the Bible without a written license from the Bishop or the Father Inquisitor, we are to be deprived of the blessing at confession. But I have the command of God to read the Bible, and the command of Christ to search the Scriptures, and therefore I don't need any license from Bishop or Father Inquisitor. On the one hand is God and Christ, and they tell me to read the Bible; and on the other, the Pope and Bishop, and Father Inquisitor.—Should I not take rather the command of God and of Christ?

The Pope, it is said grants licenses to read the Bible, but it is a corrupted and an altered Bible—it is the word of men, not the Word of God. What is the reason of this? Ask Christ himself. He has given the answer: he who hateth the light will not come to the light, lest his deeds be reproved. If the Church of Rome was right before God, she would not fear the light and control of the Bible; but she does fear it, and therefore she is no more the Church of Christ. She alters it by joining what is not the Word of God—the Apocrypha—by which she is able to sustain the errors and heresies of her system. But we reject such alterations and corruptions. St. Paul said the Jews were good keepers of the Bible. The Jews rejected the Apocrypha—the Primitive Church rejected it; but the Council of Trent adopted it, and the holy fathers and St. Jerome sanctioned it. But they cannot oppose St. Paul, and the ancient Jews, and the Primitive Church.

Again, they alter the Bible by corrupting the text. The objection is sometimes made that the Protestant Bible has many errors. True, but they are not voluntary errors. But the errors in the Roman Catholic authorised versions are purposely made. Clement the 8th said there were many things purposely left uncorrected, which were worthy of being corrected; and a certain monk had pointed out seven hundred and fifty capital errors in their vulgate Bible. Some of these corruptions of the text the speaker pointed out. One was the promise of the Savior that the Holy Spirit should come to explain to his disciples all things he *had said*. They make it read, all that he *shall say*—thereby giving the Pope of Rome power every day to create new dogmas. Another was the passage in regard to the seed of the woman bruising the serpent's head, &c. They substituted the word *she* for *he*, so as to make it read the Virgin Mary, and not Christ, shall bruise its head. There is still more alteration in the notes and comments, without which none can read the Bible in his own tongue. Another passage is where Paul speaks of the Bishop being the husband of one wife. They understand wife to mean *Diocese*, and on this they found their doctrine of the celibacy of the priests.

Thus is the pure Word of God not only forbidden to the people, but they grant the liberty to read a bad Bible. When that great man, the Archbishop of Toledo, prepared a Polygott Bible, containing the Latin of St. Jerome, and the original Hebrew and Greek, he put the former between the two others, and compared it to Christ between the two thieves. And Gregory of Valentia taught that when the vulgate was found to be dissimilar to the original, they should not go to the original to correct it, but should mutilate the original to make it conform to the translation. This is the esteem of the Church of Rome for the Bible.

Again, the Church of Rome substitutes the word of man for the word of God. She says the Bible alone cannot be the rule of faith; that it is necessary to add to it the views and interpretations of the Holy Fathers, of Councils, of Divines, &c. From whom come these interpretations? Who are the Popes? Men! Who are the holy fathers? Men! Who are the councils? Men! Who are the divines? Men! All men, and every where men. And are we to substitute the word of men for the word of God; the authority of men for the authority of God; the infallibility of men for the infallibility of God? No; an everlasting No! God and Christ never said, search the decrees of councils and the bulls of Popes. We can be saved without them, but we cannot be saved without the Word of God.

But the Catholic claims that he has a pearl, a diamond, as the rule of his faith, that the Protestant knows not of. The whole contents of his 150 folio volumes of decrees are compressed into five or six simple words. What is it? About the first question asked by the Council of Trent is, "What do you believe?" And the answer is given, "What the Holy Church teaches and believes." Ask a Protestant, "What do you believe?" and he may say, "What my church believes." "What does your church believe?" "What I believe." "What do you and your church believe?" "We believe the same, and are the same." The Protestant has the Word of God, and in compliance with the command of Paul, can try the spirits and choose what are good. They tell me the people don't need to read, because the priest reads for them. Christ's command is for all to read; not for the priest simply. In Italy, out of 100 priests, 80 have the Bible in their houses, and only five of the thirty read it except occasionally, when they are to preach from some special text. Therefore they do not read it for the people.

Suppose some merchant in Boston was very busy in trade, and should say to his friend, "I am so busy I can't find time to eat or drink or sleep. Just you eat for me, and drink for me, and sleep for me during this month, while I am so busy. After a day or two would this business man be any the better for his friend's eating and drinking and sleeping? So the priests may study the word of God until they become angels, but the poor people would be made no better for it.

If there were any Roman Catholics there he would say, go read the Word of God—and if you find it in accordance with the doctrines and practices, and observances of your church, remain as you are, and if not, become Protestants. In conclusion, in a strain of glowing eloquence, he exhorted the Protestants of America to remember that all their glory and happiness comes from the Bible. That it was because George Washington was found studying the Bible on the eve of battle that the cause of American liberty triumphed. Roman Catholic countries are without the Bible, and the people are slaves? The Bible is the foundation of Protestantism, and Protestantism is the foundation of Republicanism.

The Bible is the great defense of this country against internal and external foes; it is the column post, the castle. Maintain this right of the Bible. As America was made by the Word of God, so she must preserve herself by the Word of God, and must transmit it to her children's children.

Building with a Lightning Rod Struck by Lightning.—A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Philadelphia under date of September 1st. in relation to a house with a lightning conductor being struck by lightning, says;

"The house is in Franklin Township, Clinton county, Pa., occupied by Mr. Thomas Good; it is a two story brick, with basement cellar at the West end, has been built two years, and the rod put up at the same time, and attached to the walls by iron staples, having hollow pieces of horn in them (through which the rod passed) as insulators; they were all in good order except the lower one downwards from the top, which had got out of the iron staple by some means, leaving the rod bearing against the iron fastening which was driven into the brick wall.

"The fluid melted about an inch of the platina point, (made by McAllister & Co., of this city,) descending the rod to the second iron staple, (where the insulator was out). It here followed the staple, penetrating through the wall. And passing along upon the heads of nails upon the floor to the other end of the building, and thence down upon the walls (doing but slight damage) to the basement, where a small colored boy was sitting upon a white flint stone, and here it passed into the earth. The boy was badly burned, but not severely hurt otherwise, and but little damage was done to the building. I have no doubt but the largest portion by far passed down the rod into the earth, and the whole of it would if the insulator had been in its place."

This is a very instructive case, and I desire to call the attention of those engaged in putting up lightning rods to the facts stated; for the lightning has in this, as it does in most cases, left an intelligent record, which can be easily read.

Decision of Interest to Merchants.—The *Newburyport Herald* mentions that an action of replevin was recently before the Supreme Court, in which the plaintiff sought to recover one hundred and fifty barrels of pork, which he bought of a firm, and which was stored in the cellar of the defendants, a third party, with other pork of theirs, some of which was of the same brand and quality with the lot purchased. The purchaser, plaintiff in the case, made an agreement with the party in whose cellar the pork was, so to allow it to remain on storage at the same rate as had been paid by the former owner. After some time, the party of whom the pork was purchased failed, and the plaintiff sent for his pork, but the party having it in storage refused to deliver it, and, therefore, this action was brought. The court decided it as a clearly established rule, "that where there is a bargain and sale of goods, being part of a larger bulk or number, no property in such goods passes to the purchaser until separation or identification of some specific goods." The law does not recognize a floating right of property, which may attach on one parcel of goods or another parcel, according as circumstances may determine. This decision would not apply to a case of wrongful intermixture of goods after they had once been separated.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Dec. 16, 1853.

Arrival of the "Arctic."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Arctic arrived at New York on Sunday, with Liverpool dates to the 30th Nov.

A fair business was doing in Breadstuffs, at a reduction of 1d. on Wheat, 6d. and in some instances 1s. on Flour, and 1s. on Indian Corn.

Nothing had occurred along the Danube. Heavy rain and snow had set in.

The British and French fleets were at Bricos.

The Turkish fleet had gone to the Black Sea, to keep open the coast of Circassia.

The English Admiral, Sir John Lyon, was on his way to take command of the British fleet.

It is reported, contrary to former advices, that Dost Mahomet is hostile to the Russians, as are all the Mahomedan tribes of India.

There is no interesting news from Great Britain, except a reported treaty between England and France, to guarantee the rights of Turkey.

Admiral Dundas, with the British ships Tiger and Niger, was to proceed to the Black Sea, on the 15th, to examine the coast between the Bosphorus and Varna. This accomplished, he would return to the Dardanelles. The mission of this squadron is connected with the keeping open the mouth of the Danube to commerce.

Rain and snow had been heavy in part of Wallachia, so that operations were to a great extent impracticable.

Constantinople is tranquil; the fighting since last advices had been unimportant. On or about the 20th, the Russians attacked the fort of Tultscha, but were beaten off. Tultscha is the last Turkish fortress on the Danube.

From Vienna, 26th, rumors come of a Turkish detatchment havind been attacked by the Servians at Ushitzal on the Servo Bosnian frontier, and repulsed with a loss on both sides of 500 men.

To show how contradictory are the sources of information, another despatch says that the difficulties between the Porte and Servians are settled.

The Turks are to garrison the town on the border, and the Servian contingent of 12,000 men will be permitted to join the army on the Danube.

Latest accounts confirm the account that the Turks had captured and hold the important fortress of Sah Nicholas near Batorn. Five times have the Russians by sea and land attempted to take it, and five times have they been repulsed.

A captain of a merchant ship arrived at Constantinople on the 10th, having met a Russian fleet about three days before, not very far from the entrance to the Bosphorus, and was sailing to the eastward. Soon after the captain met the Turkish fleet sailing in the same direction, and was of the opinion that they would not continue their course long without coming in contact.

From Odessa it was stated that a portion of the Russian fleet, consisting of three ships of the line, five frigates, and several steamers, had sailed from Sebastopol.

Maltese letters state that the contract, just concluded with houses in Malta, for the supply of provisions to the English ships, specify that they shall be deliverable where required.

The Turkish Admiralty has provided a special order for the refitting of the French and English steamers.

On the 15th, 400 vessels were loading corn at Odessa.

It is confirmed that a Russian ship of war ran ashore and went to pieces—of the crew and troops, of whom it had 1600 men on board, 1400 perished, and the remaining 200 were rescued by the Turks and sent as prisoners to Constantinople. Another ship is reported to have been lost near LeVastupol.

Some Polish officers of distinction have already taken service with the Turks, and others have signified their intention to do so.

Great Britain.—Rather an interesting incident happened in the London Money Market the past week, which is thus commented on in the monetary article of the Times:—"It appears that the £600,000 sterling of gold despatched this week on account of the Emperor of Russia, is the produce of Exchequer bills held lately by him in English funds. Instead of being forwarded to St. Petersburgh, the greater part of his gold is believed to have been sent to Amsterdam, but whether it will be invested there or otherwise disposed of is uncertain. The measure is a remarkable one, and may be interpreted as an early precaution at the onset of a career of aggression in which a war with England is believed to be inevitable, or as a ridiculous attempt to show anger and produce an inconvenience in the money market.

London, Nov. 30.—Parliament has been further prorogued until January 3rd.

Austria and Hungary.—Something important is evidently about to transpire in Hungary. A correspondent of the Times, under date of the 22d Nov., mentions that men and artillery were being hurried off from Vienna to the Hungarian Provinces. During the previous three days, 98 guns had left, and the directors of the railroads had been ordered to stop sending goods for eight days, as their freight trains will be required in sending military stores to Hungary.

The 9th army corps has received orders to hold itself ready to march.

Riot.—New York, Dec. 12.—Yesterday a crowd estimated at about 10,000, assembled around a man preaching against Catholicism on the east side of the city. He was subjected to a great annoyance from a number of foreigners of a different persuasion, but was protected by a large body of Americans, who contended for freedom of speech. A riot appeared imminent, when the preacher was arrested by order of the Mayor. A great procession was then formed and marched to the residence of the Mayor, threatening to burn down his house unless the man was cleared. In the meantime the case had undergone investigation, and the man was set at liberty, when the crowd dispersed.

Our American friends will in this, and similar ways, get well paid off for their sympathy to Mitchell and other renegades. It is this species of gratitude they may continue to expect; and it would better become the American people to leave such characters to the execration they deserve, than by showing sympathy with them, incite them to violence against their own institutions. Jonathan may find out, that to abuse England and every thing that is English, and at the same time to show so much sympathy with Irish rebels, will not make such persons a whit better subjects, and the less regard had for them the better. They are equally ready, if opportunity offered, to overturn the institutions of the United States as those of the United Kingdom, and Americans may become aware of this to their cost. The three day riot and burning of a Church in Philadelphia is yet to be settled.

A Short Voyage around the Globe.—The iron screw steamer Argo, recently arrived at Southampton, Eng., has been around the globe in 128 days. She was 64 days on her passage from Southampton to Melbourne, via the Cape of Good Hope; and occupied the same length of time in returning, via Cape Horn. She is completely ship rigged, and has an auxiliary steam power of 300 horse, to be used in adverse winds and calms. She has used 2,105 tons of coal, about 17 tons a day, and has averaged 230 miles a day, or about 9 1-2 miles an hour during the entire voyage. In fair winds under canvass, the Argo made 13 and 14 knots an hour for successive days; and 11 and 12 knots, close hauled with the screw feathered. Our Yankee clippers must look to their honors, if John Bull has got to building such vessels as the Argo.—*Boston Traveller.*

ACCIDENTS.

Mr. James McGaraghal, of Maugerville, has been found drowned in the Porto Bello stream, in rear of Maugerville. He had been lumbering, and was on his return home, but it is supposed that in crossing the stream the ice gave way, as he was found standing upright, his feet on the bottom of the stream, and his cap which was on his head, on the top of the ice. Mr. McG. was much regretted, and has left a widow and seven children to lament their bereavement.—*Courier.*

Charles Murray, a young man, son of Mr. Wm. Murray, of Cambridge, Queen's County, was unfortunately drowned, in consequence of the ice giving way on the Washademoak Lake, where he was skating on the 30th November.

Archibald McCoan, a newspaper carrier, was found drowned, near the steamboat floats in Carleton, on Monday last. It is supposed that he missed his footing when coming down the wharf on his return home in the evening. He leaves a wife and four children.

Mr. John M'Cready, lately residing in the Parish of Gagetown, came to his death, on the 16th ult., under the following circumstances. He left his house in the evening to feed his cattle at the barn, which was about 80 rods distant; but not returning in due time, his wife and one child, with some neighbours, proceeded to seek him, and on their return found the unfortunate man lying against a stump just dead, with a wound in the lower part of his body. It is supposed that in the barn he had fallen on the hay-fork which he had been using, and afterwards attempted to make his way home, but was overcome with weakness, and died before he could reach his family. A wife and six helpless children have by this unfortunate occurrence been deprived of an affectionate husband and parent. Mr. M'Cready was much respected where he was known; he had belonged to the Orange institution for many years, the members of which followed him to the grave, as also a large number of the inhabitants of Gagetown and Petersville.

FIRES.

On Saturday night last, two small dwelling-houses at Wellington Bay, Carleton, were consumed by fire. They belonged to some of the workmen at the ship-yard at that place.

The dwelling-house of Mr. George Baxter, Norton, King's County, was destroyed by fire a short time since, together with his furniture and a large amount of winter stock.

A barn belonging to Mr. Elijah Spragg, at Belleisle, King's County, was burned, with all its contents of provender, on the 29th ult., in the evening.

The dwelling-house of Mr. John Booth, at Springfield, K. C., caught fire on the night of the 5th instant, from a defect in the chimney, and was totally destroyed, with all the furniture, &c. A small barn, with three head of cattle, were also consumed.

The *Yarmouth Herald* says:—A horse stable and carriage house belonging to Mr. Rufus Bent, of Granville, was consumed by fire on Thursday night, 1st inst., with two horses, and a large quantity of grain, carriages, and other valuable articles. The fire originated from the heating of a boiler used for cooking pigs' food in the building.

At New York, on Saturday last, a fire occurred in the extensive printing and publishing establishment of Harper & Brothers, between Pearl and Clifford Streets, which destroyed property to a large amount, and was subdued with much difficulty. Their loss is stated at $1,205,000, insured $250,000; Cooledge & Brothers, $200,000, insured, $100,000; several others nearly $200,000, making the total loss above insurance about $1-300,000. Of the Harpers' insurance $20,000 is by an English office, who have an agent in Boston.—They had 33 power presses and 11 hydraulic presses; the value of their stock of printed sheets is placed as high as $250,000. The Coolidges publish a famous spelling-book, and occupied two large six story buildings. About 1000 people are deprived of work by this calamity. The Harpers had taken every possible precaution against fire, [illegible] that under the steam boiler in the cellar. All the buildings were heated by steam-pipes, and the gas burners were carefully guarded. To clean the ink rollers it was necessary to use camphene, and the room in which that was done was lined with zinc. A plumber making some repairs in that room lit an oil lamp, and threw his match into one of the camphene pans, supposing it to be water.

At Halifax, last week, a fire broke out in Barrack Street, which destroyed three houses.

☞ From Barbadoes accounts have been received to the 4th of November. The health of the island had much improved, but destructive hurricanes had occurred, which damaged the cane crops, and did considerable injury to dwellings, &c. Flour was selling at $10 75 a $10 87. Corn meal at $4 65 a $5. The price of rum had advanced to 55c. a 60c. in consequence of large orders from England.

Shipping Disasters.—The Canada papers report the loss of many vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the sudden formation of ice, by which they were either cut through or driven on shore. Among them are—ship Elizabeth, at River du L'p. waterlogged; ship S. K. L. ashore on Hare Island; schooners Vincent and Sylph, bound to Dalhousie both ashore at St. Andre; schr. Marie, from Newfoundland to Quebec, totally lost at Corduroy; ship Mount Washington, reported ashore at Matane; ship Sutton Bridge ashore at Metis; Water Lily, on Hare Island; Wilson, on Hare Island; Nestor, sunk near the Water Lily; several small schooners reported abandoned in the ice. A great number of vessels have likewise been wrecked on the Lakes Erie, Ontario, Huron and Michigan, and others more or less injured by violent storms which have recently swept those inland seas. At Buffalo a bridge was carried away and two Indians drowned.

Ship American Congress, at New-York from London, experienced strong westerly gales on the passage, suffered much in sails and rigging, sprung fore and main yards, stove bulwarks, lost head rails &c. Had thirteen deaths among the passengers, and one seaman, Alonzo Nowlan, St. John, N. B.

The Cunard steam propellor Andes, 18 days from Liverpool, for Boston, put into Halifax on Monday last for a supply of coal.

We are sorry (says the Miramichi Gleaner of the 7th instant) to state that Messrs. Haws & Mitchell's new ship has been wrecked at the bar by floating ice.

On the night of the 21st ult., the Am. brig Ella, of and for Bangor, Maine, from Pictou, with a cargo of coals, went ashore at Cape Canseau. Materials saved; vessel and cargo a total loss.

Brig Ann Merritt, from Halifax for Boston, with coal, encountered a heavy gale on Saturday night 26th ult.—lost boat, split a new foresail, and received other damage; was at Ship Harbor ready for sea on 1st inst. after making necessary repairs.

Brig Susan, from Boston for Pictou, encountered very severe weather, and was twice blown off to sea. On Saturday night, in a thick snow storm, went ashore on the beach near Chance Harbor, in a very exposed situation; has received considerable damage; exertions are being made to get her off, the success of which depends on the weather and the tides which at the present season are likely to be unfavourable.

Extract from the Log of the bark 'Sydney, D. McMurtrie, Master, from Glasgow:—Tuesday, October 4th, 1853, in lat. 48, 50. N. long. 17, 20 W at 3 p. m., a strong gale from W. N. W. with a heavy sea, passed a vessel water logged, supposed to be a barque with the name "Renown" on her stern. Passed close under her stern, could not see any person on board, nor any person on deck. She appeared to be timber loaded. During the day we have passed a great number of battens and planks. The fore lower mast was standing, with a small signal pole lashed to the mast head; foresail set and blown to ribbons. She has in my opinion been taken back, by the way masts were laying on deck.

U. S. Consulate, Mauritius, Oct. 18.—Arrived, whale ship *Monmouth*, Ludlow, from the Island of St. Paul, with 105 passengers, belonging to the British ship Meridian, wrecked at that Island.

We learn that letters have been received by the Mail just from England, which are highly satisfactory as to Railway prospects, and leave no doubt but that *all* our railways will be constructed as fast as men and money can make them.—[Courier.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Chronicle.]

INFORMATION vs. IMMIGRATION.

The great want of sound practical information relative to the resources and general statistics of this Province has never been felt more than at this present time. With the introduction of Railroads, a new era may be said to dawn upon us, and the tide of immigration which is sure to follow after, calls for some efforts on our part, to make this Province, rich in natural resources, better known and higher valued abroad. Our extensive fisheries, the wealth which lies buried beneath the surface in almost every variety of mineral, and our rich and productive soil, great and true sources of wealth, wait but for the giant arm of labour and capital, to open up and more fully develope those great "golden fields," and make them better available to our interests. An eminent English writer, Lord Bacon, says, that the three great essentials to national prosperity consists in "fertile fields, busy workshops, and the rapid and easy mode of conveyance between one place and another." And lest it should be said, as some will say, that this is a young country, yet in its infancy, and that time must be given to accomplish those things, we would answer, that this is an age of progress, and that we should also participate in the progressive intelligence and facilities of the age. We are highly favoured with a fertile soil, a wide field is open for the busy workshop of the mechanic, far better and more remunerative than the gold fields of Australia; and the iron horse, with his metal track, will soon afford as rapid and easy communication between distant localities. But a more extended and correct view of our resources is called for. The ignorance that is generally felt abroad as to our capabilities, should be dispelled, and some authentic information, that would induce a healthy immigration and settlement of our large fertile tracts of country, should be put in circulation. We see the hardy, industrious English, Scotch, German, and Swedish emigrant yearly pass our borders and seek a home in the Canadas, or the fields of the far west. There every method is used to induce the thrifty farmer, the mechanic, and the capitalist to settle, and add by their labour and money to the wealth of the country. To effect this, hand books are published, comprising the general statistics of the country, and agents appointed abroad to afford any desired information. Even in the log cabin of the backwoodsman in the United States, a map of the State, if not of the whole Union, is generally seen in some conspicuous place, and cheap publications, containing all required geographical and statistical information, intended to make a man know and value the land of his birth or adoption, are very widely circulated. With us it is quite the reverse. We have no agent in Great Britain to take an interest in our affairs, although the want of one is so severely felt and loudly called for, and we take no trouble to make ourselves known farther than what is attributed to us in the quality and superiority of our ships, and the quantity of timber and deals we export. In a work published in 1850 by the National Society of Education, it is stated that this Province is almost one unbroken forest; that the inhabitants cut down trees in the depth of winter, and shelter themselves in low log huts, with a fire in the middle, round which they all sleep; and in the spring when the ice melts, they send down the timber in rafts to Halifax! And in another work, it is stated that the chief rivers in this Province are the St. John, the Annapolis, and the Shubenacadie!! Such ignorance as to our situation and resources ought not to exist, and can not be contradicted too soon. To the able reports of the New Brunswick Society, Mr. Perley's Report on the Trade, Agriculture, and Resources of the Province, published in 1847, and his valuable Report on the Sea and River Fisheries, to those, with Professor Johnston's, we are chiefly indebted for what information we possess ourselves beyond actual observation, as a map of New Brunswick, or a work treating on its capabilities or resources, is very rarely to be met with. To remedy this defect, we would advocate and advise, when our Legislature is next convened, that with the [illegible] for every purpose, that a liberal sum be appropriated towards compiling and publishing some useful and authentic work, in making ourselves better acquainted with, and consequently setting a higher value on, our own resources, and spreading that information abroad, which would entitle us to a higher and justly deserved rank in the eyes of our neighbours and trans-Atlantic friends, and also tend to induce a thrifty and healthy tide of immigration to our shores. H.

(For the Chronicle.)

Mr. Editor,—I felt much amused, though by no means surprised, to see the ravings of the rebel Mitchell in California, inserted in the *Freeman* of the 13th inst. It was doubtless, though certain expressions were hypocritically condemned, a morsel exactly to the editor's taste.

Mitchell pretends to have improved by his incarceration; but no symptoms of this improvement are apparent in his speech, which is more like the ravings of a revengeful maniac than the deductions of reason and common sense. Does the man really believe that Ireland, with its population of six millions, without fleet or army, or the means of creating or supporting either, can exist as a separate community among the nations of Europe? Could he not see that the inevitable tendency of the powerful nations in that hemisphere is to absorb the weaker, and that the present Eastern disturbance arises from the operation of that very cause, by Russia endeavouring to absorb in her empire, already too large, European Turkey,—England, if not spreading her empire in Europe, is doing so on a large scale in Asia, and France is doing the same in Africa. I need not advert to the notorious annexation rage of the United States, nor to our own desire of strengthening ourselves by a union of all British America. In one word, Ireland is destined inevitably to be an integral portion of France or Great Britain; and no one, acquainted with the policy and tendency of the age, can doubt a moment of this fact. The real question which Ireland has to solve, should it ever successfully rebel, would be whether its annexation to France, without whose aid the attempt would be utter madness, or Great Britain; and if Mr. Mitchell would prefer being the subject of the despotic Napoleon, to being a liege of the constitutional Victoria, he will be doing but justice to his conviction by fostering another rebellion in his native country. But Mr. Mitchell terribly overrates his importance and influence if he think that his insane rant can rouse the Irish nation to another attempt for independence; and even if he had all the influence he evidently dreams he has, his life may pass away long before circumstances may arise to give even a possibility of success to his endeavours. The cabbage garden rebellion will long be remembered by the present generation of Irishmen; and besides, the North, as every one knows, still more strongly opposed to Catholic ascendency than any others, would certainly take the side of Protestant England rather than the Popish side of either France or the southern and Roman Catholic portion of that divided country. Mr. Mitchell may rave and rant in safety while in the United States; but I guess he will take good care to keep his head out of a halter by remaining there. The sympathy of the Americans with all who rebel against monarchy is well known; they have conjured up a bugbear of this form of government at present, which they would do well to repress, as inevitably the time is fast approaching when they themselves will be subjected to some lucky hero, who may rule them with a rod of iron by way of proving their present principles just. They have read history to little purpose who can believe that, in the nature of things, these States can spread themselves on all sides without any danger of falling out with each other as they proceed. The 100 millions of citizens predicted by President Pierce, is a dream of the immagination.

If you give me leave, I may, next week, say something on the subject of the *Freeman* itself, which is acquiring a notoriety, day by day, not very creditable to its supporters. Yours, &c.

Cato Junior.

[For the Chronicle.]

Mr. Editor,—I have usually inclined to the opinion that the charges made in newspapers against Public Officers, especially on the eve of an election contains but a particle or so of truth to season a mass of falsehood: but in a recent number of the Freeman, there is an allegation of misconduct on the part of the Surveyor General, of such a serious complexion that it deserves the consideration of all the impartial electors in this County.

An Elector charges him in plain language with creating a multitude of new voters in the County, and receiving as a compensation for his services the sum of ten shillings for each Deed of Conveyance, he mentions 500 and upwards.

Independently of the turpitude of such an act, if it have really been done by the Surveyor General, there is another principle involved in the question, for as it has no doubt been sanctioned by the Executive generally. I view it as an attempt to revive the obsolete system of fees to Public Officers in addition to their salaries. Perhaps this did not occur to my fellow elector; and as we all ought to be up and doing our best to expose and root out abuses in high places, I have taken the liberty of sending this communication for the Chronicle to show the Freeman and his Correspondent, that the Electors are not all indifferent to the misconduct of public men.

Another Elector.

St. Martin's Dec. 8.

[For the Chronicle.]

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the State of the Nerepis and Gagetown Road for the past year, as it has never been in as bad order for the last ten years, for we have been tramping and wallowing through clay and mud on one part of it and broken down bridges on the other, and when you would advance a little further you would be sure to come in contact with a great rock that it is impossible to get along with any load whatever, and if the members of the Legislature Council had to travel the road as often as we do, they would be more particular who they would appoint to expend the public money on it, for they take and appoint Mr. Perley on the uppermost end of the Nerepis road and Mr. Williams on the Gagetown road, men who never take the least interest in expending the money, for they are never to be seen on the road once in three months. The new Supervisor on the lower end of the Nerepis road has aroused us up in the improvement he has made from McKenzie's to St. John, as he has opened our eyes and let us see how the public money ought to be expended for the past two years, for he has adopted the plan of using gravel, whilst others use mud, and he has cut down a great number of hills, repaired the bridges, so that the improvement he has made has drawn the attention of the whole travelling community, and no later than three years ago the lower end of the road was the worst part, for there was a bridge broken down near Mr. Stevens', by which we were obliged to travel through a mill pond for as much as two months, and not a supervisor to look after it, as Mr. Simonds was living in Fredericton and did not care for us, but he come down in the fall and began ploughing and turning up the road and heaving mud on it, until some of my neighbours were stuck fast in it, and they were obliged to take the articles from their waggons and carry them the distance of half mile, and if the members of Saint John County were the men who made this appointment of the new supervisor they deserve a great deal of credit from the travelling community for so doing, and we wish they would appoint such a one in our section of the country.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

A Traveller on the Gagetown Road.

Mechanic's Institute.—On Monday evening, the platform was occupied by George Blatch, Esq., to whom the members of the Institute are much indebted for stepping in, at the desire of the Directors, to fill up a gap, occasioned by the necessary absence from the city, of the gentleman who had engaged to Lecture. He entertained a large and respectable audience with a lecture on China, a country, which, at present being in a transition state, occupies much of the attention of all who are desirous of seeing the best interests of the human race promoted. Mr. Blatch very properly commenced his lecture with a short glance at the [illegible] per, ran cursorily over its history, and then introduced a review of the present interesting movements that are going on in that country, and which are likely to lead to the most splendid results—the extirpation of idolatry, the emancipation of the Chinese mind from superstition, and the establishment of pure christianity—that of the New Testament.

Next Monday evening, Mr. John Boyd will lecture—his subject will be "The Old World and the New,—a contrast; with a glance at our own position and prospects."—*Observer.*

The Rev. Dr. Gray will commence a course of Moral Lectures to the young, on Friday evening, 23d instant, on "*The importance of giving at an early period a right direction to the intellectual powers.*"

The Humbolt.—This fine steam ship, which was reported in our last as being ashore near Halifax, it is feared will be totally lost. She was in charge of a pilot at the time she struck a rock, from which she came off, and was afterwards run ashore to save the lives of the passengers, and as much as possible of the property. A large portion of her cargo will be lost, or saved in a damaged state. The H. was valued at $150,000, on which there is stated to be only $30,000 insurance. A steamer has been sent from New York to her assistance.

The Railway.—The report in the *Morning News* relative to a contract having been taken by a person near the Bend, for supplying 36,000 sleepers to the Railway, is, we are officially informed, wholly without foundation.

The Anglo American Magazine bids fair to excel most of the American periodicals. The December number contains a variety of excellent articles, and is embellished with a view of this city, accompanied by a gratifying and well-written description thereof. It is published by Thomas Maclear, 45 Yonge Street, Toronto, and we should be glad to know of its being well patronised in these Provinces.

A new Ship of 986 tons, was launched yesterday from the ship yard of Joseph Sulis & Sons, Courtney Bay. She was built under survey of Lloyd's Inspector, and is said to be a very superior vessel.

St. Patrick's Society.—At a meeting of the members of this Society, held on Tuesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—George Carvill, President; Robert Armstrong, Vice President; Wm. Hutchinson, Senr. Treasurer; Alex. Adams, Secretary; Wm. Hutchinson, Junr. Assistant Sec.

Troops to be Removed from Canada.—We are informed, on authority on which we are inclined to rely, that the troops in Canada are to be reduced to the regiment of Canada Rifles, and a corps of Artillery. These will be distributed between Quebec and Kingston. The whole are to be paid and victualled at the expense of the Province.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Provincial Appointments.—Isaac Woodward, Thomas M. Smith, and Samuel Carson, to be Commissioners to ascertain the practicability of erecting a Breakwater at Quaco, to make an estimate of the expense, and to furnish plans and specifications of the same.

Justus S. Wetmore, of King's County, Joseph F. Allison, Wetmorland, William O. Smith, of Saint John, Thomas Murray, of York, and David Crocker, of Northumberland, Esquires, to be Commissioners under the 33rd Section of 14 Vic. Cap. 7, intituled "An Act to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company."

Government notice.—Monday, the 26th inst., and January 2nd, will be observed as Holidays in all the Public Offices, lieu of Christmas and Newyear's, which fall on Sunday.

By His Excellency's Command

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 13th December, 1853.

Carlisle, Eng. Nov. 26.—The wife of Mr. John Pearson, formerly of St. John, N. B., farmer, was last week safely delivered of three children, who survived their birth but a short time.

☞ The only crowd a printer can endure with anything like patience, is a crowd of delinquents calling to foot up their bills.

Country Market—Farmers' Prices.

Beef on foot, $5 @ $6 cwt.; Beef by the quarter, 2½d @ 3½d lb.; Mutton 3d @ 3½d; Pork 4d @ 4½d; Packed Butter 11½d @ 1s; Roll 13d; Oats 3s @ 3s 3d; Potatoes 4s @ 4s 6d; Geese 2s @ 2s 6d; Turkies 6d @ 7d lb.; Buckwheat Meal 12s 6d @ 15s cwt.; Hay £5 @ 5 10s. ton; Wood [scarce] 32s. @ 40s. cord.

Engine Company No. 9 (Boys.)—This efficient Company, in Carleton, have recently had presented to them, by William Olive, Esquire, J. P., some very excellent India Rubber Hose, costing over £20. The same gentleman generously purchased the Engine now in possession of No. 9, and gave it to that body.

☞ We have received a communication from Salmon River, Queen's County, complaining that the Way Office in that section, at Hamilton's, is not placed so as to accommodate the most populous and business portion of the district, and they think that it ought to be six miles further up, at the Gaspereaux Forks, or a new Way Office established. If proper application is made to the Post Master of the County, we have no doubt it will receive due attention.

Christmas Presents.—Major is opening a large Stock of Toys, &c., for Christmas and New Year, at his old stand, Prince Wm. street.

Passengers per Packet Ship *Liberia*, Captain Cruikshank, which sailed on Thursday, 15th Dec., for Liverpool, England: Mr. James Doherty, (Victoria House;) and Mr. Hall.

Postscript.

'Asia' at New-York—Later from Europe.

(*By Telegraph to the News Room.*)

The *Asia* arrived at New-York last night. Very little of the news as yet been communicated—Turks have had a succession of brilliant victories in Asia—Operations on the Danube confined to skirmishing.

FIRST NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Russian Frigate taken after a sharp action by Turkish War Steamer.

Egyptian War Steamer taken by Russian Frigate after a desperate resistance.

Breadstuffs on the decline.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

On the first of January next, "Gleason's Pictorial" will commence its *sixth volume*, and will appear vastly improved in all respects, with a superb new heading, new type and dress throughout, and will be printed upon the finest paper. As the proprietor of the "Pictorial" has purchased the entire good-will of Barnum's New York "Illustrated News," and has merged that journal in the "Pictorial," the public will reap the advantage of this concentration of the strength of the two papers upon one, both in the artistic and the literary departments. The same brilliant host of contributors and artists will be engaged on "Gleason's Pictorial" as heretofore, and a large addition is also made to the corps, both in talent and number. The most liberal arrangements have been completed, and such as will enable the proprietor to produce by far the finest illustrated journal yet published, and much superior to the present issue of the paper. The columns of the "Pictorial" will constantly be beautified by all that can please and instruct in art and nature, and its literary department will fully sustain the high reputation it has so long enjoyed.

The pages of "Gleason's Pictorial" will contain views of every populous city in the known world, of all buildings of note in the eastern or western hemisphere, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service, with fine and accurate portraits of every noted character in the world, both male and female. Sketches of beautiful scenery, taken from life, will also be given, with numerous specimens from the animal kingdom, the birds of the air, and the fish of the sea, and will present in its mechanical execution an elegant specimen of art. It will contain fifteen hundred and sixty four square inches, giving a great amount of reading matter and illustrations—and forming a mammoth weekly paper of sixteen octavo pages.

Terms:—Three dollars per annum.

Published every Saturday by

F. GLEASON,

Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston, Mass.

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To Dry Goods Merchants & others.

Whose Business compels them to cross the water or travel at this inclement season of the Year:—

The Invoice of heavy German Tweeds Beavers and Pilot Cloths consigned, for immediate sale, to Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son, have been purchased by J. Garrett & Co., Corner of King and Cross Street, at 25 per cent. on sterling invoice. Our reasons for particularly inviting the attention of the above class of merchants to these Goods is, that they will know the quality of the Goods when they see them; and are well aware that nothing equal to them has ever been imorted into St. John.

Married.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. George Armstrong, Rector of St. Marks, Mr. Alfred L. Busby, of New York, to Mary Grandan, youngest daughter of William Leavitt, Esq., of this City.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Mr. John Frisby to Miss Charlotte Lewis, both of this City.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Wm. Burton, Mr. Robert Sweet, to Miss Mary A. Cowan, both of Indian Town.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Francis Hannah, of the Parish of Simonds, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. William Watt, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Lawson, Mr. William McDiarmid, of the Parish of Sussex, to Miss Martha Ann Morrison, of the Parish Upham K. C.

On the 4th inst., at St. George, by the Rev. J. M'Givern, Rector, Mr. Joseph Green, to Miss Mary Ann Spinney, both of St. George.

On the 11th instant, by the same, Mr. Edmund Billings, of St. George, to Miss Elizabeth Sutherland, of the same place.

On the 29th of Nov., at St. Mark's Church, Parish of Westmoreland, by the Rev. Donald Bliss, Joseph S. Reed, Esq., of Hopewell, to Miss Diana M. Morse, daughter of Mr. A. Morse.

At Cambridge, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Skinner, Mr. John L. Olts, to Miss Margaret Ann Coes.

On the 7th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Deveber, Mr. E. Jeffries, of Sussex, to Miss Mary A. eldest daughter of Mr. David Forsyth, of Upham.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Deveber, Mr. John Walker, of Upham, to Miss Elizabeth Scott, of St. Martins.

On the 29th of Nov., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. F. Miles, George H. Newcomb, Esq., Eastport, Maine, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Capt. Nicholas Meating, St George, Charlotte County.

Died.

On the 12th inst., after a short but severe illness, Jane Rankine, in the eighth year of her age, eldest daughter of Mr. James McAvity.

Drowned, on Saturday 3rd inst., from the steamboat landing in Carleton, Mr. Archibald McCoan. The deceased was in the 54th year of his age, and has left a wife and 4 children.

On Sunday morning, John Lebaron, aged two years and five months, youngest child of Mr. John Crawford of Indian Town.

On Wednesday, 14th inst., Bethiah Jewett, infant daughter of Mr. E. Tilton.

On Thursday morning, Charles Hatton, youngest child of William and Mary Wilson Causey, aged 6 years.