The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 17, 1850.

The steamer *America* arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, with 46 passengers for Boston, and 6 for Halifax. Dates to the 30th November.

Cotton—The market has been dull throughout the week, with a decline in prices of ½d. to ¾d. per lb. Sales of the week 22,410 bales.

Flour and Corn—The market for Flour is without material change. Indian Corn is in fair demand at a slight advance.

Trade in the Manufacturing districts is flat, there being little doing.

There is greatly increased agitation in England and Scotland in regard to the Anti-Popery movement, and the Daily News asserts that the Attorney General is preparing a Bill to make penal the holding of English titles by the Catholic clergy, and the times significantly remarks that Dr. Ullathorne is the first, as he will assuredly be the last Bishop of Birmingham.

Mr. Banneman, late M. P. for Aberdeen, has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island; and Sir J. A. Macgregor, President, administering the government of the Virgin Islands.

Alfred Tennyson has been appointed poet laureate by the Queen of England, in place of Mr. Wordsworth, deceased.

American gossip asserts that Jenny Lind has received two offers of marriage since her arrival in America.

Parliamentary notices have been published of an intention to apply for an act to incorporate a company to establish a system of submarine electric telegraph (Jacob Brett's) between Great Britain and Ireland.

During the last two years the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers have landed at Southampton about 4,000,000 rupees, but at the present moment they are flowing back to their Indian fatherland.

Fearful Wreck and Loss of Ninety-six Lives.—During the late gale the emigrant ship Edmond, from London, was driven ashore on the Dungana rocks, near Lumerick, and soon became a total wreck. The shrieks of the people on board were terrific, and the vessel was seen by the family of a gentleman named Russell, who exerted themselves in every way to render assistance. Wave after wave washed ashore the bodies of the dead, and every house in Kilkee was made a sort of hospital. The vessel contained two hundred and sixteen passengers, of whom ninety-six were lost. Subscriptions of a very liberal amount were entered into in many places. Several other vessels were driven ashore, and many more are missing.

A fine vessel called the Queen, was driven ashore on the Phillach beach, near Hoyle. The tempestuous state of the surf prevented any aid being rendered from the shore, and the ship disappeared among the breakers, and the whole of her crew, eight or ten in number, were lost.—Off Falmouth, Padstow and Penzance, much injury was done to coasters. On the Welsh coast, similar casualties ensued. The destruction of life is supposed to have been very great. A wreck was reported off the Thames, supposed to be that of the ship Gazelle, from Sydney to London. Every soul on board had perished. At Worthing, on the coast of Sussex, several of the most experienced fishermen of the town put off in a boat to the assistance of an East Indiaman which was descried at anchor, riding heavily, with signals of distress flying, about two miles from the coast. They had neared her, when a sea struck their boat, and she disspeared with all her crew.

A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Firth & Son's mines at Halifax, England, on Friday afternoon. Loss of life unknown, supposed to be very great.

Cardinal Wiseman's Manifesto appears at length in the papers. His eminence tells a straightforward tale. So long since as 1837 *the English* Catholics solicited the holy See to grant them the ecclesiastical advantages of a hierarchy. The power of granting this boon appertains to the Pope alone; The Catholic Church in this country needed it for the better regulation of spiritual administration—in fact to render bishops and priests less dependent on Rome. After protracted negotiation the prayer of the memorial was complied with, the bull was drawn, and, in its printed form, was shown, three years ago, to Lord Minto, Lord John Russell's father-in-law, then diplomatising in the eternal city. The state of Italy and the flight of the Pope prevented the publication of the bull until last month: and these facts certainly go far to show that the business was not hastily done. There certainly was no communication with the British government; no intimation directly to the Premier; this was undoubtedly wrong, but the Cardinal's excuse lies in circumstances which, in his opinion, rendered such a proceeding not only unnecessary, but obtrusive. He had once called on Lord Stanley, when that nobleman was in office, to know how far ecclesiastical titles would be inoffensive in certain colonies; and the reply of of the then Colonial Secretary was brief, emphatic, and comprehensive. The dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church might call themselves what they pleased—bishops or muftis—provided they did not expect the state to pay for the support of the title. The Cardinal quotes the Dukes of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst to show that these statesmen, when in office, considered it desirable that the Catholic bishops should be reconsised, and permitted to make the arrangements necessary to the spiritual welfare of their flocks. As recently as 1845. Lord John Russell, *out* of office, was still more liberal; and according to the Lord Bishop of Exeter, Lord Grey was an advocate for the Irish Catholic prelates having seats in the House of Peers! The establishment of a hierarchy was therefore regarded as a matter of no particular moment,—a proceeding interesting only to the Catholics themselves.

With a view to the defence of any legal proceedings that may be adopted, Cardinal Wiseman has, we hear, retained Mr. Peacock, the eminent Queen's counsel.

It is stated that the present generation will witness the elevation of Cardinal Wiseman to the chair of St. Peter. It will be only the second instance of an Englishman being raised to that dignity in the history of the Romish Church.

Amongst the many distinguished persons who called on Cardinal Wiseman, at St. George's, on his Eminence's return to London, was the Right Hon. R. Lalor Shiel, to pay his respects to his Eminence previously to leaving this country for his Embassy at Florence.

The Bishop of London has appointed a committee to consider what measures should be taken to provide foreigners with the means of attending Divine worship during the period of the approaching Exhibition.

Mr. Richard Doyle, one of the able contributors to *Punch*, has resigned his engagement, and a salary of £600 a year, on account of its attacks on the Roman Catholic Religion.

The number of persons exiled from Rome, since the return of the Pope, is 36,000.

Cardinal Wiseman is a grandee of Spain, by the title of Don Nicolai.

The *Leeds Intelligencer* states that the Hon. John Stapleton, brother of Lord Beaumont, has left the Church of Rome.

Great efforts are being made in Dublin, &c. to raise an agitation against the repeal of the Viceroyalty in Ireland.

Cardinal Wiseman, *en route* from the "Flaminian Gate" to Westminster, was the guest of the Archduke of Tuscany and the Emperor of Austria.

It has been announced officially that her Majesty receives with very great satisfaction all addresses presented to her against the late Bull of the Pope.

Lectures on the Pope and the United States are about to be delivered in Leeds, by the Earl of Carlisle, to the members of the Mechanics' Institute.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states, that Cardinal Wiseman's plausible manifesto is said to be the composition of a distinguished Queen's counsel.

The bar address to her Majesty has been signed by forty-six Queen's counsel, three masters in Chancery, nine sergeants-at-law, and six hundred and eighty-nine outer barristers.

The Tablet calls the bishops of the Established Church *pseudo* bishops.

The Society of Friends in Bristol have recorded a protest against the Papal usurpation.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IN LONDON.—The London papers describe, almost from day to day, the progress of the great building in Hyde Park, London, which is for the accommodation of the Exhibition of the Industry of all nations, in May next. Nearly 2000 men are directly employed upon it. It is to be 2000 feet in length and 408 in breath, covering 20 acres of surface and of height to include within its glass roof some of the high forest trees of the Park. It is to be constructed exclusively of iron, wood, glass and paint, without stone, brick or mortar. The London Times of Nov. 20, says it is advancing with wonderful rapidity, that "the long drawn aisles and terraced elevations spring forth under the eye of the visiter, and the immense transept stands ready to receive the arched roof which is to crown it." The building is carried forward in transverse sections, each section measuring 24 feet east and west, extending across the width of the building 408 feet north and south. Proceeding from each extremity towards the centre two parties of 130 men each employed in the erection, add two sections of 24 feet per day, making in all an advance of 96 feet per day, across the entire breadth. The greater portion of the workmen are employed in preparing the materials, which, consist chiefly of parts of uniform shape and dimensions fabricated in a great measure by machinery, and multiplied to the necessary extent. There are 800 to 900 carpenters occupied "in moulding, levelling, drilling, or some other operation of their craft," in a manner to take advantage of the principle of a division of labor, and the utmost simplicity and regularity in the operations of each class of workmen.

The Pearl, from Canada, is daily expected, with ninety packages of the productions of that country for the exhibition.

An artizan at Brighton is constructing a watch smaller in circumference than a threepenny piece for the Exhibition of 1851.

From Berlin we learn that the celebrated designer Kaulbach has received a commission from Olfers to illustrate for exhibition in 1851 the Four Evangelists for a splendid Bible, upon which the latter is employing the best artistic workers within reach.

It is rumored that the Albert hat will at length be drummed out of the service in a short period.

Queen Amelie received a visit of condolence on her late bereavement, on Tuesday, from the Duke of Wellington.

The Namur and Liege Railway, constructed at a cost of £1,200,000 by English capitalists along the rich mineral and agricultural districts of the Valley of the Meuse, was formally opened on Wednesday last.

Letters from Paris state that in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, snow has fallen in large quantities. Two females perished in a drift.

It is announced that Sir John Herschell will succeed Mr. Shell as Master of the Mint. This appointment will no longer be held by a member of Parliament, and the salary will be reduced to £1,500 a-year.

It is said that sciatica can be cured, instantaneously, by the application of a small jet of flame on the side affected.

The Spanish journals record, that, on the 11th instant, the whole of the railroad from Aranjuez to Madrid was traversed by the locomotive.

Seville has been the scene of great rejoicings on account of Cardinal Wiseman's elevation to the head of the Hierarchy.

The Bombay journals announces that the Maharajah Goolaub Singh has sent down articles to Lahore to the value of £10,000, as a gift to the Exposition of 1851.

Paper from tow is stated to have been invented and made, at Berlin, so difficult, if not impossible, to be counterfeited, that it will supersede all other fabrics for bank-notes, stamps, &c.

Mr. A. Applegarth, the eminent machinist, has received a commission to erect a great printing-machine, on his latest principle, for the Exhibiton of '51. It is intended to be used to throw off copies of the *Illustrated London News*, in three languages, before the visitors.

It is suggested in the columes of the *Glasgow Advertiser* that the engines of the steamer Comet, the first pioneer of steam navigation on this side of the Atlantic, be despatched to the Exposition of 1851. They are now in the possession of Messrs. Claud, Girdwood, and Co.

Venus is now visible, each clear evening, shortly after sunset, near the southwest horizon; Saturn, shortly before ten o'clock, appears due south; and Jupiter is visible on the southeastern horizon at daybreak.

The Emperor Napoleon's bridle, bit, and stirrups of 1814, were presented to Louis Napoleon, on Wednesday, at the Elysee, by an ex sheriff of London. The President returned his warmest thanks for the unique gift.

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

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

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

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

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

The Stock Exchange was at the latest dates greatly agitated, and at Vienna the premium on gold has risen to 40, and on silver to 30 per cent.

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

The French Ambassador in London had arrived in Paris, to explain Lord Palmerston's views on the German question. It is reported that England wishes to act in conjunction with France, and that she desires to prevent Russian intervention.

It appears evident from debates which have taken place in the French Assembly upon the question of raising an additional army of 40,000 men, and from the principles of peace and neutrality which it is said M. Thiers (as Chairman of the Committee to whom this matter is referred) will lay down, that the hands of Louis Napoleon will be completely tied up. The Assembly is opposed to war on all hands, yet the debates plainly shew that France is against any combination that would render Germany united.

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

Kossuth is still held in durance, and is reported to be suffering severely from Typus fever.

Since last Tuesday, we have had several days of good sleighing, which has been favorable for travelling to and from the country, and large quantities of produce have been brought to Market. To-day we have rain, with wind from North East, which may injure the winter roads.

ALBERT COUNTY COAL.—Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City, have purchased from Mr. Duffy the rich mine of Bituminous Coal recently discovered by him in Albert County in this Province, for the sum of £5000, not including the right of soil. This Coal is worth $10 per chaldron in New York, at which price a contract has been entered into for the first 500 chaldrons got out. The seam of Coal is 12 feet wide, and 62 feet deep. It is anticipated that the purchasers will realize a handsome profit from their enterprise.

The American steamer *Creole*, purchased at New York by Messrs. F. W. Hathaway and Otis Small, and intended to be put upon the route between Saint John and Boston, arrived here this morning, via Portland. We understand she has an excellent cabin, and appears to be a very comfortable boat. The Creole is 306 tons burthen, 165 feet on deck, 22 feet beam, 8½ feet hold, 10 feet stroke, and 34 inch cylinders. She was built in 1841, and is registered A 1½. We understand the Creole is to run between this City and Portland, once a week during the winter.

We received by the *Creole*, (from our Correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser,) Boston papers to Friday evening, and New York and Philadelphia of Thursday morning, from which we have made some extracts.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, Dr. R. Bayard delivered a valuable and interesting Lecture on *Agricultural Chemistry*, to a large and attentive audience—it being the Dr.'s second lecture this season on that subject.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—At New Canaan, on the 23d ult., Mr. William Corey, while working in the woods near his home, received a blow from the falling of a tree, which resulted in his death.—Mr. Corey has left a wife and family, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, who are thus suddenly and unhappily deprived of a valuable friend.

We take the following gratifying article relative to the European and North American Railway, from the Bangor Whig:—

PENOBSCOT AND KENNEBEC RAIL-ROAD.—We learn that the Directors of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company, at their meeting on Thursday, adopted the most vigorous measures for carrying out the work of consructing it. The three several lines, which had been previously surveyed, are to be carefully revised by the most competent engineer in the State. Conditional subscriptions to stock and deeds of the right of way, are invited on each line, and a full hearing is to be given to all parties interested in the question of its location. The location is to be filed on or before the 31st of December next. The friends of each line are therefore called upon to make up their case and be prepared to submit the same to the Directors at this hearing.

From all we can gather, we cannot question that the early completion of the road is now made secure. We are told that liberal offers are furnished from each of the roads between the Kennebec river and Portland. If those two roads shall choose to unite and together agree to lease the Penobscot and Kennebec road when built, paying six per cent on the cost, this furnishes at once all the capital that can be required. So if either of them shall do this, it would make the stock at once.—This will allow the capital of Bangor to be applied to the extension of the European and North American Railway toward St John.

We are quite certain that very few of our people in Bangor have appreciated the full importance of the Penobscot and Kennebec road to the other railroads in Maine, or the strength of the position of Bangor, in view of the Railway System of the State.

We may congratulate ourselves, however, that the management of the affairs of the Company has fallen into so good hands. Every one feels the most perfect assurance not only that the road will pay, but that it must eventually become the most valuable line in the State.—No road can come near it in competition with it, and the increase of business at Bangor and all East, will swell, in the same ratio, the profits of this line.

Our provincial neighbors will see that the same sagacity that planned the European and North American Railway, has put in train a series of measures that will soon bring the iron horse from Kennebec to the Penobscot valley, and that we will soon be able to call upon them at the Boundary and pay our respets to them 'at home.'—[Bangor Whig.

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

With the laudable view of raising funds for the completion of the building, on Tuesday evening last, the first of a course of lectures was delivered in the hall by Peter Stubs, Esquire, on the subject of Steam—the various objects to which it is applied, and more particularly to the purposes of the railway. The audience was large and remarkably orderly and attentive. The Lecture was occasionally illustrated by a reference to nearly executed diagrams, to a sectional working model of a low pressure steam engine, and to—what proved a very attractive feature in this instance—a model railway, 60 feet in circumference, which was traversed by a miniature locomotive propelled by steam power. The whole affair passed off well, and much to the satisfaction of the audience.—*Chronicle.*

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst., the Rev. Mr. COSTER, Rector of Carleton, will lecture in the Hall, when the subject will be:—"On the present position and future prospects of Carleton, particularly in respect to our relations with the Eastern section of the City."

THE SESSIONS.—On Saturday last the Sessions met according to announcement, and the subject of indicting these parties in the Burnt District who had exceeded the height allowed by law in the erection of wooden buildings, came up for discussion, which resulted in referring the Presentment of the Grand Jury thereto to the Common Council. There was considerable sharp shooting, and some recrimination between the Board and the Grand Jury.

The Hon. Mr. Simonds offered a Bill relating to the government of the Alms House and Work House—placing the appointment of Commissioners in the hand of the Sessions, instead of the Government. We think he ought to have gone one step further, and made them elective by the rate-payers.—*New Brunswick.*

BAZAAR AT FREDERICTON.—We have seen a Circular from the Wesleyan Society in Fredericton, announcing a Bazar to be held in that City in August next, for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild their Church. The appeal is made under peculiar circumstances, as not only the Church and Parsonage were destroyed, but a large number of the members of the Congregation lost their property in the same calamity, and are consequently disabled from giving with their usual liberality. Contributions in any form to the Bazaar are solicited from the public generally, and we doubt not that they will be cheerfully given, not only by the members of the particular community interested, but by the liberally disposed of other denominations.—*Ib.*

MORE RELIEF.—We have great pleasure in publishing below, another communication from the Relief Committee, acknowledging the receipt of several large sums in aid of the Fund, which the members of that Committee have been selected to manage, and we understand that in addition to the sums thus recorded, one of the Committee has received from His Honor the Chief Justice, the sum of Twenty Pounds, to be distributed at his discretion among the sufferers by or in consequence of the late fire.

The Committee for relief of the sufferers by the late fire, most thankfully acknowledge the following contributions:—

Wm. Wright, Esquire, Saint John.	£5	0	0
Messrs. Horsfall & Sheraton, St. John	5	0	0
The Hon. W. A. Black, Halifax, by E. H. Wilmot, Esquire - - -	10	0	0
Amount of collections in Churches, and individual contributions made in St. Stephens, and forwarded by Mr. D. Upton, - - - - - -	50	0	0

—*Head Quarters.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night the dwelling house of Mr. John Coulthard of Queensbury was consumed by fire; and on the neighbours coming next morning to the place, they witnessed the dreadful spectacle of finding all the inmates, consisting of Mr. Coulthard, his wife and child, burned to death. From the position in which the dead bodies were found, it would appear that the calamity must have been sudden indeed; as Mr. Coulthard had merely raised himself from his sleeping position and had then laid partially across the bed which contained his wife and child, where all perished together, none being left to tell the brief but sad tale of sorrow.—*Fred. Reporter.*

The *Carleton Sentinel* speaks of a new kind of *Whetstone* having been found at Moose Mountain, N. B., which is superior to any thing of the kind now imported. Specimens have been sent to the U. States and elsewhere on trial.

HALIFAX, December 14.

Great Havoc and Ruin by Fire.—On Wednesday morning the North Barracks, with the block of houses in the square below, between Barrack and Albemarle streets from west to east, and between Jacob's and Buckingham streets from north to south, (with the exception of Mr. Wm. Jamieson's premises on the south west corner, Mr. Maurice Bride's on the north west corner, a row of sheds and a stable thence to the corner below, and a three story dwelling adjoining on Albermarle street,) were totally consumed by fire. The danger was detected shortly after two o'clock. It commenced in the apartments assigned to the Mess Room of the officers of the 88th Regiment, and was preceded by a dense, suffocating smoke, which aroused Mr. Wade, the provider of the mess, and his family; but his efforts alone availed nothing in averting the calamity. About half-past two, the alarm was raised and the military and firemen soon assembled. These devoted the utmost exertions to extinguish the flames; but the roof of the Barracks, under the shingles, being coated with pitch, offered too powerful a stimulant to the blaze, for any human means to cope with it effectually.

At length the fire crossed the street, and before ten o'clock laid almost the whole square, as above mentioned, in ashes. Besides the Barracks the number of houses consumed on Barrack street was 12, on Albemarle street 10, on Buckingham street 4, and 4 or 5 on the intermediate ground in the rear of these streets. Some have rated the number as larger, but we believe that it does not exceed our computation.—*Recorder.*

The Officers of the 88th have taken up quarters at the Halifax Hotel; part of the soldiers have moved to the Pavilion, and others into the Citadel.

The Lascar, who was apprehended for the murder of Mr. Sinclair, Mate of the Brig Rival, in September last, was arraigned before the Supreme Court during its present sittings. His trial terminated on Thursday last. The Jury brought in a verdict of "*guilty.*" accompanied with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.—*Halifax Wesleyan.*

Letters have been received from the Hon. Provincial Secretary, but nothing definite has yet been arranged.—The English Press is calling attention to the subject of the Railway.—*Ib.*

The Office of the Newfoundland Colonial Treasurer in the New Colonial Building was lately broken open, and all the money abstracted.

TRADE OF QUEBEC.—1078 vessels arrived at Quebec from sea during the season just closed, the aggregate tonnage of which amounts to 436,379, tons, of these arrivals, 96 were Foreigners.

The total arrivals from sea, last year, were 1064 vessels, total tonnage, 431,952 tons, leaving a difference in favour of this year, of 14 vessels and 4,426 tons.

THE EXPORT OF LUMBER from the Port of Quebec from the opening to the close of the navigation for the year 1850 has been:—White Pine Timber, 13,048,620 feet; Red Pine Timber 3,797,980 feet; Elm 2,007,400 feet; Tamarac 43,800 feet; Birch and Ash 219,240 feet; Oak 1,069,684 feet; Deals 2,263,088 Std; Lathwood 4,300 Cords; Standard Staves M. 1417 0. 2. 23; W. O. W I Staves M 2157. 3. 0. 14. Tamarac Sleepers 22,179 Pieces.

UNITED STATES.

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 9.—Mr. Bayly offered a resolution referring the several parts of the President's Message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Giddings offered an amendment that so much of the Message as relates to our domestic policy be referred to the Judiciary Committee. There were some things which he heartily approved and others which he condemned, in the Message. There was no deception or uncertainty in any part of it.

The views expressed by President Fillmore on the subject of the veto, are as strong as those avowed by Jackson, Tyler and Polk. The latter part of the message says in effect that the Fugitive Slave Law shall remain in force, and that if a bill be passed for its repeal, the President will veto it. The reference of the President to the fact that it is his duty to execute the laws, Mr. Giddings regarded as a menace that the free people of the North shall submit to the law or he will call in the Army and Navy forces. This, he said, is unworthy of the President in the 19th century. Freemen are not to be governed by swords and cannon but by law. The President has not power to enforce the law when it commands the freemen of the North to leave their workshops and dwellings to chase fugitives, put irons on their limbs and return them to their tormentors. The army and navy cannot command the carrying out of such a law. The general government has no power to uphold Slavery. It is an institution of the States. The people of his (Mr. Giddings) district would not assist in executing the Slave law. The Slave catcher was regarded as worse than a pirate or a murderer, and the moment cannon are brought against Northern freemen that moment the death knell of the Republic is sounded. From this time forward we know where the President is. He is in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and by it the Administration must stand or fall. The lines of freedom and slavery are drawn as wide as the impassable gulf that separates Dives and Lazarus.

We know, said Mr. Giddings, were parties stand. Out of 15 000 fugitives in the North not more than four or five have been captured. Nine out of ten of the Whig papers have donounced and execrated this law, and the public indignation will sweep it out of existence.

Mr. Brown of Indiana, said that as this was a short session, and little time remained for business, and if this discussion should continue there was no telling where it would end. For the purpos of terminating the debate he moved now that the Committee rise with the view of offering a resolution to stay debate.

The Committee rose, when a resolution to limit discussion to one minute was passed, and the House went again into Committee.

Mr. Wentworth hoped that no speech would be more than one minute in duration. When this subject should have been disposed of, he would call up the River and Harbor bills and the cheap postage bill which the people expect will be passed this week, and then proceed to other business.

Mr. McClernand said, in offering an amendment, that as a citizen of a free State, he disavowed for himself and those he represented, and for the whole State of Illinois, the revolutionary, seditious, and he might say, treasonable sentiments avowed be Mr. Giddings, who objected to the Fugitive Slave Act. He said that it was a fraud on the Constitution and on common honesty, to profess adherence to the Constitution and at the same time to object to the law; the law being in execution of the constitution. If it had not been for those with whom the gentleman acts, there would have been no occasion for this law. Would he tell us that without this clause the Constitution could have been adopted? The act of '93 to carry out this provision was signed by Washington. Was the gentleman more pure, benevolent and patriotic than the father of his country? That act was voted for by the framers of the Constitution. They did not conceive that they were trampling on the rights of human nature. They considered that they were observing good faith; but in the course of time voluntary associations were organized; "underground Rail Roads" were constructed, and the execution of the law was illegally ousted. The conduct of certain individuals became a grievance, and Congress at its last session, actuated by a sense of justice, remedied the grievance by passing the Fugitive Slave Law.—For one, he would be willing to use all the force of the government to carry it out. The issue between Unionists and Disunionists is not a speculative question of philanthropy; it is an issue of the supremacy of the constitution and power of the government or the subversion of the laws of the country.

The amendment of Mr. Giddings was voted down.

Mr. Schenck again ineffectually endeavored to offer a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill appropriating money to fit out the ship Pennsylvania to carry American products to the World's Fair at London.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th.—The statements of commerce and navigation, are partly prepared, and will be published by the first of January, under the new act. The aggregate of exports and imports have already been published, and present a most favorable view of the commerce of the country. Navigation is also in a most prosperous state. The amount of tonnage built during the year ending June, 1850, is 272,218 tons. The total tonnage of the United States, on the thirtieth June, 1850, is 3,535,000 tons. Registered tonnage in foreign trade, 1,585,711 tons. Enrolled vessels in coasting trade, 1,755,711 tons. Fishing vessels, 151,000 tons. In whale fishery, 141,018 tons.

The total amount of domestic exports, is $136,946,912, of which $89,616,742, were in American vessels. Of the whole amount, $69,168,357 was exported to England. Among the items of domestic exports, was cotton, $71,984,666; tobacco, 9,951,023; rice, $2,631,557; lard, hams, bacon and pork, $7,558,287; butter and cheese, $1,251,463; wheat, $643,745; Indian meal, $760,811; Indian corn, $3,892,193; flour, $7,098,570. All manufactures of iron, $1,678,791; gold and silver coin, $2,046,679; printed and colored cottons, $906,631; uncolored, $3,774,408; refined sugar, $285,056; spirits from molasses, $268,290; tobacco manufactured, pounds, 5,918,587, the value of which, is $648,832; ice, $107,000; coal 167,090.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—*Sale of "Jenny Lind Tickets," in Washington.*—The auction sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's first Concert here took place this morning. The nominal prices are $3 each. The first was knocked down to Whitehurst, the daguerreotypist, at $100 premium. The 800 parquette seats are selling at $2.50 a $3.50 premium. The dress circle will bring $5 premium. There is considerable excitement, and the house is thronged with spectators bidding for tickets. Rooms have been prepared for Jenny Lind at Willard's hotel.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—*The Jenny Lind Excitement.*—The Jenny Lind excitement is very high and the tickets for the first concert freely command $10. The Barnum hotel is crowded.

THE TORNADO.—*Cincinnati, Dec. 5.*—The St. Louis papers contain full particulars of the recent tornado on the Mississippi river, by which the beautiful village of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, was almost entirely destroyed. The convent, Catholic church, and other buildings in the immediate vicinity are a heap of ruins. The St. Vincent College is also prostrated, and the Methodist church, and all the other houses between that and the bridge, are injured. The professors and students were at the college at the time of the awful visitation, and many of them were severely injured. One has since died.

Upwards of one half of the residents of the place were without a roof to protect them from the weather.

It is said that from a distance of fifteen miles back and around Cape Girardeau, everything bears the aspect of utter destruction.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.—A company of negroes, armed and equipped, marched through our streets yesterday, escorted by a band of white musicians. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Screw Steamer Helena Sloman, from Bremen and Southampton, for New-York, has been abandoned off Sable Island, having been struck by a sea in a gale of the 20th ult. which carried away her rudder, injured the propeller, and caused the ship to spring aleak. Crew and passengers saved by the packet ship Devonshire, from London for N. York. The third mate and three seamen of the Devonshire, and five of the passengers of the H. Sloman were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

THUNDER STORM IN DECEMBER.—A heavy storm, with thunder and lightning, passed over Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, on Friday morning last.

CLOSING OF THE CANALS.—The weather since Saturday has been extremely cold, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow the entire length of the Canal, which will doubtless effectually close navigation upon it without the formality of an order from the Commissioners. The Canal has been open this season 231 days.—*Buffalo Com. Adv., Dec. 9.*

Fall of a Bridge.—The Miller bridge, which crosses the Mohawk River, in this city, broke down this afternoon, under the weight of 54 head of cattle and two men. One of the men and 17 of the quadrupeds were drowned. The water is about 90 feet deep at this point.—[Albany Argus.

BUFFALO HUNTERS.—The Hon. Edward Stuart Wortley and the Hon. W. Coke, have lately arrived at St. Louis, after an absence of about five months on a hunt in the Buffalo range of the Red River of the North. The party to which they belonged have been unusually successful in the chase, having killed—or, more properly, murdered—on a single drive, two hundred buffalo cows. The company consisted of eighty horsemen, principally half breeds, and traversed the range far northwest of Devil's Lake. The party, in their excursion, visited Pembina, Selkirk Settlement, and Fort Garry, and learned, from the census recently taken, that Pembina, with the settlement attached contained 1200 inhabitants, and Fort Garry, the English Trading post, with its environs, about 3000. The country was quiet and the people as prosperous as could be. Owing to commercial usurpations and restrictions imposed on them by the Hudson's Bay Company, the population of Selkirk was in a state of partial revolt, which, it was thought, would break out openly, unless the English government should remove their grievances. English emigration to the American possessions in that quarter was increasing. It is reported that the Indians had burnt the whole country on the plains, and that large war parties were moving in every direction.

ARKANSAS.—A State census just completed makes the population as follows:—White males 82,217; white females, 70,701; slaves, 45,242; free colored persons, 636—total, 198,766, being an increase of 101,222, since 1840. The land in cultivation is occupied as follows: With cotton, 239,229 acres; with grain, 430,894 acres. In one year the State produced 66,942 bales of cotton, 8,278,731 bushels of corn, 1,229,851 bushels of oats; 289,536 bushels of wheat. These facts show a very large excess of white males, an unexpected growth of the State, and that it is much more of a grain than a cotton-growing State.

CALIFORNIA.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Georgia, arrived at New York on Saturday, from Chagres via Havana, with the Pacific mails and 330 passengers, 250 passengers were left at Havana, to go to New Orleans by the Ohio. The Georgia brought about a million of gold in the hands of passengers, and one hundred thousand on freight.

The Steamer Empire City, from Chagres, via Jamaica, arrived at New York on Sunday morning, with over three hundred passengers, and upwards of two millions of dollars on freight, and in the hands of passengers.

Everything was quiet in Havana, and Americans were permitted to go on shore without difficulty. The American steamers were also permitted to go to their docks. Better feelings seemed to prevail, and the Lopez expedition was almost forgotten.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—No material decline in prices of staple articles of consumption. By the admission of California into the Union, confidence has been restored, and all classes of the community feel benefitted by its cheering influence. Provisions have advanced, are in demand, and stocks considerably exhausted. There has lately been an unprecedentedly large demand for goods of every description for consumption in the interior; and the various stocks in the market have in consequence become much reduced. Should the receipts from abroad during the few coming months prove of limited quantity, the present high prices of many articles will be maintained; and on the opening of the Spring trade not unlikely experience a further advance. Teas are now commanding very high prices, and the stocks on hand are comparatively light, but the arrival of any large parcel would be certain to occasion a depression. Gold dust unusually abundant, $16 to $16½ per oz. Exchange on the Atlantic cities, par.

CHOLERA.—Our citizens were startled yesterday morning by the report that a vessel had arrived in the harbor, having on board a large number of cases of cholera. The vessel proved to be the schooner G. H. Montague, Capt. Meek. She sailed from Sacramento City on Friday last, with 46 passengers, and a crew of seven in number, and was bound to Panama. On the day after sailing from Sacramento City, a disease which has been pronounced to be the cholera, broke out among the passengers, and seven died on the passage to San Francisco.

Statement, showing the amount of Bullion arrived and cleared from the port of San Francisco, District of Upper California, during each quarter, from November 12th, 1849, to September 30th, 1850, inclusive:

ARRIVED.

1849...Nov. 12th to Dec. 31st, inclusive,		$167,000
1850...Jan. 1st to March 31st,	"	523,331
1850...April 1st to June 30th,	"	883,669
1850...July 1st to Sept. 30th,	"	560,000
Total arrived	- -	$2,134,000

CLEARED.

1849...Nov. 12th to Dec. 31st, inclusive,		$2,400,004
1850...Jan. 1st to March 31st,	"	4,072,795
1850...April 1st to June 30th,	"	5,089,938
1850...July 1st to Sept. 30th,	"	6,259,880
Total amount cleared	-	$17,822,577
Total arrived - -	-	2,134,000
Difference between amount of cleared and arrived - - -	-	$15,688,578
Amount cleared during the month of October - - - - -		4,591,461

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Dr. R. T. Baldwin has recently made public the result of several years investigations and experiments upon manures, and various ways of fertilizing the soil. He states that the best and speediest way to fertilize any soil, is to cover it over with straw, bushes or any raw material, so as to completely shade it. The surface of the earth thus being made cool, dark, damp and close, soon undergoes a chemical process like putrefaction, and becomes highly fertilized. This plan of fetilizing, he says, may be applied with success to any soil whatever, no matter how poor, and the result will be astonishing.—*Am. paper.*

Professor Faraday has announced that oxygen is magnetic, that this property of the gas is affected by heat, and that the diurnal variations of the magnetic needle are due to the action of solar heat on this newly discovered characteristic of oxygen, the important constituent of the atmosphere.

Passengers by the steamer America, at Halifax, for St. John—Messrs. Edwin Ketchum, Wm. Parks, J. Smith, and Capt. Cronk.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. STAFFORD BENSON and Mr. ROBERT WASSON, to be Coroners in the County of Northumberland.

HENRY P. STURDEE, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of Wrecks and Shipwrecked Goods for the County of Saint John, in the room of Thomas Leavitt, Esq., deceased.

ROBERT F. HAZEN, JOHN DUNCAN, and PETER BESNARD, Esquires, to be Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, in the room of William Jack, and Alexander Campbell, Esquires, resigned, and of James W. Chandler, Esq., who declines to act.

ADAM JACK, Esq., to be a Commissioner of the Marine Hospital at St. John, in the room of Thomas Leavitt, Esq., deceased.

MOSES H. PERLEY, Esquire, to be Commissioner for receiving and transmitting to England any specimens of Natural Productions or Manufactures placed in his hands for that purpose by persons in this Province.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. R. PARTELOW

Secretary's Office, 7th Dec., 1'50.

A despatch from Halifax to the News Room, states that the ship Sarah Milledge, from Liverpool for this port, with goods, Government Stores and coals, struck the rocks near near Shelburne on Wednesday last, and received slight damage. The accident has detained her at that place.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

We have received in the last issue from the press of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., the First number of Volume IX. of The North British Review. This great Periodical was founded by Doctor Chalmers, who during his latter days enriched its evangelical pages by many able contributions. Its editor is his son-in-law, Dr. William Hanna. Among its talented contributors are Sir David Brewster, Dr. Candlish,