—There cannot be a doubt but that the Roman state was the model after which, in its main features, wily ecclesiastics modelled the Roman Church When Cæsar retired to the Bosphorus, the Pope, wisely preferred to remain on the Tiber; and as by the progress of the consumption which led to [illegible] of the Roman empire, the reins, one after the other, [illegible] cessors of Constantine, the Pope was very careful to collect them into his own; and thus, by slow but sure stages, he grew up to the possession of an authority more extended and powerful than emperor ever wielded, and in the exercise of which he converted emperors into his waiters and grooms. Need I, Sir, run the parallel further? The likeness is as striking as is that of the pictures of the Popes in the Vatican to one another. There is not only a family likeness among them, but it would seem as if they were all sons of the same parents, born in the same age, and of the same size, and as if all of them were equally healthy and burly. As they look down upon you from the walls of "S Paolo extra muros," each looks as if he were a twin-brother to the other; nor do any of them look as if upon their shoulders was laid the weight of all the churches.—Any of them might be mistaken for a likeness of the man who was clothed in purple and linen, and who fared sumptuously every day.

Again; it possesses a very strong dash of the old feudal system. As a frame-work of policy, Romanism, is not the work of an age or a century. From age to age, it has sought to incorporate with itself the strong elements of other systems, that by twining and twisting them together, it might increase its power. Now, Sir, that you may see how much of the feudal it has appropriated, permit me to ask you to read again, as I have no doubt you have read them once, the chapters of Hallam on the Feudal System of the Middle Ages, or the remarks of Robertson on it, in his Introduction to the History of Charles V. Assell-defence was the chief care of kings and conquerors, they parcelled out countries among their chief followers on the condition that they should appear in arms when required. Persons receiving land were to contribute men and means in the proportion of their grants. These chief men made grants, on similar condition, to others; and these, again, to others, down to the lowest subdivisions. And thus, by grants and conditions, the different classes of society were bound to the next highest, and through the chief noble were bound to the king or conqueror. And in the proportion of their possessions, each were bound to contribute for the mutual defence to the power above them. Each was bound to gird on his sword at the command of his superior. It was at this time, also, that the custom sprang up of nobles dropping their own name, and taking that of their estates, which is yet in existence. This system had its strong and its weak points. The weakest point was the absence of a central power to balance and regulate the monarchical and the aristocratic parts and for the want of which the whole system fell into confusion. From this system Romanism selected and appropriated its strong features, and supplied the great central, regulating power which is wanted, as any intelligent mind can see in a moment. The Pope is a king, by feudal tenures he parcels out the Papal world among his archbishops and bishops; and these, again among their subordinates. Cardinals, archbishops and bishops swear to him allegiance, and their subordinates to them. And when, the head of this system is in a strait, he has only to apply to his chief vassals, and they pass the word to the next below, and these again, to their inferiors; and soon the Papal world is in motion to supply the requisition assistence. Thus it was in the Papal war—thus it was recently in the collection of the Peter-pence, to sustain a weak and profligate set of priests when scheering and chambering in Gaeta. And see the way and manner in which priests, when made bishops, drop the names which their fathers gave them, as if ashamed of them, and assume the name of the territory over which their king has given them jurisdiction, as a farther evidence of this feudalism. England has its "Nicholas of Westminister"—we have our "John of New York"—and you, ere this, have your Patrick of Baltimore; while in old dilapidated Rome, a clever and good-looking old gentleman, who is far more a prisoner than a king, and much more a puppet in the hands of his cardinals than an independent ruler, is acting the universal bishop under the sobriquet of Pio Nono.

All this, Sir, is to suggest a true analysis of "the external arrangement," as our friend of New York would say, which is known as the Romish Church. Take away from it all its despotism, all that it borrowed from the Roman State when governed by emperors, and all that it appropriated from the feudal system, which so widely obtained in Europe from the seventh to the eleventh centuries; and what is there left? Not enough to command the respect of an Alpine cretin, save what it holds in common with Protestants.

And yet, Sir, this compound of various political elements, cemented together by the priestcraft and cunning of ages, is "the external arrangement" which Papal priests would palm on the world as the Church of God, founded on the apostles and prophets, and fortified by Divine sanctions, and out of which there is no salvation! Can you conceive of a more monstrous fabrication?

Permit me, Sir, also to remind you of the fact that this thing of dealing out damnation to the nonconsipients of theories is always an accompaniment of grand delusions. The claim of divine authority for priestly nonsence and fabrications is no new thing under the sun. It is put forth as boldly by Pagan as by Papal priests, and is asserted as impudently in Stamboul as in Rome. You know it is death by law, and without benefit of clergy, for a Mahammedan to become a Christian while residing under the shadow of the crescent, and that Paganism thunders its excommunications against all who abandon its superstitions rites. The foundation of all this lies in the inherent weakness of the theories put forward, and of the claims asserted; and the object is to quell scrutiny, and to induce faith by authority and fear. God is the father of us all, and Jesus Christ is the Saviour of all who believe upon him, and how preposterous for Pagan, Papal, Protestant, or Mohammedan priest to cut us off from the grace and love of our heavenly father because we deny their claims, discard their rites, and refuse to submit to their manipulations! The intelligent laymen of this land, and all lands, should seek fully to comprehend the great interests of humanity involved in these pretentions; and while rejecting themselves, they should see to it that the least ignorant of the people should not be deluded by our swarming, imported and ghostly pretenders. For myself, when I meet with a man dressed in ecclesiastical livery, urging upon me or others theories of human device as to the external arrangements of the Church, and seeking to compel my belief in them with the threat of damnation if I reject them, I can scarcely resist the conviction that he is either a knave, or a fanatic, or a fool. And it sometimes requires a little more of the grace of patience than I possess to forbear telling him so.

With great respect, yours,

KIRWAN.

(From the New-York Daily Times.)

COMMERCIAL TRIUMPHS OF ENGLAND.

The pride with which the Briton points to his boundless empire, is only equalled historically by the Romans. It is little to say that the sun never sets upon it. An Island Empire may be scattered around a hemisphere and so derive at perpetual sunshine. But the British Empire is as substantial as it is world-wide. Its influence runs into every part of the world. The most recondite and barbarous nomadics on the face of the earth recognize the grandeur of England. Its provinces are found in every circle of longitude and in every zone. Its footsteps are every where. The ocean-rock, physically unimportant and worthless, they raise upon and elevate to the highest political importance. And of these things the Briton reasonably boasts. The map of the world, bespotted all about the surface with the British color, is the source of pardonable pride.

But actually territorial possessions are other at the least considerable of British sources of power and wealth. That Government draws the bulk of its vital persistency from the commercial advantages it enjoys among nations unconnected with it politically. No place on earth are more opportunities for the exercise of its subject. Opportunities for its commercial privileges are never contested. The most jealous, first or last, national temper is found in the fact that there are a score of commercial treaties, to one approximative of a war.—While the Government of the United States is haggling about much lesser things, the British authorities never rest in their exertions to extend the area of trade. The case of Brazil, to which we alluden [illegible] the other day, is but lonely. Notwithstanding the difficulty of recovering sums of money, the merchant will point to manifold opportunities of furnishing American interests; opportunities unrecognized or neglected. Much of the English efficiency in these matters is undoubtedly due to the Board of Trade, and a Board of Trade should form one feature in our own system. Extending, as we do, our arms into every quarter of the earth, and [illegible] and affording a wider seaboard for its reception than any [illegible] should be more sedulously looked after, than the mercantile. With a proper Bureau or Board for the purpose, we can conceive a thousand advantages we should enjoy, which we now regret the absence of. We should have a clearer apprehension of our Commercial relations; a more anxious watch after new openings for enterprise; a more familiar intimacy with the laws of traffic; a juster appreciation of the relative rights of our adventurers at the fisheries, on the high seas, in foreign ports. Certainly, if the interests of Agriculture demand a Bureau at Washington, those of Trade demand it far more urgently.

And there is still another element of Empire possessed by England, which crosses our path at all points—the empire of Capital. By dint of money lending, she has brought half of mankind to her feet. We encounter the annoying meshes of the system among all our diplomatic intricacies. We treat with Spain about Cuba, and are warned off by British creditors of that Monarchy. We negotiate with Mexico for Tehuantepec, and find British capitalists striding, Apollo-like, athwart the path. We entered upon preliminaries with Portugal, in relation to certain indemnities, as we plead for certain commercial favors we happen to crave, and are again headed off by British bondholders. We make up our minds to buy or appropriate the Lobos Islands, and we are brought up suddenly by the announcement that British creditors will admit of nothing of the kind. And herein is an empire of the most influential sort. It enables the Government of St. James to rule, under one pretext or another, one-half of mankind. It reserves to the British manufacturers and shippers the cream of the world's market. It backs up and at all points confirms the commercial superiority of that wonderful people. It places the clue of every political combination in the hands of the British Foreign Secretary; and bids the American stand aside as a party uninitiate in the ways and means of international diplomacy. There is, perhaps, in the whole masterly system which has given to the commerce of England its present superiority, no one thing more potential than this method of bringing foreign nations into debt. The debtor, where there are no exemption laws, is still servant to the creditor; and a debt to all-powerful England, is rather more binding in its force, than one due to a less competent lender.

The fact may have no immediate practical lessons. It does disclose to us a bright example, which in after times, we shall be able to follow. When we cease to be in the same tributary subjection to England; when we weary of the burden and shame of indebtedness to her bankers, and when we absolve ourselves from our present colonial dependence, we may begin to practice her triumphant arts, and so spread our dominion over the boundless continent. But while we have call for all our capital, and a large share of England's, and have no surplus, wherewithal to subsidize our poorer neighbours, we shall have to contend, wherever we turn, with the money power of a mightier rival.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, September 17, 1852.

RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN ST. JOHN AND SHEDIAC.

In reply to a communication from Hampton Ferry, over the signature of "Many of your subscribers" we have to remark that no person at the present time is enabled to determine the exact direction which the contemplated railway will take between the points above named. The engineers now engaged on the route, are not only instructed to examine the line traced by Mr. Wilkinson, and reported on by that gentleman on the 12th November, 1849, but they are directed to make further explorations and to report accordingly. The assumption however, appears to be only reasonable, that as Mr. Wilkinson took extraordinary pains to ascertain the most desirable route, that the general line, as recommended by him, will probably be adopted. We therefore condense the following information from Mr. W.'s preliminary report, of March 3d, 1849, for "many of *our* subscribers," who are no doubt, deeply interested in this important enterprize.

This portion of the E. and N. A. Railway, according to Mr. Wilkinson, will probably commence at the head of the Mill Pond, in the City of Saint John, thence to Lawton's lake, to the shore of Kennebeccasis Bay, along this shore to the head of Forrester's Cove, at a distance of 15 3-4 miles from Saint John.

From Forrester's Cove, the Line will intersect Hammond river, nearly a mile below the bridge, and continuing by a straight line through the Marsh until it touches the south shore of Darling's lake; along this shore until it intersects Grooms' Cove, thence, to the head of Acicack Marsh, near Hampton Ferry—23 miles 24 chains from Saint John. Thence, along the Marsh, intersecting the Kennebeccasis a little below Mr. Wright's Farm—thence, to the norther's end of the old Toll Bridge, 28 miles from St. John. Thence, following the River route to the left of Norton Upper Church, crossing Hays's and Barbarie's Meadows, and the river to the foot of the high ground on the left or Northern bank, nearly opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, thence following the bank, the line recrosses the River near the Finger Board, at a distance of 34 miles from St. John.

Thence along the northerly bank of the river, until it approaches Studholm Mill Stream, 42 miles 32 chains from St. John. A little below this stream it will again cross the main river, and keeping close on its southerly shore, it will recross the river twice within the distance of half a mile, a little below the situation of Fox Hill, and will continue thence nearly straight, gradually leaving the river to the left of the race course on the property of R. C. Evanson, Esquire, Sussex Vale, distant 15 miles 61 chains from St. John.

Thence to the Valley of the Salmon River, to the mouth of Stones' Creek, distant 52 miles, 28 chains from St. John.

We now extract literally from the Report before us:—

From hence the choice of two routes is offered, of each of which a careful survey and section has been made. The first is by the Valley of Stone's Brook to the immediate source of the Annagance. The second continues by the Valley of the Salmon River to the "Portage" and thence, after twice intersecting the Post Road, descends and meets the former route at a lower point in the Valley of the Annagance.

By the second an equally favourable rise can be obtained only by a heavier proportion of cutting and embankment, and it will not be easy to obtain a more favourable descent into the Valley of the Annagance than at the rate of 40 feet per mile.

As the intersection of this summit will determine the maximum gradient eastward, between the Bend of Petitcodiac and Saint John, the route by Stone's Brook is therefore obviously to be preferred.

By this route the summit is passed at a distance of 56 miles 13 chains from Saint John, and at an elevation of 150 feet above high water.

For a short distance, as already observed, the descent is thence at the rate of 22 feet per mile, and afterwards at the rate of 5 feet per mile, to opposite Hayward's Mills, distant 63 miles 56 chains from Saint John. From thence by a nearly uniform descent of 6 feet per mile, the Line passes Stevens' Mill at 65 miles 62 chains, and Steves' Tavern at 69 miles from Saint John.

After first touching the Petitcodiac River, the course of the line will require mature consideration, and will be governed by the result of the Survey of the River. It was a prevailing opinion amongst the more intelligent inhabitants, that the [illegible] would prove to be favourable. Its general appearance so far sustained this opinion that the fact could be determined only by actual examination.

The chief advantage of this route would be to avoid contact with the Petitcodiac River. A thorough exploration and section were therefore made the general results of which are as follow:—

From Steves', the section presents a series of [illegible] from 5 to 25 feet per mile, to the Frederiction [illegible] near Fitfield's, at the distance of 77 miles 21 chains from Saint John.

From thence the inclinations vary from 12 to 78 feet per mile, at Hall's Stream, at the distance of 30 miles 22 chains from Saint John; and from thence, by inclinations varying from 4 feet to 53 feet per mile, to Milne's Point, Shediac Harbour, distant 105 miles 20 chains from Saint John.

These unfavourable gradients proved not only the necessity of a survey of the immediate Valley of the Petitcodiac River, but also of a thorough re-exploration of the ground between the Bend and Shediac.

Two other variations of route between the latter were therefore surveyed and levelled; and thus a comparison of three routes was obtained, each terminating near the mouth of Hall's Stream, at the Bend, and at Milne's Point, at Shediac. The courses of these routes will be more easily understood by a glance at the Map than by description.

It is probable that a fourth route by way of the Valley of the Shediac River, with a still more favourable maximum gradient than the last, might be found, but only by materially increasing the distance, and with an unfavourable approach to the Harbour.

We have now furnished all the information we have upon this interesting topic, and all, which at the present time, we are enabled to procure. It always affords us much pleasure to comply with any reasonable request, which may emanate from our patrons in Kings' County.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

Several years have now elapsed since subscriptions were raised in this Province and forwarded to Canada, for the purpose of constructing a Monument to the memory of the gallant Brock, in place of the one which was destroyed by the agency of gun powder, by a band of cowardly yankee "sympathizers." We are happy to learn by a Canadian exchange, that a design, originating with William Thomas, Esquire, has been adopted by the Monument committee, who have determined on immediately proceeding with the work. The delay, up to the present time, has been occasioned by the want of funds sufficient for the completion of a monument, commensurate with the heroic deeds of the gallant soldier, the grateful appreciation of which, it is designed to commemorate:

The column is to be of the Roman composite order of architecture, with its pedestal rising on a sub basement; with a Cippus and Statue of the Hero, to the height of 185 feet. The columns is fluted; 95 feet high and 10 feet diameter. It rests on a square pedestal, the die of which is 15 feet square; to be enriched with bas reliefs of the principal events in the campaign of the General. The blocking course will be ornamented by Lions' heads linked together by festoons, with wreathed openings to give light to the interior.—This again will rest upon a square sub basement, 36 feet 6 inches square and 27 feet above the level of the earth's surface, enclosing a gallery round the inner pedestral 120 feet in extent; under the floor of which, in suitable vaults, are to be deposited the remains of the gallant Brock, and those of his brave *Aide-de-Camp*, Colonel Macdonell. The gallery or corridor is to be lighted by wreathed openings, and will form an agreeable promenade for visitors. On the angles of the sub-basement are placed lions rampant, supporting shields with the armorial bearings of the Brock family. The base of the column is enriched with Laurel leaves and surmounted with palm leaves. The capital of the column, 12 feet high, has a winged figure of Victory on each face, 10 feet 6 inches high, with extended arms, sustaining military shields as volutes, having on, their outward angles, helmets with lions' heads; the capital being somewhat after the example of the column at Albano, near Rome. It is proposed to form spaces in the angles of abacus, to allow of persons going out to view the scenery; so as not to disfigure the beauty of the capital by iron railings. From the top of the capital, a round cippus, 6 feet 6 inches in diameter and 9 feet in height, made of cast iron *galvanized with wreathed openings* forming a chamber 6 feet in diameter, seats round, and four circular openings, to view the magnificent scenery which surround the Heights of Queenstown. The cippus is to support a statue of the hero himself, 16 feet in height. From the base to the openings of the capital, runs all the way a staircase of stone, of 200 steps, which will be lighted by loop holes in the centre of the flutings.

The whole of the works are to be erected in Queenston stone; but it may be found necessary to adopt other stone for the bas reliefs. The door at the south side of the square sub-basement, is to be 7 feet high by 3 feet 6 inches wide, and will give immediate access to the staircase, through the gallery or waiting room. The enclosure will form an area of 77 feet square, having at the angles military trophies, in carved stone, 20 feet high. A fosse will be formed round the inside of the wall of enclosure, as a fence or protection.

THE CITY DEAD HOUSE.

The management, as well as the arrangement of this establishment are as bad as they can be. On Friday morning last, the body of a murdered man, with the face so awfully gashed and mutilated as nearly to destroy every chance of identity, was deposited there. It was highly expedient that the name of the deceased should be ascertained as speedily as possible, so that some clue could be had which might lead to the discovery of his brutal murderer. The Dead-house was locked up however, and all access to it denied until the afternoon of Friday, although hundreds of people had applied to see the remains of the murdered man during the course of the morning.

Now, we are informed that similar establishments in Great Britain, upon the Continent, and in the United States, are so arranged that bodies deposited therein can be seen through gratings, so secured, that the precise condition in which the body was first discovered, cannot be interfered with by the spectators. Some arrangement of the kind is wanted here; indeed every means by which "Murder most foul as in the best it is," can be more effectually discovered, should not be wanting for a single day, in every civilized community.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The American papers which came to hand are full of this matter. It is a difficult thing to decide between our co-temporaries, where there exists such a difference of opinion. If we believe a Scott paper—the favorite of this journal is the greatest hero the world ever saw—the conquests of Alexander are a mere flea-bite to those achieved by General Scott, and as to "Tuz Duxx," why compared with Scott, he is not worthy of being named in the same week. Then the same paper tells us that General Pierce fainted on the battle-field; in point of intellect he is nobody, and as to his chance of becoming President, it is worse than hopeless.

A Pierce newspaper, on the other hand, calls Scott "furs and feathers," and all sorts of funny names, and sometimes describes him as "a papist in disguise," and consequently inimical to free institutions. Did we believe all the partisan journals publish about the rival candidates, at one time we should look upon them as the greatest and most sensible men in the union—nay in the universe—at another, as two of the most tricky or imbecile persons, to be found outside of a states prison or Lunatic asylum. Who shall decide, when doctors differ?

ST. ANDREW'S MAIL.—Mr. Wm. H. Williams, a former contractor, has again got the Mails on this route, being the lowest tender, £464, to take effect next month.

Pray, what can you do about it? Will you dispute the right of the Catholics equally with the Episcopalians, to have a "Bishop of Fredericton?" Nonsense.

The above is from the Halifax *Sun*, and is intended as a commentary upon our remarks on the recent dodge of creating Dr. Connolly "Bishop of Frede- [illegible] In reply to the last question, we say *laugh at it*—the dodge is an [illegible] treatment. In answer to the second—we say emphatically YES, and that neither the Pope, nor any other foreign Potentate has the authority to confer any title of the kind. The Queen only is the fountain of honor. Such being the case, no Protestant or even loyal subject of any denomination, can over seriously recognise any other Bishop of Fredericton, than the one, who derives his title directly from the British Crown. In England, the first query would be replied to by referring to a penal clause of a good, wholesome act of parliament, and without further "nonsense."

THE RECENT MURDER.—As yet, even the name of the murdered victim has not been ascertained.—A reward of £50 has been offered by the Mayor and Stipendiary for the detection of the brutal perpetrators of this diabolical outrage; and the sum of £100 has been offered in addition, by the government, in order to attain a like object. The Head Quarters truly observes that "the Civic and Provincial authorities have spared no exertion or inducement to procure information." To the truth of this remark we willingly bear testimony, and we are not without hope that some light may yet be thrown upon the circumstances connected with this foul deed, that may lead, for the safety of the community, to the conviction of those by whom it has been perpetrated.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH.

The following interesting article we copy from an old country paper. A similar mode, to the one therein described, has been adopted to a considerable extent in Scotland, for artificially producing fish, and has succeeded remarkably well. A gentleman of this city, who is very conversant with such matters, informs us, that several individuals in Scotland, have succeeded in realising handsome sums by thus obtaining large quantities of fish, which are bred in natural or artificially constructed ponds, from whence they are supplied to stock similar receptacles in any quantity required. It is a little remarkable that in the Penobscot river and its tributaries, a variety of excellent fish abound, which are not even known in the Saint Croix; although these rivers originate at the same common source! By adopting the course suggested by the article below, it is probable that this evil might be effectually remedied at a very trifling expense.

It may not be generally known that the means of producing fish to an incalculable extent, in lakes and rivers, has been discovered, and have within the last three years been employed on a grand scale, and with extraordinary success, in different parts in France. Some years ago two fishermen, named Gehin and Remy, of La Bresse, in the department of the Vosges, found that from various causes the stock of trout, for which the rivers and lakes of that department are famous, greatly declined; and they attentively studied the habits of the male and female trout at spawning time, with the view, if possible, of discovering the means of checking the evil. After long and patient observation they found that not one in a hundred of the eggs deposited by the female in the bed of rivers, and fecundated by the milt of the male, came to maturity—the rest being devoured by other fish, washed away, or destroyed by mud. They found also that of the fish which did become excluded or hatched, the greater part were destroyed by the larger fish of their own or different species. It then struck them that if they were to collect the eggs and apply the milt themselves, instead of leaving the fish to do it, and afterwards to secure the young fish from the voracity of the large ones, they would in the course of a few years obtain an inexhaustible supply. Accordingly they seized a female trout just as they perceived she was about spawn; and by pressure on her belly caused her to deposit her egg in a vessel containing fresh water; they then seized a male, and by pressing his belly in the same way, caused his milt to squirt on the eggs. It is by pressure on the belly that the female and male always relieve themselves at spawning time. These two men then, in imitation of the fish, placed the eggs on a layer of gravel, which they deposited in a box full of holes. The box they fixed in the bed of a flowing stream, and covered it with pebbles. The fish themselves in the natural way cover the eggs with pebbles, and leave them. In due time the eggs excluded, and almost every one was found to be good. They thus obtained from one female several hundred fish. They took precautions for keeping the little creatures in water where they were out of danger, and supplied them with fitting food. Applying this operation a year after to a great number of fish, they obtained several thousand trout; and in a year or two more the numbers had literally increased to millions. After they had stocked all the rivers and streams of the Vosges, and some in the Moselle and the Haut and Bas-Rhin, Dr. Haxo, secretary of the Societe d' Emulation des Vosges, drew the attention of the Academy of Sciences and of the Government to the discovery. The Academy declared that it was of immense national importance, though it had long been known to scientific men as a scientific curiosity, not, however, as of practical utility. The Government on its part saw that the application of it to the rivers and streams of France would not only afford employment to a vast number of persons, but would enable an immence addition to be made at scarcely any expence, to the people's food. It accordingly took the two men into its service, and made them apply the system of different waters. They have done so with the most singular success—rivers and lakes in which there were no fish are now teeming with them. Nor have they confined their operations to trout alone, but have extended them to salmon, carp, pike, tench, and perch; and in each case with complete success. Indeed, their system is applicable to all sorts fresh water fish, and to those which after spawning in rivers descend to the sea. Amongst the rivers they have already stocked are those of the Isere, Haute-Loire, Allier, Lozere, Meuse, Meurthe, and the Haute-Sonne. Several gentlemen of property have also tried the system with success on the estates in Burgundy, Brie, and Normandy. In addition to the breeding of fish in enormous quantities, it enables fish of different species to be naturalised in strange waters, or removed from river to river. So great is the importance which the Government attaches to the plan that it has nominated a commission of eminent scientific men to superintend the operations of Gehin and Remy. The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Marine and Colonies has also ordered that experiments shall be made to supply it to salt-water fish at the mouth of rivers, and off the coasts, and especially to lobsters. M. Valenciennes, an eminent ichthyologist, and member of the Institute, has been charged to examine the mouths of rivers and the coasts from Havre to La Teste; and to state in what places the experiments may be tried with most chances of advantage. M. Milne Edwards and M. Coste, also members of the Institute, have been directed to make similar investigations between Cherbourg and Granville, and in the environs of Trouville. It is to be hoped that the system of Gehin and Remy will be brought into practice in England, Ireland, and Scotland. It will afford cheap and nourishing food to millions at a mere trifling expence (and will be of vast importance in keeping up the fishery trade.—*Galignani.*

KILLED MORTAR.—A large piece of Ordnance, of an entirely new construction, has just been finished at the Royal Arsenal, and will shortly be conveyed to Shoeburyness to try experiments with it at that long range. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the mortar when it is stated that it is 32 inches in diameter, and has 13 inches of solid metal round the bore which is only 8 inches in diameter, and from its great depth, compared with other mortars, it is probably intended for firing solid shot or shells of the elongated or sugar loaf shape, and similar to the Minie balls. The grooves in the mortar are only two, placed horizontally opposite each other, and of a curved shape, without any flat part, as in the small rifled arms. The rifled mortar weighs upwards of 111 cwt.

The Right Rev. Dr. Connolly, Roman Catholic Bishop in this Province, in replying to an address from the Roman Catholics of Halifax, makes use of the following language:—

"It has pleased God through the distinguishing favour of his *Representative on Earth*, our Holy Father Pius IX., that the scene of my labours should be changed, and that from my late humble sphere in Halifax, I should be transferred to [illegible] Bishop in the vast and important Province of New Brunswick. In obedience to the *voice of God, as heard through his only authentic organ on Earth*, I am now about to enter upon my arduous undertaking."

In the above paragraph our readers will observe that the Pope is designated by Dr. Connolly—as declared to be *the voice of God, as heard through his only authentic organ*. Now we do not object to Dr. Connolly for employing this language; we know that, in doing so he has spoken in terms perfectly consistent with the creed he embraces; but we have the fact, and call the attention of our readers to it, that they may see, by evidence which it is impossible to dispute, *what that creed is*. When we refer to documents of past days, however stamped with the authority of a Church which lays claim to infallibility, and can never consequently retract an article it has authoritatively recognized, we are told by our lenient friends, that Popery has changed; that the learning liberality of the age has modified its extravagant pretentions. But here we have these pretentions asserted in the most explicit terms, not on the continent of Europe, but on the shores of British America; not in the 16th century, but in 1852; not in the creed of Pius V, but in a document emanating from the Roman Catholic Bishop in the Province of New Brunswick. Let us not, then, close our eyes to the fact, that such are the real and genuine tenets of Romish Church; and that the time has arrived when she deems it right to put them forward prominently in the eye of Christendom.—[*Church Witness.*

ARRIVAL OF THE RT. REV. DR. CONNOLLY.—It being expected that his Lordship, the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Connolly, would arrive by the *Pilot* on Saturday, the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Halifax who had arrived in St. John on the Thursday previous, the Very Rev. Mr. Sweeny, and the Clergymen of the Parish and the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting consisting of James Gallagher Esq., J. P., Messrs. John Doherty, George Carvill, Charles Doherty, Philip Keogh, John Dooler, Wm. McNamara, John McSweeny, James Doherty, M. McGuirk, Capt. Yorke and T. W. Anglin, with several others of the most respectable Catholic Citizens were present to receive him. On landing, his Lordship was received by the Committe and conducted to the carriage prepared for his reception. The Bell of St. Malachy's at this moment rang out a welcome. The cortege proceeded to the Glebe House, and after the ceremony of introduction, &c., was over the Address was read by Charles Doherty, Esq., and presented. His Lordship's reply was beautifully eloquent, and evidently the utterance of heartfelt emotions and sincere feeling. We hope in the course of the week to be enabled to publish both address and reply and shall, therefore, refrain from any attempt to report it.

The welcome was what his Lordship described it; truly Catholic and truly Irish.

On Saturday his Lordship was enthroned with the usual ceremonies, his Grace the Archbishop assisting and afterwards celebrated Pontifical High Mass. In an excellent discourse he explained his views and purposes for the future management of the important interests of this great diocess.—[Freeman.

SYDNEY STREET CHURCH.—The ladies of Sydney street Free Church, have just presented their Pastor, the Rev. Wm. Fraunis, with an exceedingly handsome Pulpit Gown and Cassock, of the purest silk, made to order, by the Messrs. Frazer and Anderson, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.—The gift reflects equal credit upon its donors and fabricators, and we have no doubt must be very highly appreciated by Mr. Fraunis, who, till about a year ago, was a perfect stranger to his present flock. It speaks much, also, not only for the good feeling, but also the good taste of the ladies of the Free Church. Mr. Ferrie's former Pulpit Gown, with several other memorabilia of his Anstruther Congregation having been lost with the Unicorn last winter.—[News.

☞ Owing to the heavy rains during last week, and probably a predisposed state to disease, we learn that several persons in this neighbourhood have lost their entire crop of potatoes. In the upper Parishes, however, there was but little damage done to this crop.—[St. Andrews Standard.

A Grist and Saw Mill, at the Head of the Long Reach, belonging to a man named Davis, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The property was valued at £800 and was insured for £400.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The offices of Mr. Sheriff Johnston and Capt. Charles Brown, situated in the new Custom House building, were burglariously entered by some daring villian last night. The Books and papers of each establishment were found in a disordered state this morning, and a small amount in coppers missing. The object of the rascal was *money*, but we are happy to say, that in the gratification of it, they were doomed to disappointment.

H. M. Cutter *Netley*, arrived in this harbour on Saturday evening from a cruise, and sailed again on Tuesday.

H. M. Schooner *Bermuda*, having completed repairs was taken out of dock on Tuesday.

HOWARTH'S PANORAMA.—The Institute has been thronged during the week to witness this magnificent Exhibition. It will positively close on Monday evening next.

Seven Days Later from Europe!

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday last, at 11 1-2 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. She had 110 passengers, among whom were Messrs. James Waugh, W. Morrison and Wm. Magee, of this City.

The news from England possesses little of an interesting nature. Politics were at a discount. The premier had gone to the Doncaster races, and the Queen to her seat at Balmoral.

The harvest throughout the United Kingdom has become general, under the most favourable auspices, and everywhere the crops were very abundant. The potato rot appears to have done no injury of any consequence in Ireland.

The Corn market had declined in consequence of the favourable reports of the harvest.

The Cotton market was quiet, the sales of the week amounting to 50,570 bales.

Demand for Beef limited, prices 5s. lower per tierce.

Pork 2s. to 3s. lower per bbl.

Iron more active; large business at London in Welsh bars, £5 5s.; rails £6, free on board at works.

STATE OF TRADE at Manchester satisfactory; large orders coming for goods and yarns at full prices, but business limited from the inability of producers to complete in time; stocks about exhausted.

MONEY MARKET.—English funds have varied but little. Consols closed on Friday at 100 a 100 1-8 for money and account. Bullion in the Bank about twenty-one and a half millions.

PAPERS to the U. States have been better supported the past week. Steerage passengers not abundant.

Numerous authorities are being cited in the papers to prove that the Lobos Islands belong to Peru.

Two more ships have arrived from Port Phillip, Australia, with 50,000 ounces of gold, and another is on the way with 35,000 more.

The people of Manchester gave a dinner on Tuesday to Chas. Dickens and his fellow Amateurs, on the occasion of their performing in that city in aid of the Guid of Literature. On the 3d, the Company gave a performance in Liverpool for the same charity.

It is reported that Col. Law, at present commanding the troops in Newfoundland, will be appointed to the vacant Governorship of that Colony.

The European Times states that the Cunard screw steamers Andes, Alps, Jura and Etna, with two others not yet named, are to commence sailing early in December, but it is not generally known that these vessels are to go from Liverpool via New York to Chagres, and to return to Liverpoo It is intended to start them on Wednesday of the weeks on which the mail steamers sail for Boston. This will give them an opportunity of unloading their cargo in the United States so as to be ready to start for Chagres on the arrival of the new York steamers, leaving Liverpool ten days after.

This will give immense advantages to the travelling community and shippers of goods. The Andes, Capt. Willoughby, is appointed to sail in December.

The Hull Advertiser announces a line of steamers between that city and New York, the first vessel to start in March next.

IRELAND.—The Irish flax crop this season promises to be very abundant, especially in the province of Ulster. Additional fields are being laid out in various parts of the country, mills are being erected, and the complaint heard is the want of laborers. Emigration is already telling disadvantageously upon the Ulster linen manufacture.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR T. DOWNMAN, K. C. B., K. C. H., COMMANDANT AT WOOLWICH.

This gallant Artillery Officer died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at his official residence as Commandant of the Garrison at Woolwich. Sir Thomas Downman was in his 80th year, and had been indisposed for some time past, but was so much better on Tuesday, the day of his death, as to be able to go out to walk in his garden in the forenoon, and gathered some choice bequets of flowers. His death has caused a feeling of universal regret among all ranks in the Service here, as he was highly esteemed, and ever proved a sincere friend to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men serving under his command, and will be long held in remembrance by them for his uniform kind disposition and unceasing exertions, for the introduction of measures to ameliorate their condition and add to their comforts, and extending his consideration to the benefit of the wives and children of the married men. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the flags on the flag-staffs in the Garrison and Royal Arsenal were lowered to half-mast high, and by the order of Commodore Henry Eden, the flag at the Dockyard was lowered to half-mast high on the flagstaff in that Naval port.

Sir Thomas Downman received the gold medal for Salamanca, and the silver war medal, with three clasps, for Sahagun and Benevente, Corunna and Ciudad Rodrigo.

THE LATE COUNT D'ORSAY.—The funeral ceremony for the late Count d'Orsay took place on Friday, the 8th inst., at Chambourcy, near St. Germain. Among the persons assembled to perform the last rites for the deceased were Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, Count Bouffet de Montanban, Count de Lateur du Pin, the Marquis du Prat, M. Emile de Girardin, M. Clesinger, the sculptor, M. Charles Laffitte, M. Bixio, M. Alexandre Dumas, jun., Mr. Hughes Ball, and several other English gentlemen. The Duke de Grammont, brother-in-Law of the Count D'Orsay, being confined to his bed by illness, Count Alfred de Grammont, and the Duke de Lesparre, nephews of the deceased, were the chief mourners. On leaving the church, the body was conveyed to a tomb in the form of a pyramid, built under the direction of the Count himself, and in which he had signified his desire that his remains should be placed. No funeral oration was pronounced over the body, but the emotion of the persons present was great, and the sadness of the scene was increased by the appearance of the Duches de Grammont, sister of the deceased, kneeling at his tomb, every effort to induce her to abstain from being present having been made in vain. The *Bulletin de Paris* says:—"When the news of the death of Count d'Orsay was communicated to the Prince President, he exclaimed that he had lost his best friend." The same journal informs us that the large model of the statue of Napoleon, which Count D'Orsay was making from the small one executed by Mortimer, and which was seen at the London Exhibition, was nearly terminated at the time of his death, and that Mr. Clesinger was formerly charged by him to terminate the marble statue of the ex-King Jerome.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

91st FOOT.—*Pedestrian Feat.*—We (*Belfast News*) have been informed that the following match was accomplished by Lieutenant Norman, of the 91st Regiment on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th inst.:—To march from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon, in marching order, in eight hours, without training. Mr. Norman started on his arduous undertaking at 10 o'clock p. m. He wore the full uniform of a Lance Corporal of Grenadiers, and paraded complete in marching order, which means carrying nearly 50lb. weight. He preferred the night for the sake of coolness. The match, though kept very quiet among the Regiment, got wind, and naturally excited a good deal of interest. Sir Edward Blakeney had arrived in Enniskillen on the 6th, and his Staff were in attendance, with all the Officers of the Regiment, to see the start, whilst a large crowd were watching in the street for the appearance of Mr. Norman. Five or six Officers accompanied him on cars. The roads were in the worst possible order, being wet and muddy; but he completed his match against time by fifteen minutes under the eight hours. There is another match to come off in a few days, to be performed by one of the Officers of this gallant Regiment, against time—viz., to go 42 Irish—which is 54 English—miles, in twelve hours, also without training. Betting is even on this match; but the odds are against its performance in less than eleven hours and a half.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.

In a letter dated St. Pierre, Martinique, speaking of the effects of emancipation upon the Negroes of that island, P. N. Willis remarks:—

"You will not understand me as portraying the whole, or even a large portion of the negro population in the specimens which I thus select for description. The great majority of the blacks seems to be content with the merest animal existence, idle, ragged, dirty and saucy. Emancipation seems to have degraded the many, while it has elevated the very few. With the French facility of amalgamation of color, the more intelligent negroes, when set free, found the way to respectability easy, and some of them have unquestionably taken advantage of it; while, to most of them, freedom was but the license to be as brutal as their nature dictated, and viciously idle. In our evening walk, yesterday, we came upon a group who were quietly looking on, while a stout fellow furiously beating a woman over her naked shoulders with a heavy stick; and a more rascally looking half-dozen Human beings I never saw. The men and women, as little cl