

UNITED STATES.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

Arrival of the Crescent City with \$1,500,000 in Gold Dust. Markets still heavy.—Ravages of the Cholera at Jamaica!

The Steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Thursday last, with two weeks later news from California. She brought 380 passengers, and \$1,500,000 in gold dust.

The Crescent City did not stop at Kingston on her return, on account of the Cholera. Over 1,500 deaths had occurred in that City in three weeks, and 600 in the interior.

When the Crescent City arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on her outward passage, the cholera was existing and raging to such an alarming extent at Kingston and other parts of the Island, that it was deemed not prudent by Capt. Stoddard to return that way, according to the usual course, having a large number of passengers.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated Nov. 8th, received at Havana per British steamer of 12th:—

"I regret to state that our Island, especially our city, has been, and still is suffering from the Cholera. We have had over eighteen hundred deaths from Oct. 16th to 7th inst., within the city alone, and other parts of the island say about 600 more. Business quite suspended, and all parties at work relieving the wants of the poor and sick."

The new Captain General of Cuba, General Don Jose De La Concha, arrived at Havana in the Spanish Steamship Caledonia on the 12th inst., and took charge of the government of the island. On Saturday he reviewed 7000 regular troops on the Passo de Tacon.

The news of the admission of California into the Union was received at San Francisco Oct. 18th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the steamer Oregon, through Lieut. Patterson, U. S. A., and caused a universal outburst of enthusiastic joy, which continued with roars of cannon, buzzes, bonfires and illuminations throughout the night, and had scarcely slackened when the Columbus left at 4 P. M. of the 19th.

The Corporation of San Francisco and citizens generally were already making preparations to celebrate the great event with becoming honours.

THE YUBA MINES.—A gentleman just down from Downingville, on the fork of the North Yuba, reports that the miners in that quarter have been very successful.—The Hawkins Bar Company have changed the entire course of the Tulumme river and have been amply rewarded so far.

LOSS OF LIFE AND TREASURE.—Five persons were drowned in Chagres Bay in endeavouring to reach the steamer Pacific in an Indian Canoe. Another boat capsized passengers, losing baggage and eleven thousand eight hundred dollars in gold dust.

MARKETS.—San Francisco Oct. 15.—Since our last a decided improvement has taken place in trade. The sales have been heavy, and the prices of such articles as the market is not overstocked with, improving. Money is not scarce for the usual commercial transactions. It can be had at about five per cent. per month. Real Estate moves rather slowly.

LUMBER.—Vessels had arrived with large lots, and being under charter for Calcutta and China, and the consignees abandoning for freight, the bills of lading are protested and the lumber pressed on an overstocked market. Sales are made at about three-quarters the amount due for freight; we think it will take a year to relieve the market.

PROVISIONS.—A good demand, and market rather stiffer for all kinds.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Holders of bricks not disposed to crowd them on the market. Many are holding at much better rates, believing them to be a safe article. Lime, Plaster and Cement—stock enough for nine months.—These articles are abandoned for freight.

Coals are very dull. The great cause is large sales that have been made by shippers in the States to different steamboat companies.

THRILLING SCENE.—The Tiger scene described below occurred at Toronto, New York, a few days since:—

An affair occurred at our exhibition on Thursday last of the most intensely exciting and terrific description, and which, but for the intrepidity, daring, and presence of Van Amburgh, would certainly have resulted in the horrible death of our old friend Signor Hydralgo. The circumstances were as follow:—

At about nine o'clock, Hydralgo went into the cage in which had been placed our largest Panther, the Bengal tiger, the African lioness, the spotted leopard, the Cougar, and the Hyena. The exhibition proceeded, and Hydralgo seemed to have the animals completely under his control, and the audience seemed to be both delighted and interested at the daring of the Tamer. The performance had progressed very nearly to its close when, from some unaccountable cause, the tiger became sulky and refused to leap. He struck him with a whip, which so enraged the furious beast, that breaking through all discipline and with one bound and a yell of fury that terrified the audience, he rushed upon Hydralgo and brought him to the floor of the cage. He could do nothing—he had lost all control over the brute. Everything was in confusion;—women fainted, others screamed in terror, children cried, and the men seemed paralyzed. It would have been all up with poor H. had not Van Amburgh, who was on the other side of the arena, rushed to the spot, in an instant he was in the cage, and in less time than it takes me to write it, he had the enraged animal under his feet in perfect subjection, and released his friend from his perilous situation, fortunately more frightened than hurt. Van Amburgh's presence of mind, his courage and intrepidity, are deserving of all praise, which he received in three hearty cheers from the audience.—

From the time it lasted, about two or three minutes, it was the most exciting scene ever witnessed.

The Savannah Republican says that the owner of the Fugitive, Craft, has instituted proceedings, under the Fugitive Slave Law, to prosecute the U. S. Marshall and Commissioner of Boston, as well as the members of the Committee of Vigilance recently organized in that city.

The population of Savannah, as determined by the census, is about 16,000, being an increase of 2000 within the last two years. This increase is nearly all of white persons.

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON NOT DEAD!

We have received papers containing the news by the steamship Niagara, at New York.

The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool from New York on the night of the 3rd inst., in 10 days and 16 1/2 hours running time.

The new American steamer Arctic arrived at Liverpool from New York on the night of the 6th, in 10 days 10 1/2 hours running time, beating the Europa 6 hours.

The latest English papers contradict the report that the Duke of Wellington had been killed by falling from his horse while hunting at Belvoir Castle. The Duke was as well as usual, and quietly enjoying himself at Walmer Castle.

The recent Bull of the Pope continues to excite the public mind in England. The Common Council of London were about presenting an address to Her Majesty on the recent proceedings of the Pope, and expressive of their attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government.

FRANCE.—The Patrie announces that the message of the President has been communicated to the Ministers in Council, but it contains no allusion to a prolongation of power. Gen. Lafite is elected to the Assembly.

Much excitement prevailed in Paris—growing out of the dispute between the President and General Changarnier. The former expected to be seized by Changarnier, while the latter was in fear of being arrested.

Changarnier issued a note declaring that the army does not deliberate, and in virtue of its regulation is bound to abstain from every demonstration, and utter no cries when under arms.

M. Odillon Barrot had requested Dupin, President of the Assembly, to declare the Committee *empennance*, and to place Changarnier at the head of 80,000 men for the defence of the Assembly, which Dupin declined doing. The Committee were highly indignant.

This was looked upon as a blow to the President, who, it was thought, would resent it; but they afterwards shook hands. The Assembly was to meet in a few days. Nearly all the deputies had reached Paris.

GERMANY.—The general tone of the advices from Germany is less favourable. With regard to Hesse, it is said Prussia is prepared definitely to sacrifice the league and its Constitution, and no resistance will be made to Austrian intervention.

The Hanoverian Government have refused to march any troops for the pacification of Holstein.

The officers of the Hessian guards, it is said, will be compelled to resign their swords to the Commander-in-Chief.

TURKEY.—The Captain Pascha, a Turkish line-of-battle ship, was blown up at Constantinople on the 22nd, and 1000 persons killed.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Since the close of last week, no change has occurred to disturb the feeling then existing. A satisfactory amount of business has been done. In some instances, a slight decline in yarns and cloth has been submitted to. Generally, however, we have little change, and the market is considered healthy.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A ROBBER.—On Tuesday night, the 23rd Sept., a shabby dressed and suspicious looking man was noticed by the stoker (fireman) lurking about the Derby Railway station, England. A few moments afterwards, he was picked up dead and mangled from the road, and from the circumstances, there was no doubt that he was engaged in stealing parcels from a luggage train, and had already taken off three, when the London mail train coming up, he was knocked down, and run over by the whole train.

THE PAPAL BULL.

APOSTOLIC LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX., ESTABLISHING AN EPISCOPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

"Ad perpetuam Rei memoriam."

THE POWER OF GOVERNING THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH INTRUSTED BY OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST TO THE ROMAN PONTIFF, IN THE PERSON OF ST. PETER, PRINCE OF THE APOSTLES, HAS MAINTAINED FOR CENTURIES IN THE APOSTOLIC SEE, THE ADMIRABLE SOLICITUDE WITH WHICH IT WATCHES OVER THE WELFARE OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION IN ALL THE EARTH, AND PROVIDES WITH ZEAL FOR ITS PROGRESS. Thus has been accomplished the design of its Divine Founder, who, by establishing a chief, has in his profound wisdom ensured the safety of the Church unto the uttermost time. The effect of this solicitude has been felt in most nations, and among these is the noble kingdom of England. HISTORY PROVES THAT SINCE THE FIRST AGES OF THE CHURCH, THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION WAS CARRIED INTO GREAT BRITAIN, where it flourished until towards the middle of the fifth century. After the invasion of the Angles and Saxons in that island, government as well as religion fell into a most deplorable state. At once our most holy predecessor Gregory the Great sent the monk Augustine and his followers; then he created a great number of bishops, joined to them a multitude of monks and priests, brought the Anglo-Saxons to religion, and succeeded by his influence in re-establishing and extending the Catholic faith in all that country, which then began to assume the name

of England. But to recall more recent facts, nothing seems more evident to us in THE HISTORY OF THE ANGLICAN SCHISM OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY than the solicitude with which the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, succoured and supported, by all the means in their power, the Catholic religion, then exposed in that kingdom to the greatest dangers and reduced to the last extremities. It is with this object, apart from other means, that so many efforts have been made by the Sovereign Pontiffs, either by their orders or with their approbation, to keep in England men ready and devoted to the support of catholicism; and in order that young Catholics endowed by nature might be enabled to come on to the Continent, there to receive an education, and be formed with care in the study of ecclesiastical science, especially in order that, being in sacred orders, they may, on their return to their country, be able to support their countrymen by the ministry of their word and by the sacraments, and that they may defend and propagate true faith.

But the zeal of our predecessors will perhaps be more clearly remitted as regards what they have done to give the Catholics of England pastors clothed in an Episcopal character, at a time when a furious and implacable tempest had deprived them of the presence of bishops and their pastoral care. First, the apostolic letter of Gregory XV., commencing with these words, "Ecclesia Romana," and dated the 23rd of March, 1623, shows that the Sovereign Pontiff as soon as possible deputed to the government of English and Scotch Catholic Bishops, William Bishop, consecrated Bishop of Chalcis, with ample faculties and powers. After the death of Bishop, Urban VIII., renewed this mission in his Apostolic Letter, dated Jan. 4, 1625, addressed to Richard Smith, and conferring on him the bishopric of Chalcis, and all the powers previously resting on Bishop. It seemed subsequently at the commencement of the reign of James II., that more favourable days were about to dawn upon the Catholic religion. Innocent XI., profited at once by the circumstance, and in 1685 he deputed John Leyburn, Bishop of Aduenede, as Vicar-Apostolic for all the kingdom of England. Subsequently, by another Apostolic Letter, dated the 30th of January, 1688, and commencing as follows—"Super cathedram," he joined with Leyburn three other Vicars-Apostolic, bishops *in partibus*, so that all England, by the care of the apostolic nuncio in this country, Ferdinand, Archbishop of Amosia, was divided by that pontiff into four districts; that of London, the west, the centre, and the north, which at first were governed by Apostolic Vicars, furnished with proper faculties and powers. In the accomplishment of so grave a charge, they received rules and succour either by the decisions of Benoit XIV., in his constitution of May 30, 1753, which commences with the words, "Apostolicum ministerium," or by those of other pontiffs our predecessors, and our Congregation for the propagation of the faith. This division of all England into four Apostolic Vicarages lasted till the time of Gregory XVI., who, in his Apostolic Letter, "Muneris apostolici," dated July 3, 1840, considering the increase of the Catholic religion in England, and making a new ecclesiastical division of the country, doubled the number of vicarages, and confided the spiritual government of England, to the Vicars-Apostolic in London, the west, the east, the centre, of Lancaster, York, and the north. The little we have just said proves clearly that our predecessors applied themselves strongly to use all the means their authority gave them to console the Church of England for its immense disgraces, and to work for its resurrection. Having before its eyes, therefore, the good example of our predecessors, and desirous by imitating them, of fulfilling the duties of the suprema apostolate; pressed, besides, to follow the movements of our heart for that portion of the Lord's vineyard, we proposed to ourselves, from the commencement of our Pontificate, to pursue a work that was so well begun, and to apply ourselves in the most serious manner to favour every day the development of the Church in this kingdom. For this reason, considering as a whole the state of Catholicism in England, reflecting on the considerable number of Catholics which keep still increasing, remarking that every day the obstacles are falling off which stood in the way of the extension of the Catholic religion, we have thought that the time was come when the form of ecclesiastical government should be resumed in England, such as it exists, freely exists, in other nations, where no particular cause necessitates the ministry of vicars-apostolic. We have thought that by the progress of time and things, it was no longer necessary to have the English Catholics governed by vicars-apostolic, but, on the contrary, that the changes which has already been made necessitated the ordinary form of Episcopal government.

We have been confirmed in these thoughts by the desires expressed to us by the vicars-apostolic in England, as well as by numbers of the clergy and laity distinguished by virtue and rank, and by the wishes of the great majority of English Catholics. In maturing this design we have not failed to implore the aid of the Almighty and Most Gracious God, and that he would grant us grace in this weighty affair to resolve upon that which should be most suitable to augment the prosperity of the Church. We HAVE FURTHER BESOUGHT THE ASSISTANCE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD, AND OF THE SAINTS, whose virtues have made England illustrious, THAT THEY WOULD DEIGN TO OBTAIN BY THEIR INTERCESSION WITH GOD the happy success of this enterprise. We have since commended the whole business to the grave and serious consideration of our venerable brothers the cardinals of the holy Roman Church forming our congregation for propagating the faith. These sentiments having been found completely conformable to our own, we have resolved to sanction them, and carry them into execution. It is for this reason, after having weighed the whole matter most scrupulously, that of our own proper motion, in our certain knowledge, and in the plenitude of our apostolic power, we have resolved and do hereby decree the re-establishment in the kingdom of England, and according to the common laws of the Church, of a hierarchy of bishops deriving their titles from their own sees, which we constitute by the present letter in the various apostolic districts.—Concluded in our next.