

timely and well constructed plan, and if the logic that precedes it, viz., Protestants neither can nor will be unanimous, they may ere long perceive an additional draft on the Provincial Treasurer for money expended in saw-dust to prevent the noise of brogues in the Great Hall.—As I am a little out of the line of my profession, might I not be permitted to ask my friends if it could not be possible for them to throw away petty, private, animosity, and become unanimous upon a public question for the public good. Providing there is no other benefit resulting from this unanimity, is it not enough to show the enemy that they deceive themselves, when they calumniate the Protestants of Carleton? It may be asserted with seeming propriety, that the time has not yet arrived to consider of these matters. Allow me to ask the asserter, if he ever learnt that procrastination was the thief of time? Is not the enemy now in the field? Their plans not only ripe, but in actual process of execution; and since this is the case it would not show good generalship to pass the word—stand at ease—and not countermand it till the city was taken.

This I conclude would be foolish in the extreme, and having come to this conclusion I intend promptly to act up to my instructions, and report accordingly. It was said not long since by the Protestants of Carleton, when the head quarters of the Band appeared for a season to be at St. John in rather a lukewarm position,

Away to the Port, bring the Shamrock's home, And rejoice, for the day of their freedom is come,

Since that the Protestants appear to have forgotten that Sampson's strength returned with the growth of his hair, and the evil genius of certain individuals might return in like manner; but allow me to tell them it never yet died, nor will, while Pepery sends her baneful and cursed influence abroad upon this terrestrial globe, and Anti-Christ breathes vital air in christendom. The demon, though hid for a season, is by no means departed, and while recruiting and equipping their forces for a desperate struggle (though on other ground) is it wise, is it prudent, for Protestants to lay by their arms and shroud themselves in lethargic slumbers? crying peace, peace! They may boast of a vigilant Scout, and a true, well-tryed, and faithful Sentinel, but of what avail is all this? If when the Scout reports the enemy on the advance, and the Sentinel fires the alarm gun, they still continue to cry for a "little more sleep, a little more slumber." Perhaps they want precedence to render it palatable, that watchfulness and readiness are necessary; this we would most readily give from authentic sources. If they examine Bonaparte's campaigns they will find though all might cry peace, peace, still would he ascend the watch-tower while his army rested upon their arms, and although the enemy might be reported at a great distance, he would exclaim, as long as there is an enemy I'll be ready. Gustavus Adolphus declares that he twice escaped being assassinated by a pretended invalid in his own hospital, by following his own motto of being always ready. A number of instances prove that a preconcerted plan of readiness would promote an officer under Lord Wellington, rather than courageously sustaining the onset of the enemy. If these do not suffice, I will only turn their attention to the sacred writings to which they as Christians are bound to adhere, and which not only exhorts but commands watchfulness and readiness, and although generally taken in a spiritual light, they are equally applicable and binding in a temporal point of view. Much more might be added, not only of the plots and preparations of the enemy already in embryo in this County, but throughout the Province, but I presume a hint to the wise is sufficient.

Your obedient Servant,
TOM SCOUT,

Woodstock, Dec. 22nd, 1849.

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE REMAINS OF DR. GEORGE PARKMAN—The inquest on the remains of Dr. George Parkman was brought to a close last evening. After the verdict had been signed by the jury, several of the Reporters for the Press were admitted to the jury room, when Coroner Pratt stated to all present, that at the suggestion of the Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Clifford, the testimony of this important case would be kept secret until such time as the case should be investigated by the Grand Jury, and that in all probability it would be known only to that body, until the case was brought to a final trial. The Secretary of the Jury, Mr. Andrews, then read from his records, the following verdict:—

"Suffolk, ss.—An Inquisition taken at the City of Boston, within the County of Suffolk, the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, before Jabez Pratt, Esq., one of the Coroners of said County, upon the view of sundry parts of the body of a dead man, viz: a thorax, kidneys, pelvis, two thighs, left leg, and sundry bones—there lying dead, by the oaths of Osmyn Brewster, John L. Andrews, Pearl Martin, Thomas Restieaux, Lewis Jones, and Harum Merrill, good and lawful men, who being charged and sworn to inquire for the Commonwealth, when, how, and by what means the said dead man came to his death, upon their oaths do say, that they all have been demonstrated to be parts of one and the same person; that these parts of the human frame have been identified and proved to be the remains and parts of the dead body and limbs of Dr. George Parkman, late a citizen of Boston, aged about sixty years; that he came to his death by violence at said Boston, on the twenty-third day of November last, or between the hour of one and a half of the clock in the afternoon of that day; (about which time, he entered alive and in good health into the Massachusetts Medical College building, situated in North Grove Street in said Boston,) and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the thirteenth day of November last, (when a portion of the said remains were found concealed in and under the apartments of Dr. John W. Webster, of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, in said College building,) in which building, the residue of said remains were after-

wards discovered,—that he was killed in said College building by a blow or blows, wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with some instrument or weapon to the Jurors unknown, and by means not known to said Jurors, and that said blow or blows, wound or wounds, were inflicted upon him, and said means were used by the hands of said Dr. John W. Webster by whom he was killed. In witness whereof, the said Coroner and Jurors to this inquisition have set their hands and seals the day and year above-said.

(Signed) JABEZ PRATT, Coroner.
OSMYN BREWSTER, Foreman.
JOHN L. ANDREWS, Secretary.
PEARL MARTIN,
THOMAS RESTIEAUX,
LEWIS JONES,
HARUM MERRILL.

A large number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony covered over eighty pages of foolscap paper, closely written.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, 15th inst.

THE COLONIES.

The great question of colonial management continues to be discussed by the leading organs of opinion, from time to time, in a spirit accordant with the peculiar views entertained by each. The London Times, whose policy is most erratic, and cannot be calculated upon for any specific time, seems disposed to make short work of the colonies, namely, to turn them adrift, and let them shift for themselves. The advocacy of a process so summary, coming from a quarter so influential, has alarmed some, and pleased others. It is more easy, we are assured by the poet, to "start a lion than to rouse a hare," and it is an old practise of the leading journal to select subjects for controversy with a view of eliciting, or it may be creating public opinion on them. The ease and rapidity with which the Times can accommodate itself to every gust of wind, is well known, but although this may show the skill with which the vessel is steered, it is hardly fair on the part of the pilot thus recklessly to risk consequences. At the present hour the Times seems to be steering in the direction of Manchester, although the affinity between the Thames and the Irwell is not very immediate. Its cue appears to be to please Cobden, even to the extent of that very democratic measure, the Freehold Land Society; but a week hence, and the alliance may be shattered to pieces. Care, therefore, is desirable, in placing implicit confidence in the leaders of the Times on colonial subjects for they are penned in an easy, rollicking style, enough to pettify Lord Grey and Mr. Mother-Country. The course pursued by the Times may possibly do good; it will unquestionably concentrate attention on the colonies, and may lead to changes of a practical and improving kind.—The Times does not regularly wear the ministerial livery; the power of that paper enables it to be comparatively independent in this respect; but articles do sometimes appear in its leading columns which wear at least a quasi-ministerial hue. In the case, however, of its colonial articles, an express disclaimer has been made of their being inspired by the breath of office. Perhaps the most pleasing feature in the whole is, that the Times has at length become the advocate of responsible government in the colonies.

Now that the American congress is about to meet, some anxiety is shown as to the course which it may pursue on the questions of free-trade and protection. Hitherto the strength of the free-trade party has been in the southern and western States; the establishment of manufactures in the one, and the growth of sugar to some extent in the other, may possibly have modified the views which those States formerly represented. The election of General Taylor was certainly owing to personal rather than political feeling, and no test of the relative strength of parties can be properly deduced from that event. The example set by England in the repeal of the navigation laws, has been followed with promptitude by the United States; but this step is not deemed by many incompatible with the repeal of the American tariff of 1842, and the substitution of a more protective one. A short time will show.

FRANCE.

The personal quarrels of the members of the Legislative Assembly, terminating in more than half-a-dozen duels, have occupied the chief attention of the Parisians during the week. M. Pierre Bonaparte has figured as principal in and about three or four of these encounters, which have mainly arisen out of the irreconcilable hatred between the Blancs and the Rouges in the Assembly.—These contests, none of which have ended fatally, have increased, however, to such a degree, that the Government threatens to put a stop to them, and very stringent laws will probably be passed to check as far as possible, these rash appeals to arms on every slight occasion. The Chamber has been occupied with the Combination Laws; but instead of abolishing these mischievous regulations, a large majority of the representatives still cling to the old oppressive system, which pushes the operatives for combining, but avoids any interference with the masters who conspire to keep down wages or the price of labour. In the real spirit of progress the French Legislature still makes but very slow advances.

Considerable alarm has prevailed during the week in consequence of the increasing unsatisfactory state of the relations between Austria and Prussia. The resolution displayed by Prussia in following up the long talked of assembling of a German Parliament, which is fixed for the 31st of January next, at Erfurt, has called forth very serious reclamatory notes from Austria. Not only is the place of meeting objected to, as being too near to Austria, and in the center of the lesser States of Germany which are all subject to Prussian influence, but Austria objects

to the meeting, fearing that Prussia only seeks her own aggrandizement, even through the intrigues of democracy. So strongly is the feeling of Austria pronounced, that she is said to have threatened even an armed intervention if Prussia perseveres in her policy. Certain it is that two cabinet councils have been held in London to take the subject into consideration; and, unless Austria lowers her tone, the danger of a rupture would be imminent. Whilst France would never permit Prussia to possess herself of Baden, Russia, on the other hand, would be equally opposed to any accession of power on the part of Prussia, which she seems, nevertheless, to be steadily keeping in view. At present the exact truth of the position has not yet transpired; but, mixed up as it will be with the grand question of German unity, it is replete with danger. Whilst this is going on in the heart of Germany, Austria is threatened by the Piedmontese with a fresh outbreak, the Parliament at Turin showing the most hostile feelings against their late conquerors, and being but too well disposed again to try their fortunes by an appeal to arms. The Piedmontese Chamber has been dissolved, and everything betokens intestine commotions, if not a foreign war with Austria.

THE ROMAN STATES.

Letters of the 20th, from Rome, announce the arrival of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and the resignation of Gen Rostolan and M. de Corcelles. No intimation of the policy to be pursued by the new commander-in-chief had been given, nor was it certain that he could be received by the cardinal triumvirate before he presents his credentials to the Pope in person. Nothing positive was known respecting the Pope's return. The chances of it, however, appear more distant than ever.

The Paris Debats publishes the following letter from Rome, dated the 20th:—"Setting aside the greater number of questions which are connected with the presence of the Pontiff, there is one of great urgency which should hasten his return, and that is the financial question. The manner in which the different services have been kept up to the present time is really a miracle, but it is one which must come to an end. A few days since, the coffers of the treasury were completely empty. It was compelled to have recourse to the Mont-de-Piete, which advanced 10,000 piastres (50,000 francs); that will suffice for the wants of the moment. But how will the expenses at the end of the month, and for the next month, be provided for? No one knows and no one can foresee. Two plans have been proposed to the commission of Cardinals to obviate these difficulties—a loan on fresh taxes. The former does not appear capable of realisation. Several agents have presented themselves to offer their assistance in contracting it, but no direct offer has yet been made. As for new taxes at the present time they would be both an economical and a political fault. The presence of the Pope in Rome might to a certain degree improve the state of affairs. The confidence of capitalists depends on the pontifical government. The return of that government into its normal condition would afford them a moral guarantee, the first basis of which is the residence of the Pope at Rome. From that moment, and only from that moment, will the Papal restoration be complete, and as the territory is rich enough to offer security for certain reimbursements, lenders who are now alarmed would eagerly come forward.

MOROCCO.

Accounts from Gibraltar and Tangier, brought by the peninsular steamer to Southampton, confirms the report previously received of an amicable settlement of the dispute between France and Morocco. The French Consul-General, M. de Chasteau, with the whole of the persons under his protection who had left the Moorish territory, accordingly embarked on board the steam-frigate Pomone, and returned to Tangier on the 8th inst. M. Martino, the Neapolitan Consul-General, also returned to Tangier and the representatives of both Governments were successively saluted on their landing. The French flag was likewise saluted on its being hoisted over the residence of the French Charge d'Affairs. M. de Chasteau subsequently interceded with the Emperor in favour of one of the judges, who had directed all good Mussulmen to fall upon and ill-treat the French subjects, and likewise in favour of the Moors who had executed his order.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Indiaman, Minerva, Captain Moir, from Madras, Calcutta, and the Cape, passed Portsmouth on Sunday morning, and sent in passengers and mails by a pilot boat. The Minerva's news from the Cape is six days later than our last advices, viz., to the 28th of September, and, although of a gloomy character, is somewhat more promising than the former. The governor, Sir H. Smith, was at Cape Town. The excitement relative to the arrival of the convicts off the colony continued unabated. The Anti-Convict Association had addressed powerful appeals to the governor, to induce him to take upon himself the responsibility of sending the convict ship and her freight to Ascension, or any other place, but he steadily refused to embroil himself or his authority in the matter, and in a manifesto returned to the association a day or two prior to the sailing of the Minerva, Sir Henry expressed his deep sympathy with the cause of the colonists, but objected to act without orders from the home Government, and set forth the extreme danger of any interference with the destination of the convicts, as a measure fraught with the most fatal consequences—as, in the event of their being illegally transferred to any other port than that one to which the constituted authority consigned them, they could rise and massacre the whole crew of the ship, and set themselves free, as a justifiable act under such circumstances. The colonists had prohibited supplies to the army, navy, and all Government establishments, and no supplies accordingly were granted. The governor was compelled, in this state of things, to make bread in his own house, a situation in which Commodore Wyvill was also placed.