

the season. There can be no question but that, when fed in proportion, such a constant demand would necessarily increase the quantity of the milk secreted; but then it is likely that the same causes might produce such a depression in the secretory system as is naturally consequent upon unusual excitement—as would cause a decrease of milk in autumn and winter, in about an equal ratio.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

From Wilmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES
December 7.

The 'No Popery' cry is becoming 'small by degrees and beautifully less.' Meetings continue to be held in various quarters, at which the language is as strong as any that has been used since the ferment began, but the novelty of the subject has been exhausted, and the repetition of the same sentiments and ideas, however eloquently conveyed, pall upon the ear and produce weariness. Even the address of the archbishops and bishops of the English Church to her Majesty is not free from this defect, notwithstanding the importance which is justly due to a great national document emanating from the orthodox hierarchy of the country. Accompanying this address is another of a less important but not less remarkable character. It proceeds from the four Protestant bishops north of the Tweed, whose existence up to this moment was probably unknown to the great bulk of the people from whose principal cities they take their titles, and where they exercise their episcopal functions. A Protestant bishop of Aberdeen, another of Edinburgh, another of Glasgow, and another of 'Argyle and the Isles' sound strange in southern ears, and cannot fall pleasantly on the tympanum of the Scotch, who have battled so stoutly in by-gone days against Popery on the one hand and Prelacy on the other. Nevertheless, the address of the Scottish prelates is a good and sensible address, although the unrighteous may possibly cavil at a sentence in the concluding paragraph, where the bishops pray for peace within the walls of the Church and 'plenteousness within her palaces.' This phrase *palaces* will sour the Scottish stomach. The purity and simplicity of the Presbyterian form of faith will be contrasted with the splendour of the princes of the Church and their palaces south of the Tweed, and the Episcopalians of the north will probably be accused of longing for the 'flesh pots' that the sturdy followers of John Knox have always associated with Prelacy, whatever form it may assume.

Connected with the Papal agitation, two or three remarkable documents have appeared during the week, which at any time would have arrested attention, but in the present temper of the public mind absolutely rivet it. The first is a kind of appeal or manifesto, put forth by Mr Bennett, the too-celebrated Puseyite minister of Pinllico, who numbered amongst his congregation no less personages than the Prime minister and his lady. They were communicants of his church, and according to the showing of Mr Bennett, warm supporters of that semi-popery which the Puseyite clergyman introduced, with the sanction of the Bishop of London, into the church of St Barnabas. Mr Bennett's defence of himself and his practices rivals in verbal copiousness the manifesto of Cardinal Wiseman, for it occupies six mortal columns in the daily papers. Some of the disclosures are very complimentary to the amiability of Lord John Russell, who appears to have taken a warm interest in the ministry of Mr Bennett, and occasionally gave him aims for distribution amongst the poor. But the statement clearly proves the charge of Mr Hume, that Lord John Russell had countenanced by his support and his presence the introduction of practices on the part of Mr Bennett, leading to the 'very verge of Popery,' and that he deserted the too enthusiastic devotee when the storm set in right earnest from the opposite point. Mr Bennett seems to have been wrought up to an extraordinary pitch of excitement at the fact of having to expound the sacred word to the First Minister of the Crown, for he declares that often in the dead of night he has silently repaired to St. Barnabas's to invoke blessings on behalf of the Atlas of the nation, and to pray that wisdom might mingle in his councils. All the subsequent outrages of which his church has been the scene Mr Bennett attributes to Lord John denouncing in his letter to the Bishop of Durham, the 'mummeries' of which he had been so long apparent admirer at St. Barnabas's. It is not often that the public are treated to an inspection of a Prime Minister at his spiritual duties. The disclosures in the case before us must considerably embarrass Lord John Russell. They show him in a character essentially different from the one that he has latterly assumed. A Prime Minister cannot afford to be looked on in the light of a trickster or a renegade, and a glance will at once show that in the hands of such a man as Disraeli there is sufficient 'political capital' in the statements of Mr Bennett to impale the leading Cabinet Minister on the horns of a dilemma.

Simultaneously with Mr Bennett's manifesto appears a letter addressed to Lord John Russell by Mr Roebuck, whose smart invective is as telling on paper as it is withering in the senate. The member for Sheffield is well known to be untroubled with strong religious convictions, and he takes Lord John severely to task for having by his celebrated

missive lighted up the flames of bigotry that years will be insufficient to quench. He denounces his conduct as unstatesman like, and while he ridicules the idea of England having anything to fear from a weak foolish old man like the Pope, he points to the oppression of the English Church in Ireland as a substantial grievance, which unlike the new Roman hierarchy in this country, is not a name, but an enduring annoyance—an institution that is permanently aggressive. The theme is congenial to Mr Roebuck's turn of mind, for he is great in attack, and points his sentences as the Indians barb their arrows, with poison. These views, had Parliament been sitting, would, he says have been uttered *vis-a-vis*, but as St. Stephen's is closed he discharges his shots through the press.

Sir Benjamin Hall has taken advantage of the present crisis to address a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the present anomalous state of the Church. Sir Benjamin is a decided foe to the Puseyism with which the Church is tinctured, and he quotes a passage from the Archbishop's writings, which refers to the time when he was Bishop of Chester, denouncing practices that 'when carried out, naturally tend to those Romish errors against which our forefathers protested.' He attacks severely the ecclesiastical commission as having caused greater dissatisfaction than either Puseyite teaching or Popish bulls, and he proposes a new scale of remuneration for the purpose of removing the existing scandal arising from the most beggarly pay in the case of the humbler clergy, and the most unbounded wealth enjoyed by the higher dignitaries. There are some homely truths put forth in the letter with which the great body of intelligent laymen will agree. As we have more than once stated, one of the most beneficial effects of the present conflict with Rome will be to put the Church on its metal. Its ministers must be more active and energetic, and the prizes of the establishment must hereafter be won by talent and merit, rather than by high birth or political subserviency.

The returns of the Board of Trade, for the month ending the 5th December, will be found fully detailed in another column. The general result is favorable to that free-trade progression which has so fully extended the resources of the country during the last few years, and added so largely to its wealth.—The exports of the month amount to £4,751,804, which show a balance over the same month last year to the extent of £183,570.—During the ten months of the present year the exports have amounted to £55,038,206; an increase over the corresponding months of the previous year of £5,639,558. This increase is principally confined to Cotton and Linen Manufactured Goods, to Machinery, and to Woollen Yarn. In Cotton Yarn and Metals there has been a decrease. The contrast with last year is so far favorable, but it is greater when compared with 1848. At the present time the exports are fifteen millions greater than they were in that memorable year. It is not to be wondered at that, in the face of those returns of the Board of Trade the Protectionists are dumb—totally at a loss to square their prognostications of general ruin with manufactures thriving, with ships employed, and with the necessaries of life abundant and cheap.

We directed attention in the summer of the present year to a suggestion thrown out by Mr Porter, of the Board of Trade, at the meeting of the British Association, the purport of which was to show that flax might easily be rendered an excellent substitute for cotton. At that time as at present, the rise in the price of cotton was crippling the productive capacity of the English manufacturer, and it was clear that as the price increased the inconvenience would become greater.—The hint was readily seized; and if we are to believe the statements which daily meet our eyes, the difficulty of the case has been overcome by the ingenuity of those who have taken up the idea. Flax, prepared by a new method, has been already submitted to the machinery of the cotton mill with the happiest result. The inventors contend that the fibre is improved in beauty and strength, that the means of preparing it are simplified and cheapened, and that it can be made to combine the warmth of cotton with the glossy appearance of silk, while it retains its own natural properties as a rapid conductor of heat.

Our readers cannot fail to bear in mind the opinions we have given during the last two weeks upon the mighty events now going on in Germany; we shall to day confine ourselves strictly to a record of what has since transpired, and it will be seen how completely our views have been realised. Our latest telegraphic accounts stated that the Austrian Ambassador had not actually left Berlin; at the moment of departure, he was told that M. de Manteuffel, through the intervention of Lord Palmerston and Lord Cowley at Frankfurt, had arranged a meeting with Prince Schwarzenburg at Olmutz, in Moravia, with a view to settle the three main points of dispute at personal interview. In a moment the rumours of war subsided; the funds in all the continental cities rose, and a peaceful solution of the German difficulties seemed to be confidently relied upon. The Elector of Hesse, it was said, had dismissed his obnoxious ministers; the Stadholderate made overtures to Frankfurt to adjust their quarrel by means of direct negotiation, and the 'party' of Prussia with Austria in the 'Free Conferences' was to be the basis of future good understanding between the rival powers. At

this critical juncture too, M. Remusat, aided by M. Thiers, had presented to the Legislative Assembly of France a report upon the recent vote of 40,000 additional men to the army document which has placed France in a higher moral position than she has exhibited for many years past. We will not say that the majority in the Assembly desire peace only because war will let loose all the anarchists; but certain it is that the sentiments of peace and neutrality enforced in this state paper reflect the highest honor upon the Assembly, in whose hands, by the Constitution, the power of deciding upon peace or war is invested. Not the least remarkable point in this report was, that the Emperor of Russia has pledged himself in an authentic document to maintain a position of neutrality; so that the insinuations thrown out by the liberal 'peace' press of London respecting the aggressive designs of the Autocrat were thus proved to be wholly groundless.—The jealousy of France being satisfied with regard to Russia, we Englishmen can have but little to say.

The news from Berlin, to the 2nd December has since reached us. In spite of a telegraphic despatch in the Cologne Gazette 'That peace is secured,' the letters from Berlin by no means justify such a conclusion.—In fact, the uncertainty whether there is to be peace or war is as great as ever, and the orders for the armaments on both sides have not been suspended. The Ministry at Berlin seems to be rather in a disorganised state, and considering the very vague and contradictory statements put forth in the various journals, we hope we do not come to an unwarrantable conclusion when we express our great misgivings about the actual state of the negotiations.

At Vienna the purchase of horses and munitions it still continued. We are told that M. Manteuffel has been thwarted in his endeavors to bring about an arrangement upon the basis proposed by Prince Schwarzenburg, and has now submitted a plan of his own; what that plan is we are not informed; so that amidst all the very unsatisfactory unauthenticated statements given out, we leave our readers to judge whether it is not most probable that, as neither parties can agree, an endeavor is being made to gain time until mid winter is past, when military operations in the field can be carried on to better advantage. The matter is thus in suspense.

From France our news this week is not very important, as all political interest is bound up in the German quarrel. We have said that the Legislative Assembly has declared its neutrality, and in such a tone as to enforce a strict obedience to its mandates. It is said that M. Persigny, the private friend of Louis Napoleon, and late Ambassador at Berlin, has been incessant in urging the President to join Prussia and involve France in the quarrel, but private intrigue, in the present temper of the nation, is innocuous. It was said that a telegraphic message had been received in Paris from Berlin, announcing that a treaty of peace had actually been signed at Berlin on the 2nd between Austria and Prussia, terminating all the differences. Our readers will be able to judge what reliance can be placed upon the report. There have been serious disturbances in some of the departments, but the strong military attitude of the Government keeps all quiet.

At Rome there is rather an increased uneasiness about the excitement which has taken place in England on the Papal aggressions. At present everything is quiet in Lombardy and Turin, but if a war breaks out in Germany, we fear that tranquility can scarcely be maintained.

The disturbances in Aleppo have ended in a frightful demonstration of Turkish vengeance. After the insurrection in which the Christians had suffered so much had reached a formidable height, Mehemet Pacha, a smooth, mild-looking gentleman, formerly Ambassador in London, was appointed Governor General at Aleppo. Under his orders Kerim Pacha, the commandant of the province, invited the insurgents to a conference. They, confiding in their numbers and strength, consented to meet Kerim Pacha in the public square. Here he seized the ringleaders, fell upon the main body of the insurgents, and in true Turkish fashion, slaughtered 1800 of them. They who escaped were pursued by the cavalry which had been posted to intercept them. This affair will probably re-establish the Sultan's authority in that quarter, and as they were retrograde conservatives, the old tory faction who were slain, of course the sufferers have no sympathy. Their property has all been confiscated and applied to the maintenance of the families of the thirteen Christians who lost their lives in the previous tumults.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

Atrocious Murder.—We have this week to perform the painful duty of recording the murder of Mr William N. Montgomery of Andover, by Daniel Finnemore of Green Field. The particulars of the case as we have received them, are, that Mr Montgomery was stopping for a few days at the house of his son, in Simonds, and on Sunday evening the 22nd inst., Finnemore came in and called for liquor, it was refused him, and he proceeded to break the decanters and tumblers in the room; a scuffle then ensued between him and one of the persons present, Finnemore went out to the yard and deliberately unhooked a whiffle tree, which he brought with

him into the house, and before any one present was aware of his intention he struck Mr Montgomery with it on the back of the head, and would have repeated the blow had he not been prevented by a bystander; his unfortunate victim lived 48 hours after he received the fatal blow. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Finnemore who is now in jail here to await his trial.

The deceased was a native of Ireland and was in the 59th year of his age. He came to this country when quite young, and has resided in the County of Carleton about 15 years; he was a remarkably quiet, peaceable man, 'slow to take offence and offering none.' He has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely end.

If a Special Court is not appointed in this instance it will be rather a costly affair for the people of Carleton, as Finnemore cannot receive his trial until next September, and must be maintained at the public expense until that time, we have no hope however that any thing of the kind will be done, as great difficulty was experienced in obtaining one for the trial of the Rioters in 1847, when nearly one hundred persons were charged with crime.

Cold Weather, and Snow Storm.—Sunday the 22nd was decidedly a cold day. The Thermometer in the morning stood at 28 degrees below zero. Some time during the night of Sunday it commenced snowing, and for about 30 hours it came down in a good old fashioned style, the wind blowing a gale from the N. E. all the time. The roads were so badly drifted that travelling was for a time completely stopped. The mail from Fredericton which should have arrived at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, did not get in until half past four on Wednesday afternoon, and the American Mail due at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, arrived at four on Thursday afternoon. The weather was pleasant on Christmas day and has continued mild ever since.—*Woodstock Sentinel, Dec. 31.*

Industrial Exhibition of 1851.—We rejoice to observe that New Brunswick is not to be altogether unrepresented at the great Industrial Exhibition, and that measures are being taken to forward specimens of the numerous extremely valuable Minerals with which our Province abounds, together with other specimens of the products of the soil and of the industry and skill of our people. The advantages to be derived by such a contribution must be obvious to every one, since, however comparatively obscured by the more gorgeous displays of the arts and industrial skill of wealthy and populous Europe, the very fact of the products of this colony being admitted into such gay and goodly fellowship must prove to be an instrument far more effective than the most elaborate standing advertisement, the most powerful leading article, or the most pains-taking book.

The exhibition is fast gaining, not simply a national, but a universal character and interest, almost every nation on the globe having signified its intention of contributing towards it; and every colony and dependency from India and Australia, to Canada and Nova Scotia, having also we believe, claimed its allotted space in Mr. Paxton's crystal palace. It would, therefore, have been anything but honorable to us to be the only portion of our empire without an evidence, not merely of our connexion with it, but of our existence as a people. The design of the exhibition has been dictated by profound wisdom; it is not to gratify the idle curiosity of a wondering multitude, but is essentially real practical and instructive—engaging the attention of statesmen, philanthropists, men of science, and of learning—each class has its own great object to evolve from it. With the statesman and the political economist we are now more particularly interested; they will observe the varied and rich products of colony after colony spread before them, and will estimate not only the strength of the empire, in a commercial point of view, as possessing within itself all the elements of wealth and commerce, the importance of each dependency by the articles it may exhibit, but the claims it may have upon Imperial counsels and legislation. If this consideration is correct, our creditable appearance there ought not to be lightly regarded. We have been wont to complain too, with some show of bitterness, that this Province is wholly neglected and unknown throughout England from the members of the Government downwards, and that merged under the title of 'The Canadas,' our interests are entirely overlooked. The opportunity is now given us to announce ourselves to the world, to declare our importance, and to earn a name, if we will, by the exhibition of our productions; for assuredly we are not behind any of our sister colonies in the progress we have made, in the energy and skill of our people, or in the natural resources and wealth of our country.—*St. John Church Witness.*

United States News.

The Late Storm.—The snow storm and gale of Monday, the 23d instant, is reported in the American papers as having been tremendous along whole coast as far south as Washington, and through the country as far as Montreal, and West to Buffalo and Lake Erie. In New York the sea ran higher in the waters of the bay and harbor than it has been known before in ten years, and at times it broke over the battery, vessels dragged their anchors, and chimneys and roofs were taken from houses in Brooklyn in a few instances, though we do not hear that any fatal accident occur-