

not without its pleasure and enjoyment. The romantic part of the story of their expedition is yet to come; and there is no telling how much longer they would have subsisted on the same food that seems to have aided in sustaining them so well such a length of time.

The intrepidity he displayed—the risk he ran—the danger he incurred, and above all, the magnanimity he evinced in saving her life, strangers as they were to each other, at the imminent hazard of his own, elicited from her at once the warmest and strongest feelings of gratitude towards him; and, before the tortures of hunger and thirst commenced, kindled that passion which burns nowhere else as it burns in woman's bosom. On the other hand, her good sense, her fortitude and presence of mind at the most perilous moment, and particularly her readiness to meet and share with him the fate which awaited them, excited on his part an attachment which was neither to be disguised nor deferred. And there, upon the "waters wild," amid the terrors which surrounded, and the fate which threatened them, in presence of an all-seeing God, did they pledge their mutual love, and declare, if their lives were spared, the destiny, which misfortune had united, should then be made inseparable.

After their rescue, he informed her that a sense of duty impelled him to apprise her, that by the misfortune which had befallen them, he had lost every dollar he possessed on earth (amounting to \$25,000), that he was in "poverty to his very lips"—a beggar amongst strangers, without the means of paying for a single meal of victuals; and painful as was the thought of separation to him, he offered to release her from her engagement, if it were her choice to leave him. She burst into tears at the very thought of separation, and asked him if he thought it was possible for the poverty of this world to drive them to a more desperate extremity than that which they had suffered thus together. He assured her of his willingness to endure for her the same trial again, and of the joy, more than he could express, which he felt at finding her so willing to fulfil her engagement, which it is said was soon after consummated. It was not till then that he was made acquainted with the fact that his lady-love was heiress to an estate worth \$200,000.

A BIT OF HUMOR.—The following extract from the report of a committee on hogs, read before an Agricultural Society "down East," contains some excellent bits.—"Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in habits, and negligent in their personal appearance. But whether food is best eaten off the ground or from china plates, is, it seems to me, merely a matter of convenience, about which pigs and men honestly differ. They ought then to be judged charitably. At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. And as to their personal appearance, you don't catch a pig playing the dandy, nor the females among them picking their way up this muddy village after rain in kid slippers. Notwithstanding their heterodox notions, hogs have some excellent traits of character. If one happens to wallow a little deeper in some mire hole than his fellows, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of this earth than his brethren, he never assumes an extra importance on that account; neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it. Their only question seems to be, is he still a hog? If he is, they treat him as such. And when a hog has no merits of his own, he never puts on aristocratic airs, nor claims any particular respect on account of his family connexions; and yet some Hogs have descended from very ancient families."

PROTESTANTISM ADVANCING.—Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago, we published a long account of the wonderful revival in Ireland—about 400 Roman Catholics having at that time joined the Episcopal Church. We thought, then, that the movement was principally confined to the lower classes. It seems, however, not to be so. The following from the Achill Missionary Herald comprises the latest intelligence which we have received. May God carry on the blessed work!

There is a movement among the Roman Catholic countrymen (the Irish) to an extent of which, perhaps, few are aware. We have been informed that among the students in our Protestant University, there are now converts from the Church of Rome, and we can name sixteen ministers of our Church who have been won to the services of Christ from the same apostate communion. It is also notorious that great numbers of the lower classes have openly come over from the ranks of Romanism, and that there is, generally speaking, among the Roman Catholic population, an unexampled desire to know the points of difference between the two Churches. The authorities of the Romish Church are not slack in their endeavours to arrest the progress of this movement, nor have they failed to avail themselves of the powerful agency of the press for that purpose. Not satisfied with the many papers which hitherto advocated their cause, they have ordered the Tablet to this country, in order that its able editor might be placed in the most advantageous position for giving his services to the cause of Popery, where the urgency of the case seemed most to call for them.—Western Episcopalian.

RED BEET PIES.—We do not know what our fair readers will think of the following article, which we take from the Farmer's Gazette. "Beet Pies," we believe, are not common in New England. If any who read this article are familiar with the process of making them, will they have the goodness to communicate—pro bono publico? "The red-beet generally appears on our table in an acid and cold form, as a pickle only; whereas, if our female friends would take the matter in hand, we doubt not that it may be prepared in a variety of ways; superior to any garden production we possess—as it is abundantly and easily cultivated, and kept in a state of perfect freshness the whole year. By a recent trial it has been found that pies may be made of it which are equal, if not superior to Rhubarb, either from the leaves, the same as rhubarb, or from the root, by cutting it into square pieces; vinegar and sugar, and other spices if liked, can be added to suit

any palate, while it possesses the advantage of furnishing us with a delicate and beautiful pie, and which can grace our table at any season of the year."

A SPECIMEN OF ELOQUENCE.—By Cicero Thespis Vesuvius Avalanche.—Fellow-citizens:—I join in this argumentation as the lion with his mate: I appear before you as the lightning leaps and pours down in lambent streams from the black, impervious, humid storm-cloud. As the artillery of Jove rattles and dashes about his eternal adamantine throne, astonishing the heavens, and as the poets say, desolating the earth. As the cascade leaps from the precipice; yes, fellow-citizens, I appear before you as the avalanche rushes from the hen-roost. Bright as the glaciers from the Alpina summit of Popocatepetal, which leap, and twine, and curl, and cling in smoky fires about its cloud-lit apex, will I expatiate inordinantly on this all-absorbing question pugnis calabus. Stand from under!

THE HARMONEONS gave their Farewell Concert last evening to a crowded and delighted house. They leave this morning for Windsor. Four of the corps have become "Brethren of the mystic tie" since their sojourn in Halifax.—British North American, Sept. 28.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. She brought out 58 passengers, 11 of whom were for Halifax.

Cotton had advanced 3-8d., and the sales of the week reached 59,000 bales. The advance was caused by news taken out by the steamer Atlantic, of reported damage to the growing crops.

There is no change in Breadstuffs. A continuance of fine weather had enabled the farmers to secure their crops in fine order, causing the Grain market to be very dull. Large sales of Sugar have been made at an advance.—Molasses was firm, and tending upwards.

Ceylon Coffee has advanced 3s. to 5s., but Jamaica was unchanged.

Trade in the Manufacturing districts continues brisk, and the orders for Woollen and Cotton goods are large.

The principal topic of interest in the English papers, is the proceedings of the Roman Catholic Synod lately held at Thurles; that body has published Decrees condemning in toto the Government scheme of National education.—This movement appears to be deeply regretted by all the well-wishers of Ireland, and by a very large number of Catholics, both in Great Britain and Ireland. The Liverpool Journal, and Chronicle, which are understood to be conducted by men of the Catholic religion, both condemn the Decrees of the Synod, and speak of the Government plan of education as one eminently adapted to the wants of that unfortunate country, as tending to unite the youth of all creeds in Colleges, where their different creeds would be duly and equally respected. But now the prospect for the future is as black as the history of the past, and the bitter animosities and fierce contentions of which these differences have been the fruitful source, are to be continued under the sanction of ecclesiastical authority.

Public Meetings have been held in several places, at which it was proposed to get up some testimonial of approbation to be presented to the Brewers and Draymen of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins' Establishment, for the reception given by them to General Haynau. The London Times, on the other hand, states that preparations are making at Vienna to give the General a public reception on his return, that the Emperor is to confer upon him the title of Marshal, and that the Garrison is to serenade him by torch-light, and further that the Austrian Minister in London has been instructed to demand the punishment of the men who assaulted the Butcher!!

A writer under date Havre, Thursday, states that an arrangement is on foot between Spain on the one part, and England, France and Holland on the other, by which Spain undertakes to pay off all that she owes to English, French and Dutch Creditors, on condition that the Navies of the three powers shall assist Spain in defending the island of Cuba from invasion.

FRANCE.—An Orleanist plot had been discovered, but although the documents connected with it do not implicate any particular individual, they contain enough to afford the Paris and London press food for very lengthy articles.

An agitation has been commenced, the object of which is to procure another three million francs for the President's personal expenses, but the proposition meets with little favour, and in consequence the President will make no more excursions this season.

THE DUCHIES.—Advices from Hamburg state that on the 12th the Holstein Army made a forward movement with the intention of attacking the fortified bridge across the Schelt, at Missunde; the Danes were driven from their unfortified positions, into their entrenchments, and were cannonaded for about an hour by the Holsteiners, but without effect: as soon as the firing ceased and they began to retire, the Danes began to replace the bridge.

INDIA.—Later news from India has been received in London, by telegraph via Trieste. The Cholera had broken out in China, and the Governor of Macao had fallen a victim.

The prospect of the Indigo crop was very good. Commercial affairs both at Bombay and Madras were improving, but at Calcutta trade was less active.

A destructive fire occurred at London on Thursday in the vicinity of the Corn Exchange. That building was materially injured, and a large amount of property destroyed. The Atlantic had booked a hundred and fifty passengers, and was to sail on the 25th.

The Timber Market at Liverpool continued without change in prices. Deals were firm at £8; and there was a prospect of an advance in the rates for wood goods.

In Ireland there has not been a single convert to Romish doctrines from among the clergy of the English church.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR.—It is rumoured that the Chief Justice has almost made up his mind to retire from the Bench, and that in the event of his doing so he is to be succeeded by the Attorney General, and as whatever is to be done by the present Government, must be done quickly, it is further said that something more than an intimation has been given to a near relation of the Chief's, that if he, by his influence and that of his family, can induce the Chief to retire at once, his reward shall be the office of Surveyor General—the present incumbent retiring upon a pension. It is impossible to believe that the Chief Justice will lend himself to a transaction by which his high office is to be made a matter of traffic; but should increasing infirmities make it expedient for his Honour to retire at this particular time, will the Judges have as his successor, and their superior; one who obtained his present office by a bargain with another Executive Councillor, not to stand between him and the object of his ambition, (which bargain by the way must be violated, but what is not justifiable with the Chief Justiceship in perspective), and his political importance,—by pandering to the passions of the people—continually prating about their wrongs, the abuses of the Government, &c., &c.; and that he was the man who would have justice done them if he was in the councils of the country—yet since his accession to power, what abuses have been corrected? what reforms made? On the contrary, abuses from being imaginary have become real; he has been solicitous only to aggrandize himself and friends. Will a bench so respectable allow one whose standing at the bar is so inconsiderable, whose professional acquirements are so very limited, to be thus elevated? Surely not! they will resign rather than submit to so gross an insult, and the country will support them. They cannot be so forgetful of what is due to their country, their profession and themselves, as to suffer such a man to hold the highest Judicial office in the land; if they do the character for independence, integrity and learning heretofore so deservedly sustained by the Bench of New Brunswick, will be forfeited. They may be assured that vacancies as they occur will be filled by unscrupulous and needy Politicians; and when the salaries (another scheme of the would-be Chief Justice) are subject to the caprice of the Legislature, there will be no security for life or property; justice will have left our courts for ever. Mr. Wilnot does not possess one single requisite for a Judge! he is profoundly ignorant of his profession—he is full of prejudices—he is a violent party man—he is arbitrary, vindictive and passionate—he cannot take an impartial view of any question—his feelings constantly warp his judgment. If by another bargain he is to be made Chief Justice, the country will lose all confidence in the Judiciary. A man who resorts to undue means to procure an office, invariably abuses it. The country should repose confidence in those entrusted with the administration of Justice. The Judges should be not only pure but unsuspected. It is argued by Mr. Wilnot's friends, that under the new and improved constitution of this now well governed Province, the Attorney General succeeds the Chief Justice as a matter of right, and cites the practice of other Colonies; be this as it may, if the precedent is a bad one why adopt it here? A factious demagogue is not the character to promote to the Bench, much less to place at the head of it; all the precedents in the world to the contrary notwithstanding. But the fact is, the Attorney General well knows that the country has at last discovered his true character, and is sick of him, and that the sun of his political life is darkening, and will soon set forever. He is therefore anxious to "secure" a good office for himself, and desert his party before its grace by defeat, and is thus making every effort to bring about a resignation from the Chief, so that he may take his place, before the Legislature by a vote of want of confidence in the present Government sinks him into insignificance, and returns him to the profession of a briefest and Barrister.

Certainly Responsible Government as practised in New Brunswick is a great humbug. It is notorious that the present administration is most unpopular—the late Elections show this—for instance, Mr. Wilnot, the people's enemy friend, as he loves to style himself, obtained his seat by trick, rum, Government and Ledger influence, and the support of the resuscitated of the Cholera hospital and Poor-house, and not by the free choice of the people. His friends may gloss it over, but the truth is he crawls into the Legislature in the most abject manner, the fourth and last man; and yet this almost rejected candidate is to be made Chief Justice—at least, so says rumour. That he should have the audacity even to aspire to it, is astonishing to every right-thinking mind.

It must not be forgotten that the Surveyor General is not consulted in the nice little arrangement about his office, he is a mere cipher; the government can take his office from him at any time by giving him a pension, and the amount of which was fixed years ago. But how Messrs. Wilnot and Co. can now allow this pension after protesting against it as they have done—and always contending that he held office under the new terms—is unquestionably very strange, and not a little inconsistent. But what care they for considerations which usually influence honourable men? All they care for is office, no matter by what means obtained. Yours Truly,

TELEGRAPH.

Fredericton, October 10th, 1850.