

be more than double the doctor's estimate. The value of raw silk exported to Great Britain, during the last three years from China will average fully £1,000,000 sterling per annum. The export of raw silk and silk piece goods to all other parts other than Great Britain will be under estimated at one-half that amount. Nearly every province of China produces raw silk; its extensive and general use it is superfluous to point out; the large increase of value which raw silk assumes during its manipulation and manufacture, leads us to think that the total trade may be fairly put at quite £24,000,000 sterling.—*North China Herald.*

European News.

From Wilmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES
December 21.

MOVEMENT AGAINST PUSEYISM.

It is stated, on the best authority, that the Bishop of London has at last expressed his determination to put down Puseyism wherever it exists within his diocese, and he has even gone so far as to specify the course which he means to adopt for the purpose of carrying out the resolution he has formed.—He is to instruct his archdeacons to inquire into the real state of matters in those churches within the limits of his jurisdiction, in which Puseyite principles and practices are reputed to prevail, and wherever the evidence of the existence of semi-Popish teachings and ceremonies is clear, the clergymen under whose authority they have been introduced are to be peremptorily enjoined to desist from them for the future. And should the commands thus peremptorily given be disregarded, proceedings will be immediately instituted against the offending parties, and carried forward with as much expedition as the forms of ecclesiastical laws will allow, until the incriminating clergymen are ejected from the Church.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LETTER.

On Monday a numerous meeting was held in the Court-house of Castlebar, to vindicate the principles of religious freedom and condemn the senseless spirit of fanaticism which has been evoked in England. Amongst those present were Messrs. G. H. Moore, M. P., Ouseley Higgins, M. P., V. O'Connor Blake, D. L., J. P. Mark Blake, J. P., Hbn. F. Cavendish, besides a great number of Roman Catholic Clergymen. Mr Moore, M. P., who presided, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said—"An outburst of intolerance, as indecent, if not as mischievous, as frenzied if not as ferocious, as imbecile if not as insane, as ever marked the barbarity of past ages, had just stained the annals of modern civilization. A whole people, great, free and tolerant in their civil and political affairs, seem all at once transformed and deformed into a rash, clamorous, and indiscriminate mob of unreasoning fanatics. He warned the Minister, be he who he may, that Irishmen would brook no insult to their faith. The time might come when their aid might be useful, and their resentment dangerous, and an insult now inflicted may be then fatally remembered." Mr Ouseley Higgins, M. P., next addressed the meeting. The Rev Mr Cannon, P. P., proposed that a memorial to Her Majesty be prepared from her faithful and loyal subjects in this country, praying her to remove from her councils a Minister in whom the people of Ireland have no confidence, and whom they no longer can support with honor. The meeting shortly after separated. [The foregoing may serve as a specimen of the numerous meetings of a similar character which have been held throughout Ireland during the last few weeks.]

RESIGNATION OF MR BENNETT.

The Rev. Mr Bennett has resigned the living of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, and the chapelry of St. Barnabas. It seems, from a published correspondence between the Bishop of London and the Rev. Mr Bennett which appears in the Times of Thursday, that his lordship had been occasionally, for four years past, remonstrating with the rev. gentleman on his too great devotion to antique forms. At first the admonition was very delicate; but latterly it became stronger on account of the extreme to which the Puseyite incumbent carried his ritual innovations. As Mr Bennett refused to give these up, he was in accordance with his own offer called upon to resign his charge, which in the opinion of the bishop, he could not continue to hold without great injury to the church. The resignation was accordingly sent in and accepted.

OPINIONS OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Lord Beaumont publishes in the Times, of Wednesday, the following letter received by him from the Duke of Norfolk:—

Arundel Castle, Nov. 28.

My dear Lord,—I so entirely coincide with the opinions in your letter to Lord Zetland that I must write to you to express my agreement with you. I should think that many must feel as we do, that ultramontane opinions are totally incompatible with allegiance to our Sovereign and with our Constitution. I remain, my dear Lord faithfully yours,

NORFOLK.

To the Lord Beaumont.

THE PRIMATE'S OPINIONS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been appealed to by a body of laymen for advice with regard to the prevalence of objectionable practices in some of our parish churches, whether it is the duty of parishioners to leave such churches; and whether it is the duty of those who have the Parliamentary suffrage to withhold their votes from such candidates

as decline to pledge themselves that they will use all their power to maintain a reimposition of such portions of the Catholic Disabilities Act as may check any future aggression on the Established Church of this country by the See of Rome; and in reference to a proposed alteration in the Prayer-book, so as to meet the divisions which at present exist in the church. The archbishop replies, that, (1.) only great unfaithfulness and very objectionable practices should induce a layman to leave his parish church for another, but when salvation is concerned, order is a secondary consideration; (2.) the occasion is not such as to justify the demand of a pledge from a member of Parliament to any particular measure; (3.) men's minds are so excited that any alteration of the Prayer-book is further removed than ever: those who object to any part of the Liturgy should be reminded that it treats of subjects on which there always has been difference of opinion among members of the church. The principal duty of the laity at present is to promote the teaching and preaching of the Protestant faith.

NEW CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

We are informed that it is intended by some of the more influential Tractarian clergy, who are expected forthwith to secede from the Anglican Establishment, to form a new religious community, which at present they call a New Church of England—but which, it is supposed they will designate the Primitive Church of England. Some of the parties to whom we refer have conscientious scruples against recognising the supremacy of the Pope; others cannot bring their minds to acquiesce in the propriety of worshipping the Virgin Mary; while others consider the doctrine of priestly celibacy as altogether unwarranted by Scripture. Besides, several of the Puseyite clergy, who it is believed, are on the eve of following Mr Bennett, are married men, and consequently were they to join the Church of Rome they would at once be divested of their clerical importance, and be reduced to the humiliating necessity of submitting to be lost amidst the host of undistinguished laymen. The New Church of England will be, it is said, based on the principle of recognising the right of every clergyman within its pale to practice whatever ritual he may prefer; the understanding however being that the ritual, as well as the doctrines will be essentially Romish. It is understood that ample funds for erecting new churches, and carrying on public worship in them will be at the disposal of the leaders of this embryonic new sect.—*Morning Adv.*

The curates of the district church of Saint Paul, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, have resigned their cures.

It is said that the Earl of Surrey may be added to the list of Roman Catholic noblemen who disapprove of the late Papal bull.

Mr Monseil, M. P., has been received into the Church of Rome.

Mr Wyatt, the architect, has declined to continue his services at Lord Fielding's Romish Chapel at Pantasa.

Cardinal Wiseman delivered his second lecture on the Roman Catholic hierarchy on Sunday evening at Saint George's Cathedral.

The Pope has withdrawn from the Americans resident in Rome the right to worship in the Protestant form within the walls of the city.

The Church and State Gazette names the pervers to Popery, following Newman, from the two Universities, at 134; the Cambridge list being 49.

Lord Nigel Kennedy, brother to the Marquis of Ailsa, has abjured the Protestant faith, and now regularly attends the Roman Catholic worship in Ayr Chapel.

The Milan Gazette, of the 7th, states from Florence, that Lady Sussex Lennox abjured Protestantism, at Fiesole on the 18th ult., and embraced the Catholic persuasion.

The Tablet announces that Viscount Campden and his lady had been received at Paris, into the Romish communion. Viscount Campden is the eldest son of the Earl of Gainsborough.

Communications.

MR PIERCE.

As a good deal of uncertainty has of late been created in certain quarters respecting the probable result of the new Law for the election of Town and Parish officers, and as many predictions of failure as to its result have been made, I will state for the information of your readers, the effect of the system in our Parish. Our Town Clerk having given due notice of the meeting and its objects, the people of the Parish (to whom the privilege of selecting their Parish Officers was something new) immediately turned their attention to the statute which conceded the privilege, and consulted among themselves as to the best mode of carrying out the principles therein involved. They feared that if they went to the meeting without any preparation or organisation, that one of two things would be the result—either that the parties who have hitherto possessed the privileges conceded by this Act to the Rate-payers on Property, would attend, and exercise their influence to carry the appointments as they wished, and had heretofore done; or else, that the Rate-payers going there unprepared, and unacquainted with the working of the law, and with varied and conflicting interests, that some irregularity or informality would be the result, and that the proceedings might thereby be set aside, from which might be drawn conclusions of the unfitness of the people to exercise Municipal Privileges, as unjust, as they

would be destructive to the best interests of the community. In order to obviate these difficulties, the Rate-payers on property in the three several districts into which our Parish is divided, held in each of those districts, a preliminary meeting, of which notice was given, and at which the Rate-payers were invited to attend, for the purpose of selecting persons to be put forward as candidates for the several offices on the day of election. At these meetings a majority of the Rate-payers on property assembled, proceeded to the election of a Chairman, and conducted their proceedings with the utmost order and decorum; and after the meeting had been addressed by several gentlemen present, who were either called upon from the Chair, or who felt a peculiar interest in the progress of Municipal Institutions, the Rate-payers on property present selected such persons as they deemed suitable to put in nomination on the day of election, and appointed a person from each of the three districts to move the appointment of the several parties so selected, with committees to second such nominations, and with the understanding that the meetings would support such nominations, when so proposed. A feeling was also evinced at these several meetings, that the choice of officers made at the preliminary meeting of each District, should be supported by the other Districts, which was strictly adhered to on the day of general election.

Thus far the people had made their preliminary arrangements, and exhibited their capacity for self-government, and a determination to give the new law a fair trial, although the law itself is far too limited in its operation, and requires considerable alteration in its details.

I will here also mention the difficulty that the Town Clerk found in obtaining a place in which to hold the meeting. That officer thought, in common with the mass of the people, that as the Court House was situated in Newcastle, and being a very commodious and suitable building for the purpose, that he would have no difficulty in obtaining the use of it for the purposes of the meeting; but much to his surprise, on application to the local Magistrates, he could only get the consent of one of those gentlemen, and as the Sheriff, who is keeper of the key, required the consent of three of those officers, the Town Clerk was informed that he could not get the building for the purpose required. That officer, however, being unable to get any other suitable building at the time, and being determined that the people should not thus be thwarted of their privileges, called the meeting at or near the Court House; and on the morning of the election, proceeded to the Court House, the door of which was closed, and the key refused to him. He, however, with some difficulty, and on agreeing to pay twenty shillings for the use of the same, obtained, a few days previously, the use of the new Mechanics' Institute, for the purposes of the meeting, as a precautionary measure, in case the Magistrates persisted in their refusal to allow him to use the Court House; and had he not obtained such consent, I expect the people would either have had to hold their meeting in the open air, or else have dispersed without effecting any thing.

The Town Clerk adjourned the Meeting to the Mechanics' Institute, which was near the Court House, and was in accordance with his notice, and the Rate-payers again assembled, and elected W. Salter, Esq., as Chairman, they proceeded to the business of the day; and after some remarks from several gentlemen, proceeded to elect the several persons who were selected at the preliminary meetings. The proceedings were conducted in a manner highly creditable to the Chairman, the Clerk, and the Rate Payers, and were proceeded with with a facility, order and unanimity which I have seldom, if ever, seen equalled by the persons who have hitherto had the privilege of making those appointments. The meeting was favored with the countenance of but one of the Magistrates of the Parish, whose presence there was as creditable to himself as the absence of some of his Parochial Colleagues was characteristic of their unfitness for their official positions. Some of them may have been deterred from attending by sickness, or not being taxed on property, may have been disqualified from taking a part in the proceedings, for such there is some excuse, but there are others whose expressed opinions are adverse to the principles of the law, and their refusal to give the use of the Public Court House lead me to believe that their absence may be accounted for on less excusable grounds; but, Sir, there is one consolation with which the people flatter themselves—that a change is at hand in the administration of our local affairs, that further privileges must be conceded, including the election of all County officers without exception or reservation, and by granting to them if not the election, at least the nomination of our Magistrates. I feel assured from the result of our parochial election, and the judicious appointments which were there made, that the people are quite intelligent enough to make improvements upon the present composition of the Magisterial Body. At all events, they would leave out obnoxious or antiquated individuals, and select such men as knew the wants, and had something in common with, while they had a desire to conciliate the good wishes of the people.

I am, Sir,

ONE OF THEM.

Newcastle, 8th January, 1851.

An infant tragedian, only seven years old, is announced to appear at the Royal Surrey Theatre, London, in the character of Hamlet and Richard III.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1851.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.—We perceive by our late English papers, that Dr. Lushington, Mr Falconer, and Dr Twiss have been appointed arbitrators to settle the long pending dispute respecting the boundary between Canada and New Brunswick.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The long agony is over—the British Government have at length decided the knotty question, and through the columns of the Royal Gazette of Wednesday, the public are informed that Judge Carter has been elevated to the office of Chief Justice, and the Hon. L. A. Wilmut appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. We copy the annexed paragraph from the Gazette:—

"Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to issue a Warrant under the Sign Manual, directing the appointment of the Honorable Judge Carter to be Chief Justice of New Brunswick; and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed him to such office accordingly.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Hon. L. A. Wilmut, Her Majesty's Attorney General, to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of this Province.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW,
Secretary's Office, 8th January, 1851."

Mr Howe's Mission.—As a good deal has been said in the Colonial papers respecting the reception this gentleman in Britain, and the success he has met with, we copy below two official letters from Mr Howe, which appear in the Novascotian of Wednesday last. They will enable our readers to form a correct idea of what he has accomplished towards carrying out the great object of his important mission.

"5, Sloane Street, London,
November 23, 1850.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, that I arrived in London on the 11th November, and on the following day enclosed my credentials to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and requested to be honored with an interview, at His Lordship's convenience.

"A note from Earl Grey's Private Secretary was received in the evening, expressing his Lordship's regret that a variety of pressing engagements would prevent him from seeing me before the 18th November.

"On that day I waited upon his Lordship, who received me with cordiality, and did me the honor to discuss with me not only the peculiar objects of my mission, but the condition and prospects of Nova Scotia generally.

"As this interview was necessarily preliminary, I did not feel myself at liberty to take any notes of what passed, nor, for fear of errors, does it appear to me proper to refer to it at large in this communication.

"Having received his Lordship's instructions to condense into a public letter, the facts and arguments upon which the Provincial Government base their application to Her Majesty's for a guarantee of the loan required to build a Railroad across Nova Scotia, I have spent some days in preparing that paper, which I hope to be able to enclose to his Lordship to-morrow.

"I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

William H. Keating, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary of Nova Scotia.

"5, Sloane Street, London.

19th December, 1850.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, that, on the 26th November, I handed to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the form of an official letter, addressed to His Lordship, a full statement of the arguments on which Nova Scotia rests her application for the guarantee of the Imperial Government.

"As this application necessarily raises questions of general Colonial policy, to meet which Her Majesty's Ministers must be prepared, should they desire to apply to Parliament for a loan or guarantee, I have since availed myself of the gracious reception which Earl Grey was pleased to give to my public letter, and of the opportunities which he honors me by affording, to anticipate and meet these, by such explanations as I am enabled to give.

"A very important branch of the general subject, that which touches emigration and colonization, remains still to be considered. To this I shall address myself as soon as I can examine the various schemes which have been from time to time pressed upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government, with the Official Reports and Papers laid before Parliament.

"For the present I do not feel that I am in a condition to ask, or Her Majesty's Government to give a final decision upon the single