the new power as some of his editorial neighbours, who are no doubt, less informed in such matters. At all events the invention does not appear to have one iota more of merit attached to it than that exhibited by Colt in New-York harbour a short time since; and as the same effects were produced, Captain Warner cannot claim being the first to shew this new and destructive power.

HER Majesty's steam frigate *Gorgon* and many other vessels, are stated to have been totally lost on the coast of South America, near Montevideo, during a terrific storm on the 11th of May last. The Gorgon was one of the finest steamers in the service. Her officers and crew were saved.

The first division of the 52nd Regt. embark on board the brigs Clifford and Glide on Wednesday and Thursday next for Quebec. Two companies of the Rifle Brigade, we [illegible] also embark on board these ve[illegible] detachment of the 52nd st[illegible] and.—*Halifax Journ[illegible]*

From the London Morning Herald, 3d August.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SHIPPING.

Our readers would observe in the report of the General Shipowners' Society in the *Herald* of Wednesday, that they had pressed upon the attention of Ministers the propriety of imposing a tax upon ships built in the British Colonies and holding British registers. This question has not been now mooted by that body for the first time, but always with considerable diversity of opinion, although a majority of the committee have evidently for some years had a leaning in favour of the principle of imposing restraints upon colonial ship building.

[illegible] cannot be denied that the principle [illegible] great importance, but with[illegible] attempting to go into the [illegible] *pro* and *con.* on the ques[illegible] deposition in stating that [illegible] class of our merchants [illegible] of imposing such [illegible] proposed upon our [illegible]ists (who are no [illegible]ly pointed at) un[illegible]ces.

[illegible]w entertained in [illegible]rs, the following [illegible] of Lloyd's to the [illegible] Shipowners' So[illegible] all possibility of [illegible] letter without com[illegible]estion upon which the [illegible]ion has arisen open for [illegible] future time:—

[illegible]man's Walk, August 1, 1844.

[illegible] will convey to the members of [illegible]pwners' society my best thanks for [illegible] me yesterday a member of the [illegible]r the ensuing year, and the expression [illegible]re regret on finding myself compelled to [illegible] the honour thus intended to be conferred [illegible]pon me.

I joined this society under the conviction of its vast importance, not only to British shipowners, but also to the permanent interests and security of the empire at large; and my impression was, that the society was formed for the *protection* of British and Colonial shipping generally, against the increasing numbers and growing rivalry of foreign competition.

I now learn from the last report of the committee that the society has deemed it expedient to recommend to the Government the levy of a tax on colonial built vessels, the adoption of which would necessarily add to the difficulties and disadvantages colonial shipowners at present labour under, and as I consider such a distinction both invidious and unjust towards a numerous body of our fellow subjects, and the proposal, by a society constituted for the protection of the British mercantile marine generally, to be a departure from its legitimate objects, I cannot allow my name any longer to continue on the list of members of the society.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
G. R. ROBINSON.

N. H. Symonds, Esq., secretary
General shipowners' society.

From the Fredericton Royal Gazette.

The positions of the following places in the Bay of Fundy having been recently ascertained by Astronomical Observations, have been communicated to the Lieutenant Governor by the Honourable Captain Owen, R. N., charged with the survey of the Bay in Her Majesty's ship Columbia, and are published for general information:

Shadwood Cliff, near Sackville, and Tantamar Marsh, sometimes called Woody Point, lat. 45 deg. 51 min. 6 sec., long 64 deg. 22 min. 5 sec., var. of compass 19 deg. 30 min. W.

Amherst Court House, lat. 45 deg. 48 min. 7 sec. long. 64 deg. 12 min. 4 sec., var. of compass 19 d. 30 min. W.

Dorchester Island, south extremity, M'Almon the Pilot's house, lat. 45 deg. 53 m. 35 sec., long. 64 deg. 33 min. 4 sec.

Bend of Petitcodiac River, lat. 46 deg. 6 min. 25 sec., long 64 deg. 45 min. 6 sec.

Cape Enrage Light House, lat. 45 deg. 36 min. 35 sec., long. 64 deg. 46 min. 6 sec.

Quaco Light House, 45 deg. 19 min. 55 sec., long. 65 deg. 31 min. 9 sec.

Quaco Ledge, East and West 150 fms. by North and south 50 fms., the centre, lat. 45 deg. 15 min. 2 sec., long. 65 deg. 23 min. 25 sec. At low water, spring tides, the highest rock is 12 or 14 feet above water, and as much under the surface at high water, and then in light winds and smooth, it is not visible and therefore very dangerous.

Isle Haute, centre, lat. 45 deg. 15 min. 6 sec., long. 65 deg. 00 min. 6 sec.

GREAT FIRE IN CHILI.—The New York Journal of Commerce has a letter which says—The city of San Carlos, the principal town in the island of Chiloe, the most southern province of the Chilian Republic, has been the scene of a dreadful conflagraton, which broke out in its very centre, and before it could be subdued destroyed two thir