woman, or large doll, richly dressed, with arms extended, ready to embrace its victim. Around her feet a semicircle was drawn. The victim who passed over this fatal mark, touched a spring which caused the diabolical engine to open, its arms clasp of him, and a thousand knives cut him into as many pieces in the deadly embrace.

Col. L. said that the sight of these engines of infernal cruelty kindled the rage of the soldiers to fury. They declared that every Inquisitor and soldier of the Inquisition should be put to the torture. Their rage was ungovernable. Col L. did not oppose them, they might have turned their arms against him, had he attempted to arrest their work. They began with the Holy Fathers. The first they put to death in the machine for breaking the joints.—The torture of the inquisitor put to death by the dropping of water upon his head was most excruciating. The poor man cried out in agony to be taken from the fatal machine.

The Inquisitor General was brought before the infernal engine called "the Virgin." The soldiers commanded him to kiss the virgin. He begged to be excused. "No," said they, "you have caused others to kiss her and now you must do it." They interlocked their bayonets so as to form large forks, and with these pushed him over the deadly circle. The beautiful image instantly prepared for the embrace, clasped him in its arms and he was cut into innumerable pieces. Col. L. said he witnessed the torture of four of them—his heart sickened at the awful scene—and he left the soldiers to wreak their vengeance on the last guilty inmate of that prison-house of hell.

In the meantime, it was reported through Madrid that the prisons of the Inquisition were broken open! and multitudes hastened to the fatal spot. And O, what a meeting was there! It was like a resurrection! About a hundred who had been buried for many years were now restored to life. There were fathers who found their long lost daughters; wives were restored to their husbands, sisters to their brothers, and parents to their children; and there were some who could recognise no friend among the multitude. The scene was such as no tongue can describe.

When the multitude had retired, Col. L. caused the library, paintings, furniture, &c., to be removed, and having sent to the city for a wagon load of powder, he deposited a large quantity in the vaults beneath the building—and placed a slow match in connection with it. All had withdrawn at a distance, and in a few moments there was a most joyful sight to thousands. The walls and turrets of the massive structure rose majestically toward the heavens, impelled by the tremendous explosion—and fell back to the earth an immense heap of ruins. The inquisition was no more!

(From the Colraine Chronicle, May 31.)

THE JESUITS.

Having in our last two numbers considered the rise and progress of this society, and having seen that, after frequent expulsions by the Kings and Emperors—after having been dissolved by the solemn Bull of Pope Clement XIV., it still continued its existence, and was restored in the year 1814, with a view to sustain the rapidly-declining influence of the Papal power; we proceed to notice a few of the objects and operations of the society.

The objects of the society are best learned from the oath of secrecy taken by the members, of which the following is a copy—from a manuscript work of the society, published at Venice in 1596, now in the library of the British Museum:—

"I ——, now in the presence of Almighty God—the blessed Virgin Mary—the blessed Michael, the Archangel—the blessed St. John the Baptist—the holy apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul—and the saints and sacred host of Heaven, and to you my ghostly Father, do declare from my heart, without mental reservation, that his holiness, Pope——, is Christ's Vicar General, and is the true and only head of the Catholic or universal Church throughout the earth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his Holiness by my Saviour Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths, and governments—all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed; therefore, to the utmost of my power, I shall, and will, defend this doctrine, and his Holiness's rights and Customs, against all usurpers of the heretical (or Protestant) authority whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority of the Church of England, and all adherents, in regard that they are, and also be usurpal and heretical, opposing the sacred Mother Church of Rome. I do now renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical, king, prince, or state, named Protestants, or obedience to any of their magistrates or officers. I do further declare, that I will help, assist, and advise all or any of his Holiness's agents, in any place wherever I shall be—in England, Scotland, and Ireland, or in any other territory or kingdom I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestants' doctrine and to destroy, all their pretended powers regal and otherwise. I do further promise and declare, that I am dispensed with to assume any religion heretical, for the propagation of the Mother Church's interests, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels from time to time, as they intrust me, and not to divulge directly or indirectly, by word, writing, or circumstance whatsoever, but to execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me, by you, my ghostly Father, or any of this sacred convent.—All which, I ——, do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed Sacrament, which I am now about to receive, to perform, and on my part to keep inviolably, and do call all the heavenly and glorious host of Heaven to witness these my real intentions to keep this my oath. In testimony hereof, I take this most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same, further, with my hand and seal, in the face of this holy convent, this — day of—, Anno Domino——."

The most careless reader of this oath will at once observe that their chief object is the overthrow and destruction of the Protestant religion, and of all Protestant States, Kings, and Princes, and the establishment of the Pope's authority and dominion in their stead. No matter what is the constitution of the country in which they are located, they owe no allegiance or obedience to the constituted authorities thereof; they recognise the Pope alone as supreme sovereign—hence they have ever been found firm allies of Popery. They received the countenance and favour of nineteen Popes: one only was found to order their suppression, Clement XIV., who feared that his own government would suffer from their encroachments—that they would overturn every constituted authority and establish their own sovereignty.

Into whatever country they insinuate themselves, confusion, treason, and rebellion follow in their train. In accordance with the policy of their instructions, they sow divisions and dissensions in every institution and grade of society, and so weaken in order to destroy. The testimony borne of them by the Abbe M. M. de la Roche Arnauld, a Roman Catholic, who lived amongst them, is strikingly convincing. He says, on escaping from one of their colleges, "When I crossed their cursed threshold I exclaimed just heaven! can any honest man live amongst them. They assassinated princes, disturbed empires, oppressed the people, and trampled them under foot, were the disturbers of kingdoms, the oppressors of nations, the masters of the world. Do you wish to excite troubles, to provoke revolutions, to produce the total ruin of your country, call in the Jesuits, suffer them to overthrow by their ridiculous sophisms the fundamental principles of society and government; let them sow the seeds of hatred and dissension in all minds, and armed with superior authority let them goad the people till they tear to pieces and destroy each other for opinions they do not understand." Again, in 1566, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin says—"The Jesuits will strive to overturn the truth, for they transform themselves into various shapes; they will be Pagans amongst Pagans, Jews amongst Jews, Reformers amongst Reformers, for the sole purpose of discovering your intentions, hearts, and desires."

They disguise themselves as ministers noblemen, soldiers to carry out their objects; of this there are many instances on record. Baxter says that "They assumed the garb of Protestant Ministers to disunite, in order to destroy; exciting Churchmen against Dissenters, and Dissenters against Churchmen."

They hold the doctrine that the assassination of Protestant Kings and Princes is justifiable. Keller, one of their writers, says: "These may certainly be put to death by any one who has the courage or inclination to kill them."

Time and space would fail to enumerate their doctrines and instructions, as detailed in their writings:—their cunningly devised artifices for gaining over to themselves persons and property; their licentiousness, lax morality, and selfishness; their intrigues, conspiracies, and their system of education for youth; their condescension to every weakness; their apologies for every crime, and their serious defences for every unnatural absurdity.

The position of this Society, at the present day is an extraordinary one. It has been thirty-nine times expelled from various countries, and is still in existence, it numbers amongst its members, at least 30,000 persons, scattered over every part of the globe, half these are priests. It made its way in England, under the disguise of twelve gentlemen escaping from the French revolution, and has now its college in Stonyhurst, in Lancashire. Switzerland is struggling for their expulsion; M. Rongo is preaching and stirring up Germany against them; the French Chambers are about to enforce the laws once more, and restrain their attempts to lay hold on, and govern the education of the youth of France. While this is going on on the Continent, the Government of England is encouraging them by its countenance and pecuniary grants.

They are daily increasing in numbers. Their College at Stoneyhurst in England, yearly sends out some hundreds educated for the Army, the Navy, the Law, and some for the Church. In Ireland they have one College at Clongowes, in the county Kildare—but it cannot be supposed that they are not closely connected with Maynooth; with St Jarlath's College at Tuam:—with St. Patrick's at Armagh; St. Kieran's at Kilkenny,—and lastly with the Missionary College of All Hallows at Drumcondra, near Dublin, which is advertised as sanctioned by Pope Gregory XVI; and the College de Propagandat at Rome—which is the Jesuits' College there; and lastly their Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, with eight priests attached thereto. "The Society of Christian Brothers?" "The Society for the Propagation of the Faith?"—The "Sodality of the Heart?" are all part and parcel of Jesuits, and are scattered throughout the length and breadth of this country.

Jesuitism is the arm employed by Popery for the restoration of its influence in Ireland,—and much has been granted to its rapacious demands: 1st.—Catholic Emancipation. 2d. The Elective Franchise. 3rd. The fourth part of the income of the Established Church. 4th. Ten Bishoprics. 5th The Protestant Corporations. 6th. The great bulk of the money granted for National Education in Ireland. 7th. and lastly £30,000 a year to Maynooth, to enable them to send forth an increased force of fomenters of discord, dissension, passive resistance and rebellion. What is to be expected from such concessions? Nothing. Jesuitism and Popery are both insatiable. The overthrow of Protestantism, and the establishment of the universal dominion of the Pope is their object; the means by which they hope to accomplish their purposes are easily learned from their oath.

If we look at the state of Protestantism in Ireland in 1692, when James wished to establish Popery, we will find some similitude to occurrences in our day. To quote a few instances:—King James selected Roman Catholics for offices of trust;—he destroyed the Protestant corporations, and put them into the hands of Roman Catholics;—he multiplied friars, nuns, monks, and priests;—tenants were set against their landlords;—priests were very active:—Protestants emigrated in large numbers;—King James introduced Jesuit schools, and discouraged the former schools of Protestants, and placed the education of the country in the hands of Roman Catholics:—he tampered with the statutes of Trinity College:—he diminished the number of Bishops;—the principle was recognised that every man should pay the ministers of his own religion;—all efforts were made to exhibit the Church and Protestant religion as a monster. Events very similar to these have occurred, or are daily occurring under our own observation, and the most casual observer of public occurrences in this distracted country, during the last ten years, can easily pursue the parallel much farther.

So far as Protestantism is concerned, the motto of the Jesuits is, "*Carthago delenda est.*" It is true that over this once happy, prosperous, and Protestant kingdom, clouds and thick darkness seem to be gathering, and the political horizon is black with a coming storm; but those who hold the truth are not on that account to be downcast or despairing. It is the duty of Protestants to be firmly united, *to forget all differences of sects or schisms*, and strenuously to resist the inroads of the common enemy, trusting with prayer in the Lord of Hosts, who will eventually make his truth triumphant and victorious, to the great discomfiture and overthrow of his enemies.

N.B.—Those who wish to make themselves better informed on the proceedings of the Jesuits, are referred to Dalton's History of Jesuits,—and to a French work published in 1843. *Des Jesuits par* M. M. Michelet et Quinet.

[From the Liverpool Mail, June 14.].

There is an interesting and important subject which has been treated with undeserved neglect—Every man and every woman, having property to devise, is, under the present law, subject to its atrocious cruelty.

If a man perpetrates a murder, he is, if possible apprehended, brought before a magistrate or coroner, and, by the fiat of the one or other, committed to gaol. He is indicted for the crime. This indictment is submitted to the review of a grand jury. If they find sufficient evidence to warrant them in sending the charge to trial before twelve men, the peers of the accused, it goes, and the case is heard and determined by their verdict, delivered under solemn responsibilities.

This is the old law of the land. It is the glory of England to be able to maintain an institution so noble, so free, so just, so generous to the accused.—But what a melancholy contrast does the treatment awarded to insane persons, or persons charged with insanity, afford!

To the eternal disgrace of England, one near relation, an interested relation, with the certificates of two doctors, to back him in his selfish and felonious object, can send a man to a lunatic asylum *for life!* A man of excitable temper, and the temper tampered with, in order to increase the excitement, may be taken on the warrant of two hired and disreputable surgeons to a dark and mad-making asylum, where the probability is he will be entered as a madman, and treated as such to the last day of his life. In fact, this victim of family spite, or brother-in-law cupidity, is declared, and admitted to be mad for reasons known only to doctors, to the lawyers, and to no one else possessing common sense.

Now, the law, such as it is, is this. If a pauper is supposed to be insane, he cannot be sent to a lunatic hospital without the sanction of two magistrates. But a person, above the rank of a pauper, can be so disposed of, can be deprived of liberty, can be sent to prison for life, on the declaration of a near relative, attested by two convenient friends of the medical profession, and there, in that horrid refuge, die miserable, unvisited, unconsoled, unknown. This is the crime which sisters with husbands perpetrate with impunity, against what, in other circumstances, would be dear relations, according to the laws of England.

We, with great submission, assert that it is injustice. A man may be insane; but why should less justice be done to him than to a murderer? Why should he, the accused maniac, or idiot, be the forlorn hope of legislation? Why should the eccentric or excitable man have less legal protection than the greatest and most repulsive scoundrel?

No answer, we fear, will be given to these questions. The nation practises oppression under the dictum of lawyers, without knowing, or thinking, or reflecting upon the *modus operandi*. The prosecutorship of the thief is almost perfect. The murderer is fairly tried, and righteously disposed of. The innocent, ingenious, but eccentric man, of an animated but unusual manner, a proof of talent, is sent to a prison-house, to rave, pine, and die, while the rascals who incarcerate him luxuriate upon his revenue.

A MAGNIFICENT COMET.—On Sunday night, a magnificent Comet, clearly visible to the naked eye was discovered by two different observers, one residing in this neighbourhood, and the other near London. Sir J. South gives the following particulars of it:—"I observed, at 31 minutes after 11 o'clock (Monday, p. m.) its approximate right ascension about 5 hours 15 minutes, and its north declination about 45 degrees 21 minutes. It is one of the brightest comets which we have had since that which appeared in the autumn of 1825. It is very near the bright star Capella, but no one looking within 40 or 50 degrees of it can help seeing it.—At 10 o'clock it is a few degrees west of north, and at midnight is due north, having an altitude of about eight degrees." A gentleman at Eastham, who saw it, says "It was perfectly visible to the naked eye. The situation from here was N. N. E., and at an elevation from the horizon about what Bidston Lighthouse would appear from the river. The comet was making towards the horizon—the tail bearing on the north. It was situate between two rather conspicuous stars. The night was remarkably clear."

AN UNPOPULAR BRIDEGROOM.—A few days since a somewhat sulky couple presented themselves at Leslie Church with a view of getting married "for better or worse." The bridegroom was about 50 years of age, and appeared rather reluctant to complete the bargain with his expectant spouse; he therefore entered the church in great dudgeon, carefully watched by his "intended." A female who accompanied the happy couple, after having been prompted by the fair bride, stept up to the clerk, and in a low tone of voice said "*An reckon yo' con force him t' be wed neow?*" It being very late in the morning the vicar complained, to which the bridegroom replied "I hav no made up my moinde abewt it." On reaching that part of the ceremony where the question is asked, "Will thou have, &c.' he replied, "*An donna moind witch about it.*" The vicar refused to proceed until the question was answered; when in an angry tone he said "*An will, then; An will.*" The ceremony having been finished, his fears again overtook him; he coolly walked up to the vicar and said "*Dun yo' think an'm bound noi; have an gettin through't, or have an forr' get through't yet?*"—and on being informed that the ceremony was over, he walked off in great grief, to drown his sorrows in an adjoining public house.—*Manchester Courier.*

TYRANNY OF POPERY.—We have before us a recent edict of the Archbishop of Ferrara. The original Latin text lies before us. The following is a translation:—We remind the doctors and surgeons of our city and diocese, in accordance with apostolic constitutions, that on their first visit to their patients in case of serious sickness, they must inform them of their danger, and give them notice that they must *confess*, in order that the soul being cured, the body may be subsequently healed. If, at the second visit, the patient has not yet *confessed*, the doctor must renew his recommendation; with a menace that he will abandon him to the power of his disease if he do not comply. Finally, the doctor should, on being presented to the doctor on the third day, be is required to discontinue his visits, and not resume them until the confession is attested. Doctors and surgeons not conforming themselves to this prescription will incur the censures and penalties laid down by the sacred canons and other apostolic constitutions; also other arbitrary (*pleins de arbitrarius*) which we may indict."—*London Globe.*

The *Paris Constitutional* mentions a report that Admiral Dupetit Thouars is to hoist his flag, as commander of the naval squadron on the coast of Africa, in the Gassendi steamer, of 220 horse power.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.—We are sorry to hear that the Rev. Dr. Wolff is laid up in Half Moon-st. Piccadilly, by a most painful complaint in his feet, contracted whilst he was in Bokhara. The natives suffer from it, and a stranger is sure to get it after being in the country about two months. It is called Eichie, and proceeds from some insect which buries its egg in the fleshy part of the foot below the ankle: after a lapse of about a year, the grub grows and makes a considerable swelling. After poulticing, the intruder is drawn out in the form of a long and very thin transparent worm. This process, we are informed, has taken place with regard to both of Dr. Wolff's feet, and the pain from the consequent inflammation is intense.

THE "ELECTRIC GUN."—Some very interesting experiments were exhibited on Friday, in the presence of Sir J. Cockburn, several military officers, and scientific men, in a large plot of ground on the south side of King street, Westminster, lately clear'd for the building, with an electric gun, the invention of Mr. Benningfield, who has lately arrived in London from Jersey, where the gun was constructed. The gun, a barrel for discharging bullets or balls five-eighths of an inch in diameter, is placed over the body of the machine by which the propelling power is generated, and the whole runs upon a carriage with a pair of wheels, weighing altogether half a ton, and calculated to be drawn by one horse at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour; when in position, a third wheel is attached, by which it traverses with ease and steadiness. The engineer is enabled to take a true aim, the barrel having a sight similar to a rifle. The barrel is supplied with balls by two chambers, one fixed and the other moveable. This last may be made large enough to contain an immense number of balls. It is calculated that 1,000 balls or more can be discharged in a minute, the volleys being shot off in continuous or constant succession, the stationary chamber supplying the barrel. The experiments of Friday fully carried out all that the inventor professed to do. The ballets were driven through a thick plank, and afterwards completely flattened on an iron target. Those directed against the target without the intervention of the planking were literally beaten to atoms, and in a manner plastered upon boards placed on the sides of the target, which received the fragments as they flew off at angles from the iron. The force far exceeded what can be done by any military engine of equal calibre, in which gunpowder is employed as the propelling power. A three-inch board, at 20 yards distance, was completely shattered through with the bullets, as if the centrebit and drill of a carpenter had been employed; and the rapidity and precision of aim were extraordinary. For clearing a breach or sweeping a fosse such an engine must be most tremendously destructive. The cost of keeping this gun in repair, and for using it, is very much beneath the cost which must be employed to bring into operation any other equally efficacious mode of discharging thousands of balls. The invention is not secured by patent, and therefore the inventor did not communicate the secret of the construction of his instrument, or the nature of the power employed. It may be said, however, that the propelling power is produced, not by steam, but by the application of gases exploded by galvanic electricity.—*London Times.*

HORRORS OF WAR.—Among the papers left by a French General lately in the United States, and who was formerly attached to the grand army of Bonaparte which passed the Niemen for Russia, was found a list of that grand army which in a few short months, perished by the climate and the shock of arms.

"Poles, 60,000; Saxons, 30,000; Austrians, 30,000; Bavarians, 30,000; Prussians, 32,000; Westphalians, 20,000; Wurtembergers, 3,000; Badener, 8,000; Darmstadters, 4,000; Gotha and Weimar, 2,000; Wurtuburg and Franconia, 5,000; Mecklenburg, Nassau and Small Princes, 5,000; Italians and Neuppolitans, 20 000; Spanish and Portuguese, 4,000; Swiss, 10 000; and French 250 000.

"Including, 60,000 cavalry, besides 40,000 horses, artillery and train, consisting of 1,200 pieces of cannon." Total, 400,000, which with the servants, women, *sicanders*, and other followers of the army, made a grand total of 528,000 persons. The largest army ever concentrated at any period of history.—The number of Russians destroyed in the campaign exceeded 200,000. Thus over 600,000 perished in the war of one man.

Communications.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CHRONICLE.

Gentlemen.—In the concluding remarks and an Appendix to the Charge of Bishop Field, to the Clergy of Bermuda, which appears in your paper of 13th ult., a direct and most pointed allusion is made to the TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, and although his Lordship is pleased "freely and thankfully to acknowledge that they have done much good," and expresses his belief that "promoters of these "Societies are in general actuated by the purest "and most benevolent motives," he asserts that "had the same zeal and means been exhibited and "bestowed on the side of Christ, and His Gospel, "the improvement would have been more blessed, "and greater than it is," and that "more good would "have been done, without the bad consequences "which must, more or less, attend all such baseless "and graceless schemes." He then enumerates opium-eating, charisms, neglect of the Eucharist, (and incipient Popery,) slander, evil speaking, and other *undescribed* licentiousness, and even relapses, *as sure*, "*but not the worst of the evils*" attending or resulting from these Societies; although he does not "contend that they are inherent or inevitable." He does however contend (what was never denied) that a christians rule is, "he that eateth, eateth to the Lord, &c. &c.—Romans xiv. 6. His Lordship is quite silent about the christian rule respecting DRINK, and which appears the more strange since it is most unequivocally laid down and insisted upon by St. Paul in the latter part of the above quoted chapter; (see verses 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.) the text of which assures us "it is good "neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any "thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." Bishop Field, referring to the above christian rule for eating, next broadly asserts that "these societies entirely set aside this rule," and he adds "not only do they sacrifice to "their net, and burn incense to their drugs" pleasing themselves with having accomplished more "than the Gospel of God's grace, but they observe "no right end only end of all improvement in virtue." These are baseless and graceless slanders upon all the Temperance Societies I am acquainted with; and I take the liberty of requesting that you will insert, with this communication, the whole, or such parts as I have marked for extracting, of Archdeacon's Jeffrey's Appeal, a pamphlet which only yesterday came into my hands, and which appears to me to exhibit very clearly the principles upon which Temperance Societies are founded.

What really does surprise and grieve me, is to find a person filling the highly important office of a Protestant Episcopal Bishop, adopting as "the result of reflection and observation" language and sentiments that have been publicly put forth by the enemies of temperance for a period of at least ten years past, and the falsity and absurdity of which have been so frequently noticed and refuted. The learned Bishop asks "of whom did the Apostles warn his Phillippians, 'even weeping' but of those who mind earthly things?" Let the Apostle answer this question for himself, in the remainder of the identical verses quoted by his Lordship—Phil. iii. 18 and 19, "They are the enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame."—Are these the characteristics of Teetotallers? I appeal to their pledge, to their constitutional rules, and to their well known and authorized publications. Do they not rather earnestly and publicly pray for the blessing of Almighty God upon their labours; that they may all be begun, continued, and ended in Him; and contribute, as every action of our lives is required to do, to His Glory. And if 100,000 drunkards have been reclaimed through the efforts of the temperance societies, within the British dominions alone, and if many of these reformed persons have become hopeful members of christian churches, are not these facts alone sufficient to refute the rash assertions that "these societies "entirely set aside christian rules" and obscure the "right and only end of all improvement in virtue." The Bishop does not disparage *all* Temperance societies. He says that all his Clergy have *solemnly taken the pledge.* I would this were prophetical language; well assured that when the clergy connected with the State shall have *united* in this holy undertaking, they will find few of the dissenters remaining to follow their example; and then indeed we may conclude that the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. In the mean time if the Bishop will produce satisfactory evidence that the preaching of the Gospel is the course intended by Providence to be adopted for the *curing of physical diseases*, (of which intemperance is a most inveterate one and very frequently hereditary) I will endeavour to give a more satisfactory answer to the question he suggests, i. e. "why intemperance has not been corrected in and "through the Gospel."

I understand that part of the Bishop's charge which relates to Temperance, was very promptly and effectually replied to by one of the Bermuda Editors, and it has been well commented upon by the Editor of the Temperance Telegraph, but as your valuable paper does not have met with either of these, I am anxious that they should be in possession of Archdeacon's Jeffrey's views, which exhibit the true principles of Temperance Societies, and then they can form an unbiassed judgment of the matter in question.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

July 10. A TEE-TOTALLER.

[Our limits preclude the possibility of giving Archdeacon Jeffrey's remarks at length. We can only give such extracts as we have room for.]

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 18, 1845.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains the following "*Government Notice.*—The Honorable John Simcoe Saunders is appointed Provincial Secretary and Registrar."

THE CATHEDRAL.—We understand that active measures are in progress for commencing the erection of the proposed Cathedral, near the present site of Christ Church, on the common lands, at the lower part of the city of Fredericton, and that a communication from his Lordship the Bishop, requesting the aid of this Parish, in raising funds for the undertaking, is now the subject of consideration by the Vestry of Trinity Church. We trust the present opportunity will be availed of to impress upon the mind of his Lordship the pressing demand which exists for Church extension in this Parish; and the primary necessity of husbanding our resources for this object, before contributing to the building of a large Church in a place where it cannot, in the nature of things, be wanted for a long time to come.

His Excellency the Governor General and Council of Canada have directed advances to be made from the public chest to the extent of five thousand pounds in aid of the Quebec sufferers, and for the erection of temporary buildings. His Excellency also states that he will be prepared to recommend to Parliament, the negociation of a loan in England, on the security of the Province, for the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, for the purpose of being again loaned to the proprietors of lands, to aid them in erecting permanent buildings, where they have been destroyed by the fire.

Collections were taken up at Miramichi on Sunday last, in the different places of public worship, for the relief of the sufferers by the Quebec fires.

£600 have been sent to Quebec from Newfoundland, in aid of those made destitute by the late fire.

A large Bear, which had caused much destruction to cattle and sheep was lately watched and shot at Newcastle, Miramichi. He weighed 350 pounds, and his length from the tip of his nose to the extremity of the tail was eight feet.

The Honourable D. B. Papineau, Surveyor General, and the Honourable W. H. Draper, Attorney General of Canada West, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, via Boston and Eastport, and took lodgings at the St. John Hotel.

It is understood that the visit of these gentlemen to this Province is connected with the settlement of the Boundry Line between Canada and New Brunswick. They left the city for Fredericton on Saturday.—*Observer.*

NEW SHIP.—Launched on Saturday last, from the Building Yard of William Olive, Esq. in Carleton, a splendid new ship, of about 700 tons, named the "*Sir Robert Peel.*" She is owned by Messrs. J. Reynolds & son, of Indian Town, and is in every respect a first class ship, built in Mr. Olive's long and well established excellent style.—*Ib.*

Digby, July 9, 1845.

TESTIMONIAL.

A very beautiful silk Robe has been presented to the Revd. WILLIAM BULLOCK by the Ladies of his Congregation. The simple address with which it was accompanied, is as credible to the good taste and piety of his female Parishioners, as it must have been gratifying to the feelings of the Rector.

ADDRESS.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

In the name of the Ladies of your Congregation we beg you to accept the accompanying *Robe* as a feeble token of our respect and esteem.

That you may be long spared to minister in it here, and that hereafter *robed in righteousness* you may present us faultless before the Throne of Glory, is the fervent prayer of

Your ever affectionate children in the Lord,

SARAH VIETS,
MARY ANN STEWART,
MARY S. NICHOLS.
For themselves and the other Ladies.

REPLY.

You could not have presented me a more gratifying Testimonial, you could not have better expressed your christian affection towards me. I shall wear the Robe, with the assurance that you rightly estimate the office of which it is significant, and I shall remember your prayer with the hope that it has not been exercised in vain.

This unexpected mark of your esteem will serve still more to endear to me the Church of my Parish, and quicken my hearty desire and prayer to God for you, that you may be saved.

WILLIAM BULLOCK.

July 1st, 1845.

Health of the Governor General.—"Le Canadien" of the 9th inst. says:—We are pained to find the following paragraph in the Montreal Pilot:

"We do not see in the Ministerial journals any notice of the indisposition of Lord Metcalfe. His Lordship has not been in town for several days, and it is rumoured that he is *seriously* indisposed."

LAST QUEBEC FIRE.—"The fire broke out in a cabinet-maker's work shop, near St. John's Gate, at half past 11 o'clock on saturday. It is with regret I add that this conflagration was without doubt, the act of an incendiary, and by a recipient of the bounty of the public in consequence of the former fire; for, immediately after the city the wind was from the east, as it would have been set fire to at the other end had it been blowing from the west."—*Montreal Cour.*

ORANGE SOCIETY.—We learn that the Grand Lodge of the Orange Society, lately held its annual meeting in the city of Toronto. The affairs of the society are in a prosperous state; and the numbers of the members daily on the increase. We learn with satisfaction, that the most cordial unanimity prevails throughout the society. We also learn that the meeting was one, of the greatest importance to the society, and that the beneficial efforts of its labours, are likely to be rapidly and advantageously felt, by the institution. Their cause is still onward, and so must it be, with either men or bodies, who have a fixed object and principle for their guide.—*Belleville, U.C. Intelligencer.*

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Boston Transcript says:—From one to two hundred lives are annually sacrificed, from the excesses and accidents incident to the day's celebration. In Providence one man was instantly killed, and another lost his arm from the bursting of an old rusty cannon. A man was killed in Georgetown, (D.C.) while passing a gun at the moment of discharge.—At the exhibition of fire works in front of the President's house Washington, the rockets and wheels got disarranged and went off in a horizontal direction among the spectators. A colored woman was instantly killed. Several were severely wounded and burnt. James Knowles, sitting with his wife, was struck by a rocket in the breast; his wife pulled the stick from his heart, and he died instantly; she was led off, sending forth the most piteous cries, with the warm blood of her husband covering her white dress, a sad spectacle to the agonized throng. In Ithaca, N.Y. Gen. Boyd, Professor S. Quimby, John Nix, Esq. and a young man, an aid of the Marshal of the Day, were killed, and several others dangerously wounded. At Philadelphia, a man named Grimes had one of his arms shattered. At Harrisburg, Robert Tarrone had one of his hands torn off. In many other places persons have been wounded and mutilated, which we have no room to relate.

A NEW METHOD OF KEEPING THE PEACE.—The *Fermanah Reporter*, a journal published in Enniskillen, gravely puts forth the following extraordinary paragraph:—"The Protestants near Killyshandra declare that if one of them is shot or murdered, when they can get no redress from the laws, they will retaliate and shoot the priest. Since the publication of this resolve, not a single outrage has occurred."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—*Acceptance of Annexation.*—The United States steamship Princeton, Captain Stockton, arrived at Annapolis roads on the 3d inst., from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 23d ult., with important despatches for the United States Government, the following from the Washington Union is a summary of the intelligence:—

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States.—The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by an unanimous vote. Captain Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States Troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy-yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions are as follow:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled.—That the Government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new state, to be called the state of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republican by Deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the states of the American Union, and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further Resolved.—That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th 1845, and the election of Deputies to sit in convention at Austen on the 4th July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the state of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. Be it further Resolved,—That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the Government of the United States, thro' their accredited minister near this government with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th day of July next, with a copy of the same—and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The treaty agreed upon between Ashbel Smith and Baron Cuvens on the part of Texas and Mexico, under the auspices of the English and French ministers contains the following condition:—

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself, or become subject to any country whatever.

3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to defer the disputed points with regard to territory and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

Done at Washington, (on the Brazos) on the 27th of March, 1845.

(signed) ASHBEL SMITH, *Sec'y of State.*

Certified copy of the original presented by Capt. Elliott. (Signed) Alleye de Cypre,

Mexico, 20th May. Bankhead.

This treaty, with the various documents connected with it was considered by the Texan Senate on the 21st ult., *rejected unanimously*, and the injunction of secrecy removed.

President Jones's Message to the two houses of Congress was transmitted on the 16th. After calling their attention to the proposition from the United States he says:—

"The Executive has much satisfaction in observing, what no doubt will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress, that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first appear less favourable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States towards Texas, and the promise made through the representative of that country in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consent to the proposed union renders those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been."

What *promises* have been made through the United States agent, we are not informed. The President then refers to the convention, which was to assemble on the 4th inst., to whom will be given the question of annexation, and the adoption of a state constitution.

Guano—Inexhaustible Supply.—An official report made to the Government of Peru, under the direction of the Treasury Department, states that Guano deposits to the extent of 600 miles have been found on the Peruvian and Bolivian Coast. The report says there is, by measurement and calculation about 46,632,180 tons—which, if extracted at the rate of 50,000 tons per annum, would last more than 900 years, and estimated at $50 per ton amounts to $2,331,602,000, a sum such as no mine has yet produced.

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture.—These humorous and inimitable Curtain Lectures have dramatized for the Washington Theatre, by C. H. Saunders, Esq., and are to be produced in grand style this evening, with new and appropriate scenery, bedrooms, &c. From the inking we have the matter, it will be the richest piece ever produced. The part of Mr. Caudle is to be played by Mr. W. Chapman, Mrs. Caudle by Mr. H. Chapman; the Curtain Lectures are replete with humor, and must go off with roars of laughter and thunders of applause.

NORFOLK ISLAND—SPECIAL COMMISSION.—Mr. Macdowell has been appointed judge of Norfolk Island. It is not known when the Commission will be sent down, nor who are the other officers of the Court. Mr J. R. Truro, clerk of Mr. Macdowell, has been offered the situation of Clerk of Arraigns, and ably he would perform the duties, but we believe it is uncertain whether the gentleman will accept the appointment. We are glad to hear that Mr. Macdowell continues to gain strength after his recent severe illness. He would be sadly missed at the colonial bar. A better appointment as criminal judge, or even one so good, could not have been made.—*Hobart Town paper.*

UNITY OF THE CHURCH.—A correspondent of the Churchman, after describing the evils consequent upon the divisions of Christians, thus speaks of the thirst for some better state of things, which is at the present time so universally felt in this age and land

"The question of union is demanding an answer. It is forcing itself upon the minds of the thoughtful and the sober everywhere. In every sect, in every city, in every village the learned, and the unlearned, are asking themselves, "Is this the true state of Christianity—this pitiful sect struggle—this miserable sect partition? or should we be all one?" And whatsoever evasions or mock answers men have hitherto been content with, such as "we are all one in spirit, or we are all one in essentials," or "we are all made one by the spirit of love," or "we are all one in the body of one invisible Church:" the force of the question is now piercing through all these flimsey falsehoods, these miserable subterfuges, and pressing upon men's minds the thought of an union, real and true, in one body and one spirit, one faith, and one worship, one baptism, and one communion. In other countries the question may be discussed theoretically, but here practically; the evils of division are universally felt: the question therefore is an universal one. 'Should it be so?' They force men to believe that it should; the Bible confirms the decision. 'Can it be so?' The Churchman alone knows that it can, for he feels that a Church is the measure of a nation, and has not the sectionalism of a sect. He knows, too, that *for twelve hundred years the Church over the whole earth was one.* He believes, therefore, that there can be union in the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church," and in no body else, in no other way. The dissenter by and by will come to the same conclusion by a method somewhat different.

We are glad to find that a church for sailors of the port of London is about to be established, and that this measure has received the sanction and support of the highest authorities in church and state.—The first Lord of the Admiralty is to fill the chair at the meeting to be held in this city, and the Bishop of London will propose the first resolution. The church is to be built near the London and St. Katharine's Dock, where there is throughout the year a daily average of 500 sail of vessels, and though their crews do not live on board, yet hundreds of them board and lodge in the immediate locality.—The sittings in this church will be entirely free, and we trust this great undertaking will receive a large share of public support. It is intended for a class of men who have great claims on the nation, and whose religious interests have been hitherto grossly neglected.—*London Standard.*

A man avowing himself to be an abolitionist, and publicly attempting to give currency to his sentiments, was arrested at Savannah on the 6th, and a crowd undertook to break into the watchhouse in order to lynch him. A second attempt to mob him was made, when he was brought before the Mayor, but that functionary drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to take the law into his own hands.

A premium being lately offered by an ag