

much, were assured by such a disparity of force, as to render a contest by the small British frigates almost hopeless. But during the whole of the last war the Americans never captured a British vessel of war of superior or equal force with themselves, whilst the *venit, vidi, vici* of the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake* is one of the most discreditable naval combats on record. We do not recall these reminiscences from any dislike to our kinsmen over the Lines, for the more intimately we are connected, so much the better for both people, but to estimate his perpetual and ridiculous fanfaronade at its true value.

That the "republican propaganda" which the Halifax *Sun* thinks has been commenced by America, will be confined to countries where unoccupied fertile lands are plenty, and hard knocks few, let the bluster and "sympathy" expressed for, and aid withheld from, Poland, Hungary and Lower Canada bear witness.—Jonathan is a great talker, but a very small doer, if it be not against a feeble race like the Mexicans, incapable of defending themselves against the Indians. In 1837 he was well disposed to promote the separation of the Provinces from the Empire, but was daunted by so small a matter as a vote of £100,000 and 8000 men by Nova Scotia.

We do not believe there will be war between the States and Britain, and we trust for the sake of humanity and the principles of freedom, there never may; but nevertheless, there can be no harm in indulging the speculation of which nation would suffer most in the event of war. If the Provinces stand firm in their loyalty, the States cannot conquer them; but if they revolt and join the cause of the Americans, so much the better for Britain. In time of peace they are a heavy expense, without any corresponding advantage, and their cessation would relieve her from the defence of an inland frontier, and confine her operations to a naval war, which would in six months sweep the commerce of the Union from the face of the ocean. That the damage to her own commerce would be great is not to be denied. Temporary distress would undoubtedly be experienced for the want of cotton in the manufacturing, but it would soon be supplied from other parts, and by the substitution of flax. But the United States are dependent on Britain for a market, not only for their cotton but for their grain; and a war between the two nations would deprive America of her cotton trade, now and forever. In the war of 1812, Britain owned about as many slaves as did the United States, but the parallel, as every body knows, no longer holds. Only let the Yankees carry their ignorant bravado and insolence to the extent of forcing Britain unwillingly into war, and it will be a war of emancipation, and the most popular that ever Britain waged. No force that the Americans could oppose could prevent Britain from invading the Southern States from the West Indies, with 10,000, aye, or with 50,000 well disciplined Negroes, and choosing her own point of attack. The moral effect of such an invasion, with liberty proclaimed to the slave, and arms to enable him to assert his rights, was aptly described by J. Q. Adams in Congress. He forewarned his countrymen that at the march of Britain's armies, the fetters would drop from the limbs of the slave, and freedom would rustle in every fold of her banner. Nor must Americans think that British Statesmen are blind to the advantage of the course we have indicated, or will be slow to avail themselves of it. Five years have not yet elapsed since Sir Robert Peel—cautious, polite and courteous Peel—openly declared in Parliament, "my fervent hope is that it (Slavery) may come to an end through wise and provident legislation on the part of Governments. Whether there be that wise and provident legislation or not, I believe that its doom is sealed—that it cannot long survive—that the slave must at no remote period be emancipated, and to quote the magnificent language, so worthy of his high aspiration, of Mr. Curran, that 'no matter in what language the doom of the slave may have been pronounced—no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down—no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom an Indian or an African sun shall have burned upon his face, the time is fast approaching when his

soul shall walk abroad in all her native majesty, when his body shall dwell beyond the measure of the chains which burst from around him, and he shall stand redeemed, regenerate, and disentangled by the irresistible gains of universal emancipation.'

Address of the Roman Catholics of Grand Falls, County Victoria, to the Rev. Thos. Connolly.

REVEREND SIR—We, Roman Catholics of Grand Falls, County Victoria, having learned with regret, the sorrowful tidings of your intended removal from this Mission, feel that we should not be doing justice to our sentiments did we allow you to depart without endeavoring to express the high esteem, love, and veneration which we entertain towards you.

During the three years you have been amongst us we have witnessed with admiration your ardent zeal for our spiritual welfare, and for the advancement of education among us—and your untiring exertions in the cause of religion and morality.

The great extent of this mission, and the difficulties of travelling into its remote parts, arising from the bad condition of the roads, &c., have rendered the discharge of your duties extremely laborious; yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, no portion of your flock has been neglected.

We did entertain hopes that it would be our good fortune to have you long continued our Pastor but since it is decreed that the scene of your labors be transferred to another section of the Province and that we are in consequence to be deprived of your visits in future, we beg to accompany you with our prayers, beseeching the great God to grant you grace and strength long to labor as you have hitherto done, and with the same success as has attended your labors here.

We find it a very painful task to be compelled to take our leave of you, and feel that it is impossible for us to describe our feelings at separating from you, but since the wisdom of our superiors has so ordained it, we cheerfully submit.

We beg to remain, Rev Sir,

With the most devoted affection

(Signed) Your obedient servants,
Michael Curran, Terence Lynch,
William Clifford, John Bradley,
Charles McCluskey, John Kelly,
Patrick Mulhern, Corns. McManus,
David Bleaney, William Chambers,
Barthw. Lynch, Michael Toner,
Michael Kerlin, Joseph McCormick,
Patrick McCafferty, James McLeash,
Patrick McCluskey, Philip Roach,
Robert Kelly, William Hartt,
John Costigan, Patrick Kerlin,
James Sullivan, John Lains,
Martin Stafford, William McCluskey,
Michael McCluskey, John Kelly, 2nd,
John Lynch, Patrick Plinn.
Grand Falls, Oct. 15th, 1852.

REPLY:

DEARLY BELOVED—Permit me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the kind, complimentary, and flattering address, with which you have been pleased to present me, expressive of your deep regret on account of my sudden and unexpected removal from among you. Could I have anticipated that this, our separation would be the cause of so many tears, and such intense grief to those whom I so much love, and whose feelings I so much respect, I would perhaps have paused before taking so decided a step; but "the die is cast," my consent has been given, not to be recalled.

If God has enabled me to give any, even the smallest degree of satisfaction, if my labors whilst in this portion of our Lord's Vineyard have been attended with even the shade of success—not to me, but to God be all glory and praise. We know our many imperfections, that of ourselves we are nothing but evil, and if we profess anything of good, it comes from God. God therefore, we hope will be the sole object of all our actions, and that we will always say with the Apostle—"Whatever we eat or drink, or whatever else we do, do all to the glory of God."

This mission, it is very true, is somewhat extensive, and the occasionally visiting the faithful, scattered over its surface, with the consolations of religion is accompanied with no small

degree of difficulty and labor; and if in the discharge of this my sacred duty, if I were actuated by no supernatural motive, would not your warm welcome, the bright joy which on my arrival I invariably witnessed in benignant countenances, and which but faintly reflected the goodness of your hearts, would not that alone be more than sufficient to make "the yoke sweet and the burden light?"

The change in the scene of my missionary labors may cause you some little disappointment; but knowing with what fortitude and magnanimity you can meet every trial, I feel that you will endure this light cross with a true christian spirit and with the most perfect resignation to the will of Him whom we are all bound to obey. Although it may never again be given to us to meet together at the foot of the same altar, where our united prayers, like burning incense were wont to rise to the Throne of Mercy—however, in this we will be comforted, we will be united in spirit, we will be united in faith, in hope, and charity, we will pray, and we will labor that we may meet to be united in the same eternal felicity. Such is the fervent prayer of

Your devoted Pastor

And Father in Christ,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,

Priest Missionary.

Most Melancholy Accident and Death.

It has never, we believe, fallen to the lot of a public journalist in this colony to chronicle a more painful and melancholy occurrence than that which it is our duty this day to record.—We do not remember any event of a local character, which has cast such a gloom upon our little community, exciting sorrow so deep, so sincere, and so widely diffused.

On Saturday morning last, while the lady of Benjamin Davies, Esq., M. P. P., for Queen's County, was engaged in superintending the baking of cake over the kitchen fire of her own residence—her servant being employed in another part of the house—and while in the act of lifting it from the fire, her back being partly turned to the burning logs, a light gown that she wore came in contact with the fire, which so rapidly ignited as to render her own efforts to extinguish it ineffectual. In the extremity of her alarm, she ran violently to her bedroom, up two flights of stairs, where her screams brought the servant to her assistance. The latter immediately snatched a double blanket from a bed and threw it round her, in the hope of smothering the flame; but Mrs. Davies becoming frantic with the pain of the burning, threw the servant off, and rushing down stairs and into the open street, made for the house of Mr. W. Duchemin, immediately opposite her own residence, at the door of which she was met by Mrs. Duchemin and her daughters, by whose active exertions the fire was extinguished, although not, unhappily, until every particle of her clothing was entirely consumed, and almost every part of her dreadfully burned. Medical relief was immediately obtained, but the unfortunate lady was too much injured by the fire to have any hope or chance of recovery. She lingered in great agony until about eight o'clock this morning, when she was relieved from her sufferings by death.

Thus has fallen, in the bloom and vigor of life, by a calamity the most painful and afflicting to contemplate, a lady whose cheerful and agreeable disposition, and amiable deportment in every relation of life, rendered her generally esteemed,—virtues which will cause her melancholy and premature death to be long and deeply deplored.—*P. E. Island Royal Gazette, Nov. 1.*

The lady, the particulars of whose most melancholy death are given above, was the fourth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Watts, of this City, and cousin of the editor of this paper.—*Frederickton Head Quarters.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Election to the office of President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next, has resulted in favor of the Democratic candidate, General Franklin Pierce of New-Hampshire, by a large majority over the Whig candidate General Scott. Of the number of electors to be chosen in all the States (296,) there are known to be

212—63 more than necessary for a choice—in favor of Gen. Pierce for President, and W. R. King of Alabama, for Vice President. The following is a list of those of the States that have returned Democratic electors with the numbers:—

Maine, 8; Rhode Island, 4; New York, 35; Delaware, 3; Pennsylvania, 27; South Carolina, 8; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 6; Indiana, 13; New Hampshire, 5; Connecticut, 6; New Jersey, 7; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 15; Alabama, 9; Missouri, 9; Texas, 4; Illinois, 11; Ohio, 23.

For Scott—Massachusetts and Vermont.—Other States not heard from.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Canada.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

ST. JOHN, Nov. 11.—The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at one o'clock this morning, with 84 passengers.

ENGLAND.—Mr. D'Israeli sent a circular to the members of Parliament—supposed to be friendly to the government—begging them to be present when Parliament opens. He adds that the House will immediately proceed to elect a Speaker and take up business of the highest importance.

In the Lords, the Marquis of Bath and the Earl of Denonmore are appointed to move and second the address. Nothing has transpired of the proposed course of the Government.

The position of affairs between the U. States and Cuba is viewed with ill disguised jealousy by the English press of all shades. The *Times* has a leading article on the subject, in which it defends the conduct of the Captain General of Cuba, talks of the rashness of democracy, and prophecies that Spain will ruin American commerce by letters of marque, and France will side with Spain. The other papers, little and big, hold forth in the same strain.

The Aberdeen clipper *Slopeday*, which kept pace with the *Chrisolyte* for 43 days, in the homeward passage from China, had arrived in the Downs in 107 days from Whampoa.

Southampton is selected as the Government Emigration port.

Major Berresford is not, as was reported, appointed Governor of Jamaica.

27th.—A gale in the Channel caused several shipwrecks and loss of life. One or two arrivals from Australia bringing neither gold nor later advices.

FRANCE.—Prolonged Cabinet Councils are daily held at St. Cloud, doubtless on the subject of the empire. Recruiting is already going on among the cavalry for the Imperial Guard, and it is confidentially given out that the Civil List of the Emperor will be fixed by the Senate at 30,000,000 of francs. The settlement of the succession affords food for talk.

It is generally believed that the Senate on 4th Nov. will propose in general terms the Empire hereditary in Louis Napoleon, with power—failing the issue to name successor.

Specimen coin with Napoleon, with Emperor, and reverse an Eagle. Empire Francois has been struck at the mint.

It is now understood that the confirmation of the Empire will be submitted to the popular vote.

Repudiation of the Turkish Loan and the recall of the Turkish Minister from Paris had created great excitement among moneyed men. Government however had made no intimation on the subject. The panic was subsiding.

SPAIN.—A fine ship-of-war, named *Prima Donna Isabelle Second*, 46 guns, has been launched at Carraca.

ROME.—The Pope in a speech made in the Consistory on the 27th September, complained of the ingratitude of New Grenada, in curbing the power of the Church. He threatens with his highest displeasure all prelates who obey the Civil Law respecting parochial examinations, and he lauds the conduct of the Archbishop of Santafee De Bogota.

The Minister of New Grenada has struck his flag and left Rome.

INDIA.—The Overland Express is in with dates from Bombay to October 1st.

RANGOON, Sept. 10.—Earl Goodwin had ordered an immediate advance on Promr. The Burmese had burned the city and retired to a stockade 10 miles distant, and beyond range of the steamer's guns. The Burmese were in force about 7000, but had no artillery. Famine prevailed through Upper Ava—the British having intercepted on the rivers over 20,000 tons of rice.

The Indian journals are unanimous in demanding the immediate annexation of Burmah