

which chimed in admirably with the feelings of the public, at the time, and the framing of an act of Parliament to meet an evil which, in its nature, is beyond the pale of the civil law, is seen in the embarrassment which the measure has already produced.—The difficulty is to repel the aggression without violating the civil and religious tendencies of the age. In the House of Commons every one feels the necessity of settling the question as speedily as possible; but the religious world, which has been stirred to its innermost depths, is not to be rudely pushed aside in this summary manner; and accordingly while the public are eagerly watching the progress of events, the unlucky break down of Wednesday is hailed as an augury that forebodes a disappointment.

The question is, will the bill meet the occasion for which it is framed? or will it not rather produce greater evils than those it professes to cure? An influential class whose pride has been hurt at the pretensions of the Pope, would have been satisfied with the passing of a declaratory act, making the territorial title illegal. Indeed a resolution to this effect on the journals of the House, would have been accepted as amply sufficient. But such short-comings would not have realised the hopes which the Durham letter held out, and the Government resolved not to disappoint the public expectations which the Premier had raised. The machinery for the suppression of the titles is to have a double action, and is to be applied to Ireland as well as to Great Britain. A fine of £100 is to be imposed on the bishops who assume the new titles, or titles derived from any place in the three kingdoms, and all bequests made to the parties claiming such titles to be forfeited to the Crown. As we have stated, this scheme is too mild for the ultras and too severe for the moderates. The former would be satisfied with nothing short of the expatriation of the Roman Catholic bishops; and the latter regard the violent feelings of hostility between Protestants and Catholics which the new enactment will provoke, as the greatest curse which can befall an empire where the Roman Catholics constitute a third of the population. The new law, it is clear, will be wholly inoperative in a religious point of view. It will not diminish the power of the Pope or the bishops—and as regards Ireland no government would attempt to carry it out, because defeat and humiliation would be the inevitable result. If a jury could not be induced to convict a political writer like Mr Gavin Duffey, what earthly probability would there be of insuring the conviction of a Roman Catholic prelate for the use of a title which the law had previously sanctioned?

Last week we prepared our readers for the rejection of the Dotation Bill, and this fresh check upon the ambitious designs of the President of France has been given in a manner which must very much circumscribe his means of making an Imperial aggression upon the Republic. The committee to which the bill was referred recommended its rejection by a majority of 15 to 2 votes; M. Piscatory was appointed reporter, and he did not fail to place the President's misdeeds fully before him. Louis Napoleon was told in that unequivocal tone which people adopt who hold the purse, when they have made up their minds not to draw the strings, that his position as regards money would be altogether out of proportion with all the other classes in a country where the division of fortunes was so great. He was told flatly that the committee desired to maintain the executive power, but not to aggrandise it—that the President is not royalty. The President is only the first citizen. He is not the head of the state, he is the head of the executive power. When M. Piscatory uttered these home thrusts the Mountain roared applause in a tumult of delight. Ministers, to gain time, proposed that Tuesday should be appointed for the debate. This indulgence was not granted them. By a majority of 353 votes against 306, it was decided that Monday should be the day; and it was observed that Generals Cavaignac and Changarnier voted against the government. Louis Napoleon and his friends now become less arrogant in their tone. It was put forth industriously that the subscription which was to be so productive, and to place Louis Napoleon in an attitude of public defiance of the Assembly, might prove a rather dangerous step, seeing that in England we have a law (which is sometimes disgracefully disregarded) that to levy money without the consent of Parliament, under the name of benevolence or otherwise, is a high offence; and there was a faint whisper that the French Assembly might consider such an act something like treason. Louis Napoleon became quite magnanimous all of a sudden, and would do without the money—that he would. The debate was resumed on Monday, and was cut short by the impatience of the Assembly. When a majority has quite made up their mind they never listen to long speeches. M. Royer the Minister of Justice, demanded the money, not as a mere financial question as the committee viewed it, but as a question of the highest political order. When he sat down the Chamber called for a division at once; and one or two speakers were tolerated with impatience, when M. Montaigne mounted the tribune, and was listened to in deep silence. He made one of his best speeches, and in a noble, chivalrous style endeavored to throw his agis over the President. His efforts have gained him great credit, considering his opinions; but his fears of the Mountain party plainly prevail over his love of Royalism. The Chamber went immediately to the ballot when there appeared—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. For the Dotation 294, Against it 396, Majority against the grant 102.

The funds remained firm. On the following day a notice appeared in the *Moniteur* that the President was deeply affected by the manifest testimony of the sympathy and approbation of his country. He was deeply affected by it, but alluding to the proposed subscriptions, he thought it his duty to refuse them, and to sacrifice a personal satisfaction to the repose of the country. He knew the people would do him justice and that was sufficient for him. He appeared in the public streets, and was well received. But there he is, embarrassed with debts, and with the Assembly now openly opposed to him. In all the minor arrangements the majority are preparing to carry out their designs, evidently with a view to annoy him and his 'transition' ministers as much as possible. These have now declared authoritatively that the Government consider that the electoral law of May last, is equally applicable to the election of the President as to that of representatives.

We learn from Holstein that Rendsburg is occupied by the Federal forces, but the citadel has been given over to the Danes and garrisoned by 2000 of their troops. The fortress of Friedrichsort is also occupied by the Danes.

From Dresden we have little news; but by way of Paris we learn, with a sort of semi-official authority, that under the sanction and approval of the Emperor of Russia, the two great German powers, Prussia and Austria, have agreed to reconstitute the German Central Power, each assuming the Presidency by turns. We are assured further, that Austria has carried her point so far, that she is to be admitted into this new confederation with all her Slav and Italian possessions. It is to conquer revolutionary principles we are told, that the Emperor of Russia has consented to this arrangement, which, however, is still within the limit of diplomatic negotiation. We have no hesitation to say, that England would be greatly opposed to such a holy alliance, unless the subordinate States of Germany were allowed unlimited action and free institutions; but whatever we may think about the matter, we are quite certain that the French would resist such an arrangement with the whole weight of her power, and with all her legions.

IRELAND.—Sir George Grey refused to present the loyal address of Lord Enniskillen and the Orangemen of Ireland, to her Majesty.

It is stated that when the vacant Roman Catholic Sees in Ireland are filled up, a synod similar to that of Thurles will be held in England.

The Limerick Chronicle says that no less a sum than £44,000 was remitted to that town last year from emigrants to their friends so that emigration is not always the drain upon the country which has been supposed.

The Pope claims from the British Cabinet for the use of his Church, 1000 square miles of territory in Canada, heretofore the estate of the Jesuits.

The Tablet announces that Dr. Cox is to be the new Romanist Bishop of Southwark; Dr. Newman the new Bishop of Nottingham; Dr. Errington of Salford; and Dr. Tate and Dr. Grant of the two other vacant dioceses; and that a general Provincial Synod will be held in the summer.

The Earl of Winchelsea has published an address on the Papal question, in which he speaks of the government proposal as a 'milk and water measure,' and calls upon the country to address the Crown for a dissolution of Parliament, and for taking the sense of the country upon a question which involves everything which is dear to us as Englishmen and Protestants.

The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood upon Alexander Bannerman, Esq, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

United States News.

The Isthmus.—The Panama Railroad was rapidly progressing. The track to Gatun will be completed on the 1st of July next, and to Gorgona on the 1st of January, 1852. Engines will be placed upon the road in four months. Hitherto the work has been delayed by the desertion of the workmen, but Gen. Bernudez has prevented this by authorising the arrest and imprisonment of all who desert after having enlisted in the United States.

It is said that gold has been found recently on the line of the Railroad, the workmen in one day having discovered upwards of forty dollars worth. A party of Americans have left Panama for the purpose of examining, and, if practicable, working one of the old Spanish mines. Another party of three hundred men is engaged in working a mine about forty miles from Panama.

CALIFORNIA. The steamer Crescent City arrived at this port on Tuesday afternoon from San Juan de Nicaragua, via Chagres and Kingston, bringing dates from San Francisco to Jan 15.

The news by this arrival is important. The country was excited with the rumour of new discoveries of gold, far surpassing any previous accounts. The California Legislature assembled on the 6th December, and immediately organised. The Message of Gov. Burnett was transmitted the succeeding day. The Message opens with a review of the general history of the State since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and thence

proceeds to recommend certain measures for the action of the present Senate and Assembly. After speaking of the difficulties encountered before the admission of the State into the Union, the Governor details the Indian troubles on the frontier. He thinks that the Indian difficulties have been brought about by the failure of the General Government to make treaties with the tribes for their lands.

The relations to the negro race come in after the Indians have been considered. The message recommends the passage of a law excluding negroes from the State.

Following out the idea of a unity of race in the State, the Governor then recommends an amendment of the constitutional article requiring the laws to be published in Spanish. He urges this on the score of economy as well as for the policy of having only one official language.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

From the Halifax Sun, Feb. 24.

NEW TELEGRAPH MOVE. The appended proposition for the extension of the Electric Telegraph from this Metropolis westward to Yarmouth, and Windsor, &c. and eastward from Pictou to Sydney, C. B. &c. has been laid upon the table of the Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Young. In one of the signatures affixed, we recognize that of the present Superintendent of the Government Line. This gentleman can no longer be received as a stranger and sojourner amongst us; intimately connected with one of the highly respectable families of our city population, and for other reasons, we are constrained to view him as identified in the community of interest with ourselves.

Proposals for Building a Series of Electric Telegraphs in the Province of Nova Scotia.

1. That the undersigned, for and in consideration of an advance of £9,000, will build a line of Electric Telegraph from Pictou to Sydney, from Halifax to Windsor, and from Halifax to Yarmouth, following the route by the Western Shore, to pass through the places contained in the list annexed, and to erect stations therein according to the most approved construction, and that they will be completed by the 1st day of October, 1851.

2. They agree to estimate the value of the line from Halifax to Amherst, at the sum of £4,400, and to purchase the line from Truro to Pictou for £1500—on the latter sum being advanced by the Government.

3. They agree to take in charge the whole of the said lines, and to keep them in working order, and thorough repair, for the period of five years, beginning on the 1st May next, 1851; and to pay for the use of the same the sum of £894 per year, by monthly payments, the said £894 being equal to an interest of 6 per cent on the capital expended.

4. They further agree to extend a line from Windsor to Annapolis (a distance of 90 miles) on the additional sum of £1800 being advanced by the Government, and will hold the whole Lines on the terms and conditions before stated, excepting in so far that the rent shall be reduced from 6 to 5 per cent on the whole capital expended.

5. They agree to convey private messages to and from all parts of this Province at a rate not higher than ten pence for every ten words for one hundred miles—and for each additional word, under fifty miles, one farthing—under seventy-five miles, one half-penny—under one hundred and fifty miles, one penny—under three hundred miles, one penny half-penny—and under five hundred miles, two pence.

6. They engage at the end of the said term of five years, to surrender to the Government the said several lines, stations and apparatus, in good order and thorough working repair.

7. They further agree to extend the lines to any village or place, when required by His Excellency in Council, on the sum of £20 per mile being advanced for the distance, and to work and hold the said added lines on the same terms as arranged for the preceding lines, until the expiration of the said five years—extra allowance to be made for crossing rivers and straits.

8. It is further agreed, that the whole of the said line shall be under the management of a Commission of five, three to be appointed by His Excellency in Council, and two by the undersigned—and that the rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the line, shall be subject to the approval of the Legislature.

9. That the said line after being built, shall be subject to be inspected by an Order passed by the Governor in Council.

10. That an account of the receipts and expenditure of and for said line, shall be annually rendered to the office of the Provincial Secretary, in order that the same may be submitted to the Legislature.

11. That should it be decided that the lines shall be built by public tenders, we will tender for the whole at £10,890, thereby preventing the cost of them exceeding said £10,890; and that should such tenders be for a less amount than £10,890, we are still willing to rent the entire work at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for five years, on the capital expended, and to pay into the public treasury said rent in punctual monthly instalments. FREDERICK & HARTLEY GIBBOURNE. Halifax, February 10, 1851.

The security for the above is undoubted. Names of Stations agreed to be worked by said Party.—Halifax, Truro, Amherst, Windsor, Annapolis, Pictou, New Glasgow, Antigonish, Canso, Way station between Canso and Sydney, Sydney, Chester, Lunenburg,

Liverpool, Shelburne, Barrington, Yarmouth.

The Railroad.—We understand that Despatches from the Provincial Delegate to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, were received yesterday via New York. The contents of these will probably transpire in a few days, and give our countrymen some idea of the faithfulness and ability with which Mr Howe has discharged his mission to the Colonial Office. We also understand that private letters were received by some of Mr Howe's friends, which are in the highest degree encouraging. The English people are now fairly awake to the importance of this great work, and prepared in more ways than one to sustain the views of the honorable Delegate. By the Europa, which may now be hourly looked for, we expect the Provincial Secretary will come passenger, and that we will receive the assurance from his own lips that his mission has been completely successful.

The Revenue.—Mr Fraser, Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts, reported on Saturday. The report is in the highest degree satisfactory. The gross revenue for 1850 is upwards of £96,000, being an excess of between £15,000 and 16,000 over the receipts of the previous year. The principal gain is on Dry Goods, Sugar, and Molasses, while there has been a slight falling off on ardent spirits. The Flour duty realised £4,005, of which sum £2356 was collected in the outports, and £3649 in Halifax. The excess of Revenue (exclusive of the flour duty) for 1850, as compared with 1849, exhibits a gain of 23 1/2 per cent in the outports, and 16 per cent in Halifax. The honorable member for Windsor estimates that after providing for the expenses of Government, Judiciary, Legislature, Education, and other indispensable services, there will, even if the duty on Flour should not be re-imposed, a surplus applicable to Roads, Bridges, &c. of £31,000—about £8,000 more than was granted for that service in 1850.

The U. S. Steamers.—It is said to be the intention of the Collins line of Ocean Steamers to take the upper deck off their steamers. This accomplished, we shall not be surprised to learn that the efficiency of these noble vessels shall have been immeasurably increased. The models of the Collins line are acknowledged to be all but faultless; but their disproportionate height out of water naturally spoils their appearance, impede their speed, and must seriously interfere with their weatherly qualities.

The Pictou Chronicle states that the safety of the U. S. mail steamer Atlantic was announced in Pictou on Monday last, at the time of holding a great County meeting, and the news was received with three times three cheers for the good ship, and their distinguished townsman, Captain George McKenzie, a passenger on board, and for whose safety serious fears were entertained. At New Glasgow the joyful intelligence was also received with the utmost enthusiasm—particularly at the ship yard of George McKenzie.—Halifax Nova Scotian.

New Brunswick.

The Railroad.—A petition to the Legislature was adopted at a meeting of the mechanics on Friday evening, held at the Institute, praying that shares in the proposed European and North American Railway may be taken and paid for in work, and stating their willingness to take stock to a large amount, provided that they are employed on the work.

The recent arrest of a fugitive slave in Boston, and his subsequent liberation by the mob continues to produce a strong feeling in that city. Elizer Wright, one of the editors of the Commonwealth, and several other persons, have been arrested and held to bail for aiding the fugitive in his escape. Mr Wright was held in the sum of two thousand dollars, to answer at the March term of the United States District Court. Joseph R. Hayes, Keeper of the Tremont Temple, has also been arrested and ordered to give surety in the sum of three thousand dollars. The President has issued a proclamation, calling upon all well-disposed citizens to support the Law.

Steam to Boston.—It will be seen by advertisement that the favorite steamer Admiral will run direct to this port the ensuing season, commencing her trips on the 4th March. We need scarcely say that this arrangement will give general satisfaction.

An American Cardinal.—Archbishop (late Bishop) Hughes, of New York, now at Rome, the New York Express says, is to come home a Cardinal. At twenty one years of age he was a working gardener.

Sickness at Cayenne.—Letters from Cayenne to January 18th, report the yellow fever raging to a great extent. The Governor and many of the principal inhabitants had died.—St. John New Brunswicker.

Saint Andrew's and Quebec Railroad.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following Resolutions passed at a public meeting in the County of Victoria in January last. It is by putting their own shoulders to the wheel that the people of Victoria and Carleton may expect to see this great work accomplished. Carleton, we are sorry to say, is too lukewarm in the matter. Charlotte is straining every nerve to carry on the work, and is now being nobly supported by Victoria while we stand idly by, and view with indifference the desperate struggles made by the people of these counties to complete a work which is to benefit us so materially.

Finnemore, who has been confined for some time in the Gaol of this county on a charge of murder, made his escape on Friday evening, but has since been retaken and committed.—Carleton Sentinel.