

and unostentatious. Prayers and a short sermon were delivered in the small church attached to the house, built for the negroes, and where the deceased himself often preached to his slaves. A very large number of persons, white and colored, were present. The coffin was placed in the plain oven-shaped tomb usual here.

On Saturday evening, C. Roselius, Esq. for 15 years the legal adviser of the deceased, appeared before Judge Buchanan, of the Fifth District Court, and informed him that Mr McDonogh had left an olographic will, which was deposited either in the Louisiana State Bank, the Bank of Louisiana, or the Union Bank. An order of Court was issued, in consequence, for any of the Cashiers of said Banks to bring the will into the Fifth District Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

Accordingly, at the above hour, the Cashier of the Union Bank, Mr Frey, appeared, having a tin box containing a duplicate copy of the will, with a portfolio containing memoranda for executors, notes, &c. Another copy of the will is in the possession of Mr Joseph Montgomery of this State. The court room was crowded. Mr Roselius presented the will, which was proved by Messrs. Grymes, Frey and Grivot. The will is of 24 foolscap pages, closely written in the testator's own hand writing. Judge Buchanan unsealed, opened and read it, occupying in so doing some hours time. After leaving \$6,000 and some landed property in Baltimore to his sister and her children, the deceased bequeathed his entire estate, of which he gives no aggregate amount, to the Mayors, Aldermen, and citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore, half to each city, for the purpose of establishing here a free school for poor children of all classes, and an Asylum for the poor. To the Protestant Male Orphan Asylum of this city he gives \$400,000 in yearly instalments. The two other Institutions' bequests are also in yearly instalments.

A school farm is to be established in Baltimore and an asylum for the poor. The school farm for the education of the poor children from 4 to 14 years of age, of Baltimore first, and the other large maritime cities of the Union. They are to be taught the pursuits of agriculture and the principles of religion. A common English education to be given in all the schools, here and at Baltimore, and the Bible to be their principal class book. The inmates of the two poor asylums to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of those institutions so far as their own labor can go. The cultivation of the mulberry tree and making of silk in these asylums are recommended. To the school farm at Baltimore the sum of \$3,000,000 is bequeathed in yearly instalments.

The estate, after the annuities above mentioned are paid, and a number of negroes, named, are freed and sent to Africa, to be managed by a certain number of commissioners appointed by this city and of Baltimore; no commissioner to be a member of any council, to serve more than twelve months, or twice in succession. The two cities to act as a check on each other. None of the property ever to be sold, but to remain forever as a fund for the above charitable purposes.

A large sum is bequeathed to the American Colonization Society at Washington. After all these bequests are settled, which the donor expects will be in 40 years from now, the entire estate to be divided between the States of Louisiana and Maryland, and the Legislatures to carry out the objects proposed. If the Commissioners do not follow his instructions, the estate to fall immediately to the two States. Every precaution is taken to prevent these noble bequests from being diverted from their original purpose. The instructions to carry them out are full and minute.

Many high-minded and benevolent sentiments concerning education, morality, the duties of the poor and the rich, and the preservation of the Union are to be found in the will. The testamentary executors are Messrs. Christian Roselius, A. D. Crossman, Judah Touro, Louis Philip Pelie Jonathan Montgomery, Joseph A. Maybin, W. E. Leverich, Francois Bizoton D'Aquin, and in case of his death his brother Francois Adolphe D'Aquin of this city; Messrs. B. C. Howard, J. P. Kennedy, J. S. Smith, Brantz Mayer, H. Didier, merchant, John Gibson, son of the late W. Gibson, Clerk of the Court of Baltimore; Henry Clay of Kentucky, President, and R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society at Washington, and W. Lowrie, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at New York. The will is dated at the residence of the deceased, 27th December, 1838.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

From *Wilmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES*,
November 16.

The No-Popery cry continues to sweep over the land. Every place is stirring, everybody is in earnest to put down the pretension of the Papal supremacy; and while England is thus stirred through its length and breadth on a subject of intense interest, rumours abound that the Presbyterianism of Scotland is to be shocked by a bull from Rome, apportioning the northern part of the kingdom into Catholic Bishoprics. In the meantime Cardinal Wiseman has arrived from the city of the Caesars, taking Belgium in his route, where he made a short stay, but learning, probably for the first time, the state of feeling in this country, he pushed boldly

on, and while London was buried in slumber, reached the capital where his policy has produced such an outburst.

All parties are stirred to their centre, and believing that political capital can be made out of the excitement, the leader of the protectionists, Mr Disraeli, has published a manifesto, accusing the Whigs of countenancing, in Ireland, the policy on the part of Rome which they now find it convenient to denounce in England. One of the new Catholic Bishops, in a pastoral charge, goes further than this, and states broadly that the new hierarchy was arranged with the express sanction of the Government, and Cardinal Wiseman is also said to have declared that the whole scheme was submitted to and approved by the Cabinet some time ago. There is a very ambiguous passage in Lord John Russell's letter, which this fact, if it be one, serves to explain; but, on the other hand, it is scarcely conceivable that the Premier would come out so boldly against a measure to which he was a consenting party. A variety of circumstances have conspired to give effect to the storm against Papal aggression which now rages; for it seems that, as far back as 1847, the Tablet, a Roman Catholic organ, published the very programme of the new Papal hierarchy which is now so vigorously assailed. At the time it excited no interest, and the measure would probably have been carried into effect ere this but for the troubles into which the Pope fell shortly afterwards.

Since the riots of Lord George Gordon the No-Popery cry never assumed any approach to its present vehemence. But there is this marked contrast between the two epochs, that whereas, in the last century, the lower orders were worked up to a pitch of desperation by their passions and prejudices, which vented itself in every imaginable excess, while on the present occasion, the *furor* is almost exclusively confined to the middle classes. Indeed the voice of the masses is scarcely heard amidst the storm.—at least in England, although we doubt not that, when Scotland moves, all classes there will be embraced in the opposition. This is a strange feature in what we see passing around, and it proves too clearly we think, the fears which the Bishop of London expressed in his charge the other day, that more danger was to be apprehended from Rationalism than from Catholicism. North of the Tweed, the million is as much part and parcel of the church as the middle class, but in England the hold which the church has on the masses is notoriously slight.

Whatever turn the present burst of indignation may assume, it is clear that the tendency will be to impart to the church a degree of earnest vitality to which it has long been a stranger. Its ministers must be up and stirring, and instead of appealing to penal laws, let them mingle in the conflict with the weapons of instruction, persuasion and argument, and the moral victory will be more ennobling and enduring than any that mere human means can achieve. The Puseyite section of the clergy must be made to quit the citadel which they have been long striving to undermine. The time seems opportune for restoring to the church the peace and quietude of which intestine dissensions have stripped it, and turned to a practical account, this may prove the valuable residue of the present hurricane. To many minds there is nothing so hateful as religious prosecution, and we quite agree with the opinion expressed by a contemporary, who staunch in his orthodoxy, is liberal in his politics—'In denying the religious supremacy of the Crown, the Roman Catholics do nothing but what is done by all classes of Protestant dissenters—nothing but what they and their ancestors have done for centuries. Granting, as we must grant, that the manner in which the new Roman Catholic Bishoprics have been formed is offensive to Protestant Englishmen we totally deny that it affords any ground either for reviving old laws of persecution, or for enacting new ones.'

The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, show a very gratifying progression in matters of exports. Indeed the truth of the free trade theory has been most triumphantly established by the events of the last few years. These years have been every way dissimilar but the progression has been uniform. In 1848 was witnessed the crumbling of dynasties and the wreck of empires. One revolution succeeded another with such amazing rapidity that the commercial relations of nations were suspended for the time. When the world became quiet again, trade began to revive, and has since increased with marvellous rapidity. In 1848 the amount of exported goods, during the nine months from Jan. 5 to Oct. 10, was £38,534,860: in the same period of 1849 the exports rose to £44,830,414; and in the same period 1850, to £50,286,402. The principal increase is in cottons, linnens, woollens, and silks: and although the price of cotton is nearly a hundred per cent higher than it was a couple of years ago, while the increase in the price woollens is full fifty per cent, yet the quantity of the exports has increased in even a higher ratio than the value. The United States continue to be our best customers. In 1849, British goods to the extent of £11,971,028 were sent to the great Republic, which is nearly twice the amount that we send to any other land. Our next best customer is India, which took nearly seven millions sterling, and the next the British possessions in North America which took, £2,280,380.—The increase everywhere is gratifying, except France, the protective system in which is a sad drawback to our neighbors' progress.

Against these facts the Protectionist advocates find it impossible to struggle, and hence the reluctant silence which is imposed on them in consequence.

The most important events have succeeded each other in Germany, and kept all Europe in a state of alarm and incertitude as to what will next occur. The first blood has been shed in a slight encounter between the Prussian and Bavarian outposts, near Fulda, but the former having retired, and the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors still remaining uncalled, we are not without hopes that a German suicidal war will yet be averted. The state of things which we announced last week, consequent upon the retirement of Radowitz at Berlin, had scarcely become 'accomplished facts,' when Count Brandenburg, whose counsels and whose efforts at Warsaw had mainly contributed to the peaceful turn of affairs which at that moment seemed probable, was snatched away by death; he, who had twice saved the Prussian monarchy, having fallen a victim to the harassing weight of cares which the King had thrown upon him. At this juncture the Austrians seemed disposed to push their success even to the imposing of ignominious terms on Prussia. It is said that they insisted upon the evacuation of Hesse Cassel within a week, and of Hamburg within six weeks, and solemn and formal renunciation of the Union. However this may be, the advance of the Federal armies into the territories of the Free States of Germany produced such a revulsion of feeling at Berlin, that the King and Court rushed from one extreme to the other, and instantly called out the Landwehr; so that, at this moment Prussia has at least 400,000 men under arms, every man eager to measure his sword with his brother German. The Federal armies advanced by order of the Diet to the frontiers of Hesse Cassel, near Fulda. Here the Prussians posted themselves, and for the moment prevented the left wing of the Federal army from forming a junction with the right. The Bavarians pushed on from the small town of Brounzell, right on to the frontiers, and the Prussians opposed their advance. The outposts exchanged shots, and some half dozen men were killed by the Prussian fire. It seems, however, that this accidental encounter was unauthorised, and the Prussians retired. The authorities at Berlin, although they had not called out the military strength of the country, seemed yet to hesitate before taking the final and irrevocable step. All eyes were now turned to Vienna, to learn what steps the Austrian Court would take now that Prussia had assumed such an attitude. Austria, backed by Russia, appears quite resolved to carry out the terms of the treaty of Bregens, whereby the war in the Duchies was to be put an end to by force. The liberal journals, which, in spite of plain facts, lay the whole blame of the war upon Austria, give out that Russia has stipulated to assist Austria, and the Russian troops are to occupy Galicia and Hungary, so as to leave the whole of the Austrian forces free to cope with Prussia. Hanover stands aloof, and refuses to join Prussia, who in fact, is left alone, Saxony is arming, and will no doubt, take the side of Austria and the Diet as now constituted, and thus Prussia is placed in a position of contumacy against that power at Frankfurt, which two years ago, she encouraged to perform such mad freaks. The calling out of the Landwehr takes all the best officers, and about 3000 men from Gen. Willisen's army in the Duchies, a pretty plain proof that Prussia might have put a stop to that war long ago, if she had pleased. The latest news places the head-quarters of the Prussians at Vach. The road to Cassel is open to the Austrian and Bavarian troops, but upon a careful survey of an 'ordnance map' of Germany, we coincide with the opinion expressed, that the retreat of the Prussians arises mainly from a strategic caution, as the troops in Hesse Cassel could not risk a general action. It seems however, admitted on all sides, that affair of Hesse might be settled by German mediation, but that Russia is resolved that the Holstein business shall be brought to a close. The feeling at Berlin is warlike; it is even said that the Austrian Ambassador has demanded his passports. Large masses of Russian troops are moving westwards. The latest news from Vienna is to the 10th inst.; all warlike. The troops are fast concentrating towards the northern frontiers, and Austria persists in demanding the dissolution of the league and the recognition of the newly-constituted Frankfurt Diet. The Prussian forces in Baden are being gradually drawn northwards. To our surprise we hear nothing of the garrison at Mayence. Upon a review of all the circumstances, we are still of opinion that, unless Prussia is ready to submit to the harsh, the almost ignominious terms dictated to her—war will ensue. Her indecision contrasts unfavorably with the peremptory tone adopted by Austria. The young Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia seem individually desirous to try which is the best man in the field.

The Legislative Assembly of France, after intrigues and plots innumerable, has once more re-assembled. The message of the President will be found elsewhere, and is, upon the whole, a much more moderate document than the previous excitement would have warranted us in expecting. If we might believe Louis Napoleon, France is the arbiter of the world, and both England and the United States must bow to the national vanity which settles their affairs so readily in order to parade 'the influence' of France. It would seem that we could not settle the Greek affair without French intermeddling, and or-

ders have been sent to the Antilles to prevent any further 'criminal attacks against Cuba by adventurers.' If England assumed such an authoritative tone all the world would be in arms, but the whole is put down to French vanity. However, France promises to remain neutral in the political complications which divide Germany; of course only so long 'as the interests of France and the equilibrium of Europe shall not be compromised.' As regards the revision of the French Constitution, Louis Napoleon expresses himself in very unobjectionable language, and he promises to conform to the will of the people legally expressed. Nearly six hundred members were present. Dupin was elected President of the Chamber for three months by a considerable majority.

The official Message has been received with great favor by the Right; the Mountain could scarcely suppress its indignation at many of the passages. The President has dismissed 421 Mayors and 183 municipal officers; he has disbanded the National Guard in 153 towns and communes, where it assumed a deliberative character; and he has checked the 'detestable propaganda' of the primary teachers. Judging from his tone, Louis Napoleon would seem to have relinquished his ambitious schemes for the present. The Committee of Permanence has evaded giving a report of the events which happened during the recess; so that, to the annoyance of the Mountain, a sort of veil is drawn over the past. It is generally believed that an army of observation will be stationed along the north-eastern frontiers of France. In short, if there is any fighting, Louis Napoleon will have a hand in it.

The news from the other parts of Europe is wholly uninteresting.

TRADE.—Business this week has been inactive. For produce generally the demand has been limited, the state of affairs on the continent causing parties to hesitate in their operations, which to some extent has tended to produce this dullness; but as later accounts lead us to hope these differences may be settled, we may expect a return of that healthy trade which has prevailed here during the year.

PAPAL AGGRESSIONS IN ENGLAND.

The late Papal Bull, appointing a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England, has produced throughout the length and breadth of the land a degree of agitation and excitement altogether unprecedented. Meetings of the clergy and laity are being held simultaneously in every diocese in England, and everywhere a sentiment of indignation is expressed in terms so similar that an account of any one of these meetings might fitly be taken as an index to the whole. The following letter from Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham on this exciting topic appeared in the London Times of Thursday, and has been perused everywhere with the greatest interest.

To the Right Rev. Bishop of Durham.

My Dear Lord,—I agree with you in considering the late aggressions of the Pope upon our Protestantism as 'insolent and insidious,' and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject.

I not only promoted to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who, without such help, would have been left in heathen ignorance.

This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into Dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our Bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman Catholic times.

I confess, however that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country, have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumptions of power deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign Sovereign.

Clergymen of our own Church, who have subscribed to the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, step by step to the very verge of the precipice. The honor paid to