KIRWAN'S LETTERS TO CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

LETTER XII.

Sham Miracles.—Holy House of Loretto—its Ilegend—Proofs—Dimensions—Miracles.—Heaven

Friends, Impostors.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am not yet through with the sham miracles of Romanism, gotten up, and shamelessly advocated, even in our day, for the purpose of maintaining the terrible, the grinding influence of a wicked priesthood over an ignorant, deluded, and confiding people. Bad as is the bungle about St. Januarius, and base as is the conduct of the dirty Franciscans with the bandaged Bambino, there are other things of the same kind, if possible, worse than these.

Have you, Sir, ever heard of the once "Very Rev. P. R. Kenrick, V. G.," and now the Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick? He figures not a little among the Romish priests of this happy country. I have before me his wonderful work entitled "The Holy House of Loretto." It is published by Cummisky, of Philadelphia. The title-page is without date—so is the preface; but the copy-right of it was secured by the publisher in the year 1841. And if you have any desire to see the miserable legends which these imported priests publish for the edification of the faithful, just glance at this wonderful book—I will not ask you to read its drivel. The authorship of such pages would subject any man, save a priest, to the charge or the suspicion of lunacy. But the world has become so accustomed to the lying wonders of priests, and knows so well the objects for which they are put forward, that now they excite little more than a smile of contempt.

This veracious book of the "Very Rev." and veracious "P. R. Kenrick, V. G.," proves to the satisfaction of all the credulous that the house in which the Savior was born became early an object of deep veneration; that Helena found it at Nazareth about three hundred years after the incarnation; that it was carried by angels through the air in May, 1291, and laid down by them upon a little eminence in Dalmatia, where it attracted wonderful attention, and performed wonderful miracles of healing; that when doubts arose as to its character, "the blessed Virgin, surrounded by angelic spirits," appeared to Alexander, then priest of a church near by, and sick of a violent fever, and informed him that in that house she was born, lived, received the message of Gabriel, and conceived the Son of God. This vision appeared to Alexander "between sleeping and waking," and when he had a violent fever. These, you know, are circumstances under which many besides "this respectable ecclesiastic" have strange visions. She moreover told him that the apostles had converted this house into a church; that Peter had consecrated its altar; that because insulted in Nazareth by infidels, and neglected by Christians, it was carried over by angels to Dalmatia; and that as a miraculous proof of all this, his health should be immediately restored. "On awaking, Alexander found himself immediately restored to health;" and his story was told and believed, and was proved true by the miracle of his restoration!

But the story is not ended. The Dalmatians were not long to enjoy this heavenly gift of an old house. For some cause, not discovered by the profound researches of the "Very Rev. P. R. Kenrick, V. G.," the house resolved to take another journey! So, on the night of the 10th of December, 1294, some shepherds, who were watching their flocks, beheld a house, surrounded by uncommon splendour, flying across the Adriatic, which separates Dalmatia from Italy. The shepherds waked up their companions to see the "mysterious object," and they all testified that "it was of a supernatural character." It pleased "the holy house" to rest in a district called Lauretum, either from its laurels, or from the name of the rich lady, Laureta, to whom it belonged; and hence the name, "the House of Loretto," which it retains even to this day! Soon it became very famous in its new location, and tens of thousands flocked to it for devotion and healing.

But the restless little house was not yet satisfied. The faithful, who sought to present, under its holy roof, their offerings to the Virgin, were often robbed by bandits. This greatly diminished the number of pilgrims, and, of course, the revenue of the priests. To remedy this evil, it walked off to a small hill near the road, where the faithful might approach it without fear of robbery. This new miracle greatly increased the public reverence for it, and the revenue. This hill was the joint property of two brothers, who quarrelled about the rent they were to receive. When, in the language of "the Very Rev. P. R. Kenrick, V. G.," "most extraordinary to relate, this miraculous house was once more transferred, and placed in its present site, a very short distance beyond the property of the unworthy brothers." And there it remains "to this present." And to prove that all this is by no means incredible, he refers us, among other evidences, to the removal of a huge rock at the command of St. Gregory, as narrated by Alban Butler! Now, Sir, I submit it to you, whether a priest who can write a narrative like this, in our age and country, is not entitled to wear a pallium made from the wool of holy sheep, or from the down of a goose!

This holy house, that can thus fly and walk at pleasure, is about thirty-two feet long, thirteen feet wide, and eighteen feet high, with a chimney and small belfry. The walls are of stone. There is in it a small altar, the one dedicated by Peter; and on it is an antique wooden cross. On the right of the altar is an image of the Virgin Mary, with the infant on her arm, with the hair of each divided after the manner of the people of Nazareth.—This image is surrounded with gold lamps, by whose constant glare and dazzle it is somewhat concealed. The Virgin and Son are most gorgeously decorated, and are brilliant with precious stones. This holy image was carried to France in 1796, but it was brought back with pious pomp; and, welcomed by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells, it was borne to the holy house on a rich frame, carried by eight bishops, on the 5th day of January, 1803.

And the miracles wrought by this holy house are numerous and wonderful. It is hung round by the votive offerings in gold, silver, wax, and other materials, presented by those on whom miracles were performed. Pietro Barbo was there miraculously healed, and was informed by the Virgin that he would be elected Pope! He was so elected, and assumed the name of Paul II. He issued a bull, dated November 1, 1464, in which he speaks of the "*great wonders and infinite miracles*" wrought by means of the Holy Virgin in this house. This house has been the pet of many a Pope, who have expended treasures upon it! And there it stands at the present hour, "the most celebrated sanctuary in Italy"—hung round by votive offerings of great value—visited by pilgrims from all parts of the world—and with a regular establishment of priests, sustained at an enormous annual expense, mainly collected from the beggar pilgrims. There sits the "holy porringer," in which pap was made for the infant Saviour, and which imparts wonderful sanctity to every thing that is put into it. A small stone from this house has been sold for many dollars; and it is said that a poor little mouse caught there was preserved with great artistical skill, and was an effectual preservative against disease.

Now, Sir, permit me to ask you whether imported priests, one of whose bishops could write such a book as the "Holy House of Loretto," in which such ridiculous fables are gravely detailed for the edification of the faithful, are the men to poison the fountain of the religious sentiment and the conscience of our country should he committed? When our people can believe such drivel, where will they be in the scale of civilization? Where will be the greatness and glory of the country of Washington.

But as to this "Holy House of Loretto," there is a depth below any to which we have yet arrived by the aid of the "Very Rev. P. R. Kenrick, V. G." I would gladly omit reference to it, because of its blasphemous superstition, and because of my reluctance to refer to a man who is daily proving himself more and more to be unworthy of confidence, and who is fast sinking to his true level in the estimation of Papist and Protestant: but it seems necessary to the completion of my picture of this "Holy House." In this flying house is an image of the Virgin, with the infant Saviour in her arms. It is grown black with age; nor can you tell whether the person of which it is an *exact picture* was black or white. Now, Sir, conceive of one of your own daughters prostrate on her knees before that old carved image, very far down being fashioned after a beautiful model, and with a missal in her hand, praying to it, in a most devout manner, the following prayer:

"Well by to thy patronage, O Holy Mother of God, despise not our petitions in our necessities, but deliver us from all dangers, O ever-glorious and blessed Virgin.

"Holy Mary, Holy Mother of God, Holy Virgin of Virgins, Mother of Christ, Mother of divine grace, Mother most pure, Mother most chaste, Mother undefiled, Mother untouched, Mother most amiable, Mother most admirable, Mother of our Creator, Mother of our Redeemer, Virgin most prudent, Virgin most venerable, Virgin most renowned, Virgin most powerful, Virgin most merciful, Virgin most faithful, Mirror of Justice, Seat of wisdom, Vessel of singular Devotion, Mystical Rose, Tower of David, Tower of Ivory, House of Gold, Ark of the Covenant, Gate of Heaven, Morning Star, Health of the Weak, Refuge of Sinners, Comforter of the Afflicted, Help of Christians, Queen of Angels, Queen of Patriarchs, Queen of Prophets, Queen of Apostles, Queen of Martyrs, Queen of Confessors, Queen of Virgins, Queen of all Saints, Pray for us.

"We fly to thy patronage, O Holy Mother of God; despise not our petitions in our necessities, but deliver us from all dangers, O ever glorious and blessed Virgin.

"Pray for us, O holy Mother of God,

"That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ."

This, Sir, is extracted from a book now before me, called, "The Garden of the Soul, a Manual of Fervent Prayers, Pious Reflections, and Solid Instructions, calculated to answer the use of the members of all ranks and conditions of the Roman Catholic Church, etc., by the Right Rev. Dr. England, late Bishop of Charleston, with the approbation of the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, Bishop of New York." And the above extract is from "The Litany of Our Lady of Loretto." Again I say, conceive of one of your own daughters praying this prayer from the Garden of the Soul, prostrate on her knees before that black statue of Mary. Does not your heart revolt from the thought? Would you not as soon see her bowing in a heathen idol? Wherein would be the practical difference? Would you not feel humbled at being the father of a child that could be reduced to the performance of such a miserably superstitious and vainly repetitious service, by the acts of priests? And what would be your feelings of indignation toward a priesthood that could thus humble you by degrading your child? And it is to this low level that Romish priests, with all their appliances, and all their "deceivableness unrighteousness," are seeking to reduce the youth of this land. One bishop writes the History of the Holy House—another bishop writes, or translates, the Litany of Our Lady of Loretto—and John Hughes, Bishop of New York, approves the whole! Have you, Sir, any language, by which to denounce the whole imposture as it deserves? I have none, and will not, therefore, undertake it. But the men in clerical garb who could countenance such fraud and superstition, should be esteemed and treated as we do the priests of Juggernaut, or the veriest impostors that live by defrauding the community. Such vile frauds, practiced by its priests, should sink Romanism as with the weight of a thousand mill-stones to the bottom of the ocean. Poor Dr. England has gone to the grave. Peace to his ashes. But Bishop Kenrick and Bishop Hughes are yet alive; and the greatest harm I wish them is, that when the "Holy House" resolves on other flight across the Adriatic to Dalmatia, they may be in it as passengers. Judging from their books, they will not add materially to its weight, nor will they be any loss to our country. In their flight they may responsively repeat the "Litany of Our Lady of Loretto."

With great respect, yours,
KIRWAN.

SELF-LOADING REVOLVER.

The *New York Courier and Inquirer* describes a newly-invented revolver and self-loading rifle made by Col. P. W. Porter, of Tennessee, and capable of discharging fifty loads in a minute and a half:

The rifle is little over the ordinary weight, and, although a revolver, can be used as a single gun—the revolving agent being the guard of the gun instead of the hammer, as in other revolvers. The guard, after revolving the cylinder, returns to its place, and firmly fastens by means of a spring in the stock. The cylinder, which is perforated with nine chambers on the exterior rim, turns in the breech, presenting in rapid succession each loaded chamber to the barrel for discharge. The part that comes directly in contact with the barrel is protected, first by the cylinder pressing firmly against it, and next by springing plates which catch and turn off any fire that might possibly escape through the junction. The ordinary trigger is used, and the rifle is discharged by percussion caps and primes itself by an arrangement which presents itself to the hammer in succession. The caps are placed in a rim, and the hammer is on the side of the gun. The nine chambers mentioned above being discharged, another cylinder, which may be kept in the pockets of the person using the gun, may be inserted in place of the one deprived of its contents, without a loss of more than three or four seconds, and nine additional discharges made in succession. Then, by placing over the top of the cylinders a flask, which contains both powder and ball (or shot if necessary), the chambers are loaded by every revolution of the cylinder, so that the supply is only exhausted when the flask is empty, and in this manner fifty discharges are made in the short space of a minute and a half. The flask or magazine over the cylinder is water tight, and affords good protection to the works it covers. The rifle can be discharged as long as the magazine containing the ammunition holds out, and by manufacturing a gun with proportionate arrangements, the magazine would consequently be larger and capable of containing fifty or one hundred charges. Shot can also be placed in the magazine, and would, by charging the barrel, which is often done, be equally available. By these means the newly-invented gun will answer all the purposes of the fowling piece, besides having the advantage over the latter of discharging about forty times per minute. The priming part is so arranged that the fire, instead of setting off the powder at the bottom of the charge, ignites it on top, but under the ball, thus burning all the powder inserted instead of destroying some and throwing the residue out of the gun in its crude state, and having a greater resisting effect. The charge used is very small, yet this rifle has been to carry a great distance, and in all experiments made drive its bullets deeper into timber than any other tested against it. The gun in question is the only one of the description as yet manufactured, but in the course of a few days several will be completed. Colonel Porter is at present having 10,000 manufactured at Canton, Massachussets. The experiments made were very successful and highly satisfactory to those who attended the exhibition.

A simple but useful invention for steering steam vessels at night is about to be tried on board the *Termagant*, steam frigate, Captain O'Callaghan. It consists of a small lantern, the glass facing the man at the helm, and is placed on the bridge of the steam vessel. It exhibits at the discretion of the pilot on the bridge five coloured glasses, denoting helm amidships, a turn port, a starboard, hard a starboard, and hard a port. The glasses are moved by a small tiller corresponding with the other tiller of the vessel, and being in full view of the man at the helm is immediately seen, and a corresponding motion is made to the helm of the steamer. It is well known that in stormy weather, from the noise of the wind and the engine, the great difficulty there is in conveying orders to the man at the wheel, which has to be repeated and passed to the helmsman, sometimes by one or two persons placed on purpose, whereby time is lost or mistakes may be made. The lantern is the invention of Capt. Douglas, R. N. son of Sir Howard Douglas.

FORMIDABLE MONSTROUS.—A Roman Catholic clergyman, one Revd Andrew Guinn, C. C. of Sligo (we wish he had more names so that we might give them all), has been brought up before the magistrates of Sligo, for horse-whipping a girl. The woman of the house was going to strike him with a shovel after he had thrown another girl on the floor, *but when she saw he was a clergyman she begged his pardon*. Excellent, i' faith! The intentions of the reverend gentleman do not appear to have been by any means honourable. He beat the girl with the butt end of his whip for refusing his amorous solicitations. The Rev. Andrew Guinn, by his solicitor, "regretted the occurrence," and wished the case amicably disposed of; but the magistrates unanimously decided to send the case to the Session.

AN OLD SOLDIER AND THE PRESIDENT.—One day last week an old soldier belonging to the army of Egypt, who had come from Port St. Denis to see the nephew of his Emperor, presented himself at the gate of the Palace at St. Cloud, and asked to be permitted to speak to Louis Napoleon. On the President being informed of the fact he ordered the old veteran to be brought to him, and, after having inquired into his services, which up to this time had not been recompensed, gave a sum of 300 francs for his use until he can produce documents in support of his claim to a pension.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, November 12, 1852.

OPPOSITION—ITS TRUE VALUE.

"All parties to please, and all difference to smother;
What in one line we state, we retract in another."

It was William Pitt, or some other great statesman, who proposed the sentiment, "A powerful Ministry and an honest Opposition;" the author was probably influenced by the maxim, in which we so frequently find the word 'competition.' If the same sentiment were offered in New Brunswick, it would merely be considered as indicative of an earnest aspiration for matters as they ought to be, and not as a grateful recognition of things as they are.

Only a few months have passed by since the opposition organs of this City, regularly furnished their tri-weekly tirades against the Government. Every measure, right or wrong, which emanated from the Executive, or its individual members, was systematically denounced by these *patriotic* journals. It appeared for a time as if their very existence depended upon the intensity of their hatred. Measures never dreamed of, and *unheard* of motives, were recklessly attributed to the local Government, which in the imaginations of its enemies, were surcharged with all that was morally and politically wicked.

It so happened, however, that the cause of all this bitter hostility was well known to the community; and as it furnished no excuse whatever for such malignant fulminations, by the reflecting portion—thank heaven, it is somewhat extensive—it was duly appreciated at its true value. Those who abetted these publications, and supplied food convenient for them, were also recognised, their motives weighed in the balance, and found to be lamentably deficient, when urged as a justification for such reckless conduct.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, that immediately on the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Chandler in this city on the 16th of June last, and after the result of his arrangement with Messrs. Jackson, Peto, and Brassey, was published to the community, all *newspaper* abuse of the Government instantly ceased! An Executive which was "rotten to the very core," "loathsomely corrupt," "utterly reckless of the public weal," "abusive, tyrannical," &c. &c. in the early part of that memorable month, was "constitutionally sound," "purely patriotic," "taking a deep interest in all the people held dear," "conciliating, accessible, paternal," &c. &c., according to the estimation and gospel of the opposition journals before the same ominous month was half expended! And better still, this immaculate state of unalloyed purity has continued ever since!

"Chaste as the icicle that * * *
Hangs on Dian's temple."

With many of our readers, it will be unnecessary labour on our part to refer more particularly to this extraordinary change in the deportment of the ancient enemy. We shall trace it, however, for the benefit of others, who may not possess the secret.

The European and North American Railway, with the success of which some of the principal folk connected with the opposition, considered themselves as identified, received its charter by Legislative enactment in the session of 1851. The project was occasionally warmed into life during the ensuing mild summer, shewed symptoms of asphyxia when encountering the early cold of autumn, and fell, apparently stone dead, during the severity of the succeeding winter. Had a coroner's inquest been practicable, no intelligent juryman would have hesitated in pronouncing a verdict of, "Died of Government apathy."

"Whilst there is life there is hope," is a homely maxim, and charged to the full with a cheering consolation; but in the present case, hope was indulged after all vitality had apparently departed, and it was even manfully *voted* that there was no ground for despair so long as the *subject* was above ground, and decomposition had not rendered it *unspeakably* offensive. There was great wisdom in the decision, and possibly some forethought, as the sequel will prove.

In the genial month of May, when birds sing sweetly, and the perfume of flowers scents the air, and "bright Sol illumines the depths of the sea," that is, in milder climates than our own, it fortunately happened that the sickly affair whose condition we have feebly described, was visited by a very clever Government doctor, an astute little fellow, naturally endowed with more mother wit than was possessed by all the quacks who had been tampering with the railway, put together. This son of Esculapius was especially commissioned by the Executive department to examine the case thoroughly; he did so, and after feeling the pulse, and turning up the white of the eye, and utterly discarding every nostrum which had hitherto been exhibited, by a timely use of the *Jackson Julep*, the *Brassey Bolus*, the *Peto Purgative*, with a few doses of *Morton's Mixture*, the patient was speedily, as if by a miracle, restored to life, to health, and to vigor.

Such has been the gratitude of the opposition for this friendly and skilful intervention on the part of the Executive physician, that since the cure was performed, on the 16th day of June last, they have never ceased to praise and glorify their kind benefactors.

There is a political maxim, that the King (or Queen) can do no wrong; but it was not until after Mr. Chandler, with the advice and co-operation of his colleagues, placed the European and North American Railway on its legs, that we were even apprised that a Colonial Government could lay claim to the same exemption from political sins that is constitutionally proclaimed for the *hitherto* exclusive advantage of the monarchs of Great Britain.

THE KIRWAN LETTERS.

We are happy to find that the so remarkably well written productions, of which we republish the twelfth in our present number, have attracted considerable attention. The demand for the issues of the *Chronicle* containing them, has been considerable, and in some instances even the large number of extra papers we have printed has been unable to keep pace with it. It is fully time that many things connected with popery should be plainly exposed.

When we find Dr. Machale in Ireland, strenuously advocating the spoliation of the Established Church in that country, and urging an appropriation of the plunder for the advancement of error and superstition; and when nearer home a popish journal makes such a seditious announcement as the following:—"If the Pope, as successor of St. Peter, and speaking to the Catholic Church, as Vicar of Christ, were to tell us to do one thing, and the laws of Canada, or of Great Britain, were to tell us to do another, we would obey the Pope, and would most certainly set at naught the law of the State, let the consequences be what they might—for we are emphatically PAPISTS. Our contemporary will not, we hope, accuse us of disguising our principles: we are not ashamed of nor afraid to own them," we are more than convinced that the time has arrived when every Protestant, and more especially those of the 'milk-and-water' complexion, and every zealous advocate of right and *true* liberty should be well apprised of what popery is and ever will be, so long as it exists. Dr. Machale, in his recent tirade, the villainy and weakness of which have been exposed in the London *Times*, asserts that *Protestantism encourages infanticide!* What murder? The idea is too absurd for any one to swallow, save Mac of Tuam. We would ask this veracious priest, what religion do those miscreants of his own land profess, who murder landlords, mutilate cattle owned by Protestants, and fire their hay-ricks and out-buildings?

"The time has gone by," observes an influential English paper, "when this country could be startled or moved by threats of Irish rebellion or disaffection however loudly bellowed forth, and however frequently reiterated. We have thoroughly measured and gauged the amount of influence, of character, and of talent which can be enlisted in such a cause; and to whatever motive this country may henceforth yield, it will scarcely be to popish threats and popish agitation.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening next the Lecture Season will commence. We are among the number—in fact, we know of no one who is not—who are decidedly of opinion that the Institute has been productive of an incalculable amount of good, not only to the younger portion of the community who have availed themselves of its advantages, but to many adult visitors also. Hearing a lecture encourages a taste for reading, and this inclination can be gratified to a very great extent by recourse to the excellent library belonging to the establishment. The day is fast approaching when the great mass of our people *must* take a more elevated position than that with which they have hitherto been contented. As scientific enterprise presents itself, scientific knowledge becomes indispensable, otherwise we must be satisfied to let strangers perform much work, that we should execute for ourselves. We feel well assured that our Mechanics' Institute, if well supported, will contribute a liberal quota towards the requirements of this eventful crisis.

THE DAILY TIMES.—This paper, formerly the *Morning Times*, is now, as its new designation implies, issued every day. The Publisher has displayed a good share of enterprise and resolution in the recent change; and it must be gratifying to the friends of a conservative and protective policy to be thus apprised that their treasured principles are so well appreciated by the community, as to justify this additional outlay of expense and labour necessarily connected with the publication of a daily journal. Whilst the *Daily Times* has our best wishes for its prosperity, we cannot refrain from indulging the hope, that its frequent promulgation of sound and loyal sentiments may be the happy means of rooting out the effects produced by the publication, in other journals, of principles of an opposite tendency. We are decidedly convinced that the great bulk of our people as cordially despise radical, annexationist, and other depraved vagaries, as they do those who are wicked enough to encourage them, either boldly and openly, or covertly, insidiously, and jesuitically.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—It is with the deepest regret that we copy the subjoined account of a most deplorable accident, which recently occurred at Prince Edward Island. The unfortunate sufferer was well known in this community, where she for some time resided. Mrs. Davies was the daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Watts, and was born in St. Andrews. By a very large circle of relations and friends this awful visitation will be deeply regretted. In every relation of life, we have just reason to know that the deceased lady was truly exemplary and very highly esteemed. A Charlottetown paper of the 2nd instant, *Hazard's Gazette*, makes the following remarks on the mournful event:

It would be as vain, as it would be impertinent, to allude to any sources of consolation for the bereaved relatives. Time, resignation to the inscrutable providences of the Deity, and the recollection of the virtues and endearing good qualities of the deceased, will supply the only and the best balm, wherewith to heal feelings thus suddenly and severely lacerated.

VIEW OF SAINT JOHN.—Messrs. M'Millan have just published very neatly executed views of this City, and which appropriately adorn letter and music paper. Those having correspondents at a distance can now be enabled to send them, at a nominal expense, a capital view of the Harbor and City of Saint John, and without any increase of postage.

PHRENOLOGY.

The Bytown "*Orange Lilly*" whilst alluding to an interesting lecture on this subject, given by a Mr. Gilbraith recently from Scotland, and at the delivery of which the editor was present says:

In addition to giving an accurate delineation of the animal propensities, moral, religious, and intellectual capacities and predilections Mr. Galbraith asserted that he could also form a pretty correct estimate of a man's political feelings by an examination of his cranio[illegible]gical developements. This he did give evidence of in one or two instances. Further than this, he observed that a Tory might be known by his, well developed organ of veneration, while the Radical may be known by a marked deficiency in the size of this important region of the brain. Phrenology thus proves that our friends, the radicals cannot help displaying their uprooting and destructive tendencies. They only act in accordance with a strong leading characteristic of their mental and physical organization. We have a strong enough belief in the doctrines and deductions of Phrenology to agree with the Lecturer in this particular. We do not believe that a real thorough going, sincere, conscientious Radical can be found in Canada with a good organ of veneration under his hat. From observation of the heads of those gentlemen, without any minute examination, we have oftenseen led to notice this fact, and we were quite prepared for the announcement of Mr. Galbraith in relation to it.

THE 81ST REGIMENT AND THE MURDER OF PRIVATE DEEGAN, 31ST REGIMENT.—The *Dublin evening Mail* of Monday last, has the following gratifying report:—

"We have heard from a source which we deem faith-worthy, that forty men of a regiment quartered in a midland county, having read the account of the murder of the soldier of the 31st by certain—as yet unknown—members of the 'liberal party,' resolved on deliberation to quit the Church whose teaching led to such a catastrophe. Having formed this resolution they sent a deputation to their colonel to inform him that he would alter the registration of their religion from Roman Catholic to Protestant. The gallant officer having ascertained the cause of this resolution, advised them to deliberate more maturely on the subject before they took any final step in the business. To this suggestion they yielded, but after some days informed him that their determination was to join the Protestant Church, into which they were received."

REMARKABLE PASSAGE.—The ship *Tuscarorora*, built at this port by Messrs. Smith & Dawe, has made the passage from Liverpool to Australia in the remarkably short run of *seventy-two* days, being by three days the shortest on record. She is another proof of what New Brunswick built ships are capable of performing. The R. is now owned by a firm in Liverpool.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held on Thursday evening, the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

John M. Walker, Esq., President; [illegible] Esqs., Vice Presidents; Wm. Thomson, Esq., Treasurer; Mr. Robert Cruikshank, Secretary.

DISASTROUS CALAMITY—FOUR LIVES LOST.

Last evening, immediately after five o'clock, as the Steam Ferry Boat was making her last trip to Sand Point, and soon after she left the city, and was heading down the harbor, the night being fine and clear, two boats were seen from her, rowing towards her. When it appeared likely that the boats might approximate the steamer too closely, the bell was instantly rung to warn those on board of them, as is the practice under such circumstances; both boats momentarily paused in rowing, and the smaller one, containing five persons, being in advance of the other about thirty yards, changed her course by turning up the harbour; the other boat, with a much larger number of men on board, still rowed on, evidently with the intention of crossing the course of the steamer; when this was discovered, the bell was again rung, and the engine instantly stopped and backed, but unfortunately the impetus of the Ferry Boat, accelerated by a strong ebb tide, it being then nearly low water, could not be sufficiently checked to prevent her coming in contact with the boat, the men on board of which being much alarmed and confused, made no exertion to prevent a collision, and most unfortunately, the two came into contact. Immediately upon this taking place, the men in the row boat sprang on their feet, and rushed to the side next the steamer, when their boat instantly upset, and all on board—except one in the bow, saved by a hand on board the steamer—were precipitated into the water. The engine at this juncture, which had been reversed, was instantly stopped, and every exertion used, not only by the persons on board of the steamer, but by the crew of the smaller boat, which came up in the meantime, to save the lives of the unfortunate men.

We deeply regret to state that these endeavours were not wholly successful, as we heard this morning that the loss of four lives has been the result of this dreadful occurrence.

The following certificate will afford a melancholy satisfaction to the officers and crew of the Steam Ferry Boat, as it wholly exonerates them from all blame on this unfortunate occasion.

To the Publishers of the City Newspapers.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been on board of the *Carleton Steamer* last evening whilst making her last trip from the Eastern side of the Harbour to Sand Point, it was our misfortune to witness a melancholy occurrence, by which a number of valuable lives has been lost, and the particulars of which will doubtlessly be furnished to the public: we consider it to be a duty which we owe to the community, and to the officers and crew of the Steamer, to certify that according to our judgment, no blame can be justly attributed to either of these persons, as every precaution was used by them immediately before the accident in order to its prevention, and the utmost exertion was made at the time to save the lives which were jeopardized by its occurrence.

BARNABAS TILTON.
NICHOLAS JOHNSTON.
Late Master Ship Avon.
WILLIAM CALHOUN,
Master Brig Asia.
MATURIN TILTON.
JOHN SEELEN.
HENRY N. NICK.

St. John, Nov. 12, 1852.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Prince Edward Island *Royal Gazette* of the 1st inst. records a most painful and melancholy accident which occurred two days previous. The Gazette says:

On Saturday morning last, while the lady of BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esquire, M. P. P., for Queen's County, was engaged in superintending the baking of cake over the kitchen fire at her own residence—her servant being employed in another part of the house—and while in the act of lifting it from the fire, her back being partly turned to the burning logs, a light gown that she wore came in contact with the fire, which so rapidly ignited as to render her own efforts to extinguish it ineffectual. In the extremity of her alarm, she ran violently to her bedroom up two flight of stairs, where her screams brought the servant to her assistance. The latter immediately snatched a double blanket from a bed and threw it around her, in the hope of smothering the flame; but Mrs. DAVIES, becoming frantic with the pain of the burning, threw the servant off, and rushing down stairs into the open street, made for the house of Mr. W. DUCHEMIN, immediately opposite her own residence, at the door of which she was met by Mrs. DUCHEMIN and her daughter, by whose active exertions the fire was extinguished, although not, unhappily, until every particle of her clothing was entirely consumed, and almost every part of her body dreadfully burned. Medical relief was immediately obtained, but the unfortunate lady was too much injured by the fire to have any hope or chance of recovery.—She lingered in great agony until about eight o'clock this morning, when she was relieved from her sufferings by death.

Thus has fallen, in the bloom and vigour of life, by a calamity the most painful and afflicting to contemplate, a lady whose cheerful and agreeable disposition, and amiable deportment in every relation of life, rendered her generally esteemed—virtues which will cause her melancholy and premature death to be long and deeply deplored.

SIR HARRY SMITH AND THE GUERNSEY MILITIA.—Sir Harry Smith reviewed a portion of the Guernsey Militia, on Tuesday last, on the New Ground. The troops selected for the purpose consisted of the artillery, under Colonel Gifford; the 1st regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel Harvey, and the rifle companies of the four regiments, brigaded under Lieut-Colonel Falla, numbering, altogether, about 1,000 men. After the troops had passed in review before their excellencies, the whole were formed in square, and the Generals and Staff having entered, Sir Harry Smith addressed the men in substance as follows:—"Royal and loyal militia of Guernsey, your Lieut. Governor, Sir John Bell, has kindly permitted me to express my opinion of you; and I esteem it a personal compliment to myself that you have turned for my special gratification. I had heard of you, but much as I was prepossessed in your favour, I did not expect to find such military skill and military appearance as you possess. Now a word to you. Congratulate Never has an enemy so much cause of dread as when opposed to armed citizens. History is full of examples. Look to the plains of La Vendee, where the armed people so successfully foiled Napoleons' veterans armies. Look to Algeria, where France's four hundred and fifty thousand men have found full employment, during many years of territorial occupation, without bringing the people to subjection. Look to Circassia, which still withstands Russia's host of eight hundred thousand. I myself have never been so nearly foiled as when opposed to the armed peasantry. I have just returned from a long and lingering war in a country, where, when I have beaten them in one place, they have gathered in another with renewed vigour to assist me. You, loyal Guernseymen, would have to do and would do likewise, did the foe dare to plant his foot on your shores. Heaven grant that England may never have to repel an invader! but, if she should, and I had to take part in her defence, I would not ask to lead better soldiers than you—I call you soldiers—I would not ask to lead better troops than the royal militia of Guernsey." The address, which was delivered with great distinctness, was frequently and warmly applauded; and when Sir Harry had concluded, the militia gave several rounds of hearty cheers, which were courteously acknowledged by the gallant General.

STOVES! STOVES!

THE Subscriber is in receipt of upwards of 20 different New Patterns of STOVES, comprising the most approved sizes, which, with his former assortment, is now being sold at his store, Prince William Street, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

Also, 100 Tons Pictou Coal, Furnace and Nut Coal, DOORS, Sash, Frames, and his usual extensive variety of Ironmongery.

Dry Pine constantly on hand.

St. John, November 12, 1852. THOMAS M. PETERS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the Reading Room.)

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA!"

The Steamer *Canada* with Liverpool dates to 30th ult., and 84 passengers, arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock [illegible]

[illegible] sent a circular to the members of Parliament, supposed to be friendly to the Government, begging them to be present when Parliament opens. He adds that the House will immediately proceed to elect a Speaker, and take up business of the highest importance.

In the Lords, the Marquis of Bath and the Earl of Donoughmore are appointed to move and second the Address. Nothing has transpired as to the proposed course of Government.

The position of affairs between the United States and Cuba is viewed with ill-disguised jealousy by the English Press of all shades.—The *Times* has a leading article on the subject, in which it defends the conduct of the Captain General of Cuba—talks of the rashness of Democracy—and predicts that Spain will ruin American Commerce by letters of Marque, and France will side with Spain. The article concludes, however this may be, the firm and collective resolution of the Maritime powers of Europe to oppose the aggressive policy of the United States, when it extends even beyond the North American Continent to Cuba, and to the Sandwich Islands, is the safeguard of peace which might otherwise be sacrificed to the outcry of an indignant meeting, &c.

All the other papers hold forth in the same strain.

The Daily News publishes in full the Williams & Lockhart, correspondence with the Herald, but without comment.

President Roberts of Liberia has satisfactorily completed with the British Government all the negotiations which constituted the object of his visit, he sails Saturday, 30th, for Liberia, in the British War-Steamer Dee. The daughter of General Rosas was married to a Spaniard at Southampton on Saturday.

Southampton is selected as the Government Emigration port.

Major Beresford is not as was reported appointed Governor of Jamaica.

A severe Gale in the Channel on Wednesday, 27th, caused several Shipwrecks and the loss of several lives.

There have been several arrivals from Australia, but no later dates.

FRANCE.—Prolonged Cabinet Councils are daily held at St. Cloud, doubtless on the subject of the Empire.

Recruiting is already going on among the Cavalry for the imperial Guard; and it is confidently given out that the civil list of the Emperor will be fixed by the Senate at Thirty Millions of francs.

The settlement of the succession affords food for talk.

It is generally believed that the Senate on the 4th Nov. will propose in general terms the Empire hereditary in Louis Napoleon, with power taking issue to name a successor.

It is now understood that the confirmation of the Empire will be submitted to the popular vote.

The repudiation of the Turkish loan, and the recall of the Turkish Mint ter from Paris, had created great excitement among monied men. Government however had made no intimation on the subject, and the panic was subsiding.

The Minister of Marine has notified the Havre Chamber of Commerce, that Rice imported in French vessels, into the French West India Islands, will be admitted free of duty.

BELGIUM.—The contest between parties is still pretty close. At present the Liberals have the advantage.

ITALY.—Austrian Provinces. The Zollverine union between Austria, Modena and Parma, was officially announced, 19th inst.

ROME.—The Pope in a Speech made in the Consistory, 27th Sept., complains of the ingratitude of New Grenada, in curbing the power of the Church.

He threatens with his highest displeasure all parties who obey the Civil law respecting Parochial examinations, and he lauds the conduct of the Archbishop of Santa Fe De Bogota. Meantime the Minister of New Grenada has struck his flag and left Rome.

INDIA.—The overland Express is in with dates from Bombay, Oct. 1st. Calcutta Sept. 27th, Rangoon, Sept. 10th.

General Godwin had ordered an immediate advance upon Frome.

The Burmese had burned the City, and retired to a stockade 10 miles distant, and beyond the reach of the steamer's guns.

The Burmese were in force about 7,000, but had no artillery.

Famine prevailed through Upper Ava, the British having intercepted on the rivers over 20,000 tons rice.

The Indian journals are unanimous in demanding the immediate annexation of Burmah.

TURKEY.—The Divan had been in the greatest perplexity to raise funds to repay the instalments on the repudiated loan. The Sultan had sent his plate to be coined, but the minister of finance managed to scrape together sufficient funds to dispense with the sacrifice and nearly the required amount has been remitted to London and Paris.

Married.

At St. James' Church, this morning, by the Rev. John Armstrong, Mr. James Clarke, to Mrs. Sarah Hamm, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William H. Cosseboom, of this city, to Miss Mary Jane, third daughter of the late Mr. James Cosseboom, of Digby, N. S.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. McLeod, Mr. Isaac Patterson, to Miss Catherine Brown, both of St. Martins.

At Boughtouche, County of Kent, on Wednesday the 3rd Nov., by John Bonner, Esquire, (J. P., and Commissioner for solemnizing marriage,) Mr. James Priestley Ogden, to Miss Catherine Howlett, both of that place.

On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Joseph Crandall, Mr. Solomon Smith to Miss Sarah Hooper, both of the parish of Begin, Albert County.

On Thursday the 21st ult., by the Rev. Edwd. Weyman, Mr. John Foster to Miss Mary Ann Pabor, all of Studholm, K. C.

On the 10th instant, by Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Robert Ellison, to Miss Fanny M. Minnette, both of this city.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Perrie, A. M., Mr. William Logan, St. John, to Miss Ann Logan, Portland.

On Tuesday, 9th inst., at St. George's Church, Carleton, by the Rev. P. Coster, Thomas Edwin Streek, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Stephen P. Wetmore, Esq.

On Monday, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. George A. Worden, to Miss Mary Jane, youngest daughter of John Wightman, Esq., all of the Parish of Westfield.

On Tuesday evening the 9th inst, by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Archibald G. Bowes, to Miss Isabella Pender, all of this city.

On the 8th inst., by the same,