

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The Royal Mail Steam Ship *Canada*, Capt. Harrison, with the Mail of the 19th October, a few hours under nine days from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Monday (yesterday) morning, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock. She has 77 passengers, 14 for Halifax.

The *Canada* got on the rocks, about thirty miles to the Eastward of Halifax, on Sunday night, but sustained no material damage; she left for Boston about noon.

Late advices from India were received at Liverpool, by Telegraph, at a late hour on Friday—the dates are from Bombay and Calcutta to 17th Sept., and from Hong Kong to 24th August. The Business season had opened, with good prospects for the Import Market, especially for Cotton goods, both Cloths and Yarns, particularly in the Bombay and Calcutta Markets.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in India and China.

ENGLAND.—The Queen has returned to the Isle of Wight.

Five new Bishopricks have been created in the Anglo-Catholic Church. Cardinal Wiseman has received the appointment of Archbishop.

The papers give details of many outrages, ending in robbery and murder, both in England and Ireland.

Farming operations for the Spring crop have commenced upon an extensive scale, and it is stated that an unusual breadth of Wheat will be sown in England and Ireland this year.

FRANCE.—The Revenue accounts for the past nine months have been published, and show an increase over the same period last year of 28,180 francs. It is confidently asserted that a considerable modification of the Cabinet will take place.—The President's treatment of the army still forms a subject of comment in the journals; and it is asserted that the whole of his late tour, with its attendant circumstances, will afford material for warm debates upon the meeting of the Assembly.

The Republican and Orléanist parties have become consolidated, whilst those who threaten the Republic with the Legitimist or Bonapartist faction, are daily becoming weaker. The efforts made to limit the President's reign to the term of his original appointment, have been strenuously increased, and it is believed will be successful. On the other hand, it is asserted, that at a meeting of the Parliamentary Commission held on Thursday, they assented to the prolongation of his term, provided the late demonstrations are not renewed; and that if towards the end of the renewed term it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a Monarchy and a Republic, the President shall throw no obstacle in the way of the proceeding.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—There is no change in the relative position of the hostile armies, and it is now confidently believed that diplomacy will be called in to settle all differences, and that England and France will be the mediating powers. During the late attack upon Fredericksstadt, the people of that place suffered severely from the shells thrown into that town by the Holstein army. A public subscription has been set on foot for their relief. The King of Denmark has headed the list by a subscription of \$1000.

An attempt to raise money by subscription, to carry on the war in Schleswig Holstein has been made, but as yet no funds have been obtained.

The Private Secretary of Kossuth, and also the Domestic Physician of Pulaski, have been arrested, the latter on the ground that he was in secret compact with Pulaski, during the time of the Revolution in Croatia.

Tokens of returning sympathy for Hungary daily manifested themselves.

ROME.—The only recent occurrence of interest has been the creation of fourteen new Cardinals. In the Secret Consistory held on Monday, His Holiness made a brief harangue, in which the Piedmontese question was skimmed over in a manner which indicated a hope that some accommodation might be brought about. He then proceeded to appoint the new Archbishops to vacant Sees; they consist of one Roman, two of Roman Provinces, one Neapolitan, three Frenchmen, two Spaniards, one Austrian, two Prussians, one Portuguese, and last, not least, one Englishman—for such Cardinal Wiseman must be considered, although actually born in Spain. Only four Cardinals are now wanting to complete the Sacred College.

MARKETS.—Cotton remains much as before, the depression noticed in the early part of the week had passed away, as well as the slight yielding in prices then noticed.—Sales of the week 30,250 bales, of which speculators took about 4,000 bales, and exporters 4,400, of which 1,340 were American.

Timber.—Market steady at full prices, except for Birch, which has a downward tendency.

Wool.—The dullness previously noted has passed away, and been succeeded by a better feeling.

Passengers continue abundant. The Money Market in London is well supplied, and discounts easy.—Consols closed on Friday at 97½.

The *Canada* has made one of the quickest passages on record. A Telegraphic message from a gentleman of this City, dated London, 18th, was received here yesterday—just ten days!!

NEWS BY THE ASIA.

The cholera has broken out among the troops stationed at Hail.

The Morning Chronicle will print all the news relative to the exhibition of 1851, in three languages—namely, English, French and German.

Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, who recently entertained the Lord Mayor of London with so much *éclat*, was a village blacksmith twenty-five years ago.

Iron Warehouses.—A range of three Iron warehouses, calculated to contain many thousand tons of goods, has just been completed by a firm at Liverpool. They are intended for California.

The Nepaulse Ambassador, after having spent a fortune at Paris in indulgence and frivolities of all kinds, has departed, with his suite, for Marseilles, on his road back to India. The intervention of a Commissary of Police was necessary to liberate his baggage before he could get off, as landlords, tradesmen, and plunderers of all descriptions attempted to levy contributions on him till the last.

A telegraph despatch from Paris says it is stated as positive, that a decision respecting the Holstein question has been come to by France and England, Austria and the German States, in favor of Denmark, and that the Duchies will be informed that they must refrain from further hostilities.

The President of France has determined to act in the affair, in concert with England.

BRISTOL.—A lecture was delivered at the Exhibition room of the Fine Arts' Academy, Drawbridge, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Edward White, of Hereford, on "The Infant Baptisms of Oxford, Glasgow, and Manchester, and the New Testament Baptism of repentance for the remission of sins; their respective bearings on personal religion and the constitution of the Church." The chair was taken by the Rev. N. Haycroft, of Broadmead, who briefly stated the circumstances under which the lecturer appeared before the meeting. For some time past he had been led to inquire closely into the subject of Baptism, in consequence of the controversies existing in the Church of England and the Congregational Body; the conclusion at which he had arrived was, that his previous notions on the subject of infant baptism were incorrect, and he had been induced to adopt the idea that believers' baptism was the only Scriptural mode of baptism. He had, therefore, considered it to be his duty to be publicly baptised, which rite he had undergone during the present week. We understand that Mr. White was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Gatch, classical tutor at the Baptist College, Stoke's-croft, on Tuesday evening last, at Broadmead Chapel. It was considered desirable that his views should be first given in this city, where, in consequence of religious feelings and sympathies, he had been led to make a public profession of his belief. It had also been thought advisable to select some neutral place for the delivery of the lecture, as Mr. W. would then be able to state his opinions fully, without offending the peculiar notions cherished by any particular sect. Mr. White addressed the meeting at considerable length, and the lecture is to be published. In conclusion, he stated that he considered the Baptists were at fault in maintaining that the Greek word *baptizo* signified only to immerse.—*Bristol Examiner*.

[We don't know what kind of Baptists this gentleman has met with in England, but the Baptists of our acquaintance are always ready to read and admit the definition of baptizo as it appears in every standard Greek Lexicon.—Editor.]

THE GOSPEL IN RUSSIA.—The Macedonian learns by a letter from Mr. Kemnitz, who writes from Templin, Russia, under date of May 13th, 1850, that the word of God is not bound within the field of his labors: "An earnest movement," says Mr. K., "a longing after the word of God, has recently been manifested, so that our places of meeting are too small to hold all who come, and the people therefore stand upon the floor of the house, even to the door. This hath God wrought, and it is marvellous in our eyes.—The word of God has moreover proved its life-giving power on many a heart, so that on the 14th of April ten were baptized into the death of our Lord. Several strangers were present at the baptism, which was administered on a warm, pleasant, moonlight evening. Fifteen places are calling upon us to

come and hold meetings: but is almost impossible for us to satisfy their desires."

The Glasgow Herald tells a story of a girl at Edinburgh, who, having been reduced to want by the death of her father, took to singing in the streets of Glasgow. Her fine voice was one night noticed by two German gentlemen, who gave her in charge of a German lady. She was instructed, and in due time sent to Germany to complete her musical education under the best masters. She has made great progress, and is about to commence her professional career in this country. Her name is Christina Dawson.

THE NEW LAW CONCERNING THE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.—The Press of France now appears in chains. On Tuesday came into force the new law, which requires the signature of leading articles. The necessity of putting his name to whatever he writes, has induced M. Veron, chief editor of the *Constitutionnel*, to give an account of his first interview with the President, at the Prince's own request, and to state his reasons for supporting him. In doing this, M. Veron gives Louis Napoleon credit for calmness and discretion, and mentions, that no article in favor of his election to the Presidency appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, until read and approved by M. Thiers. Great diversity is visible in the ways adopted of conforming to the law. The *Pouvoir* signs everything, even translations from foreign papers and news borrowed from contemporaries.—The *Patrie* and the *Presse* publish at the head a list of their contributors. The "leaders" are signed by the authors in full, and the minuter paragraphs are merely initialed.—The *Gazette de France* signs only its first article.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official notice, in which it is announced, that "every article containing political, philosophical, or moral discussion must be signed by its author;" and adds, that every paper will be prosecuted whose articles, of whatever length, are not signed in full by the actual writer, instead of being signed in initials by the responsible editor, as was the case in many journals.

[From a Roman Catholic Correspondent of Times]

THE NEW CARDINALS.

ROME, Sept. 30.—In the Consistory of this morning His Holiness named Dr. Wiseman cardinal, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster. The Consistory of this day is one of the most remarkable in modern times, from the circumstance of ten out of the fourteen cardinals having been chosen from foreign States, and only four of them being Italians.

As the nomination of an English cardinal is of rare occurrence, I may venture, perhaps, to describe the ceremonies which accompany his elevation. This morning a Consistory was held at which the Pope announced to the cardinals present his intention of conferring a mark of favour upon the various bishops and prelates whose qualifications he briefly noticed. The cardinals expressed their assent, and his Holiness then proceeded to publish the names and declare the formal nomination of the 14 cardinals, according to their rank and seniority. Three messengers were sent to announce the intelligence to each of the four cardinals at present in Rome, and other messengers will start in the course of a few hours to convey the news of their promotion to the cardinals residing in foreign countries. These messengers are chosen from among the noble guards of the Pope, and are followed by young prelates whose mission to the new cardinals is of a more formal character.

As soon as Dr. Wiseman received the notice of his elevation, he placed himself according to the usages, upon the threshold of one of the state rooms at the Palace of the Consulate where his receptions take place, to receive the congratulations of the cardinals and ambassadors, who send their attendants for the purpose. This visit, styled from its hurry the *visita di calore*, occupied two or three hours. This afternoon, each of the new Cardinals will proceed with the blinds drawn to the Vatican, where His Holiness will give them the red *beretta* or cap, after which Cardinal Wiseman, in the name of the others, will return thanks standing, for the honour bestowed upon his colleagues and himself. As they leave the Pope's apartment they will receive from an attendant the red *zucchotto* or skull cap. They will afterwards go home with the carriage darkened as before, and, during the next three days, they must remain always at home. This evening the cardinals, ambassadors, and no-

bility, Roman and foreign, present their congratulations in person to each of the new cardinals. (Matt. viii. 20—22.)

On these occasions there is generally a grand display of the diamonds of the noble Roman families, and curiosity is attracted by the brilliant jewels of the Torlonias, and the splendid heirlooms of the Doria, Borghese, Ruspignosi, and others. (Matt. x. 16—25.)

On the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday the Roman Princes will visit the new cardinals in state, the rule being that no two princes be present at the same time, in order that the rank and precedence which etiquette obliges them to respect may be duly preserved. (Matt. xviii. 1—6.)

The generals of the religious orders will likewise attend to offer their respects. The great ceremonies, however, are reserved for Thursday morning. At an early hour the new cardinals take the oaths in the Sistine Chapel, whilst the other cardinals assemble in the Sala Ducale, or hall of the Consistories, near the chapel. The new cardinals are introduced, and, kneeling, receive the red hat from the Pope, with an admonition that its colour is to remind them that they are to be ready to shed their blood, if necessary, for the Church. (Rev. xvii. 2—6.)

They are then embraced by their colleagues, and take their places among them. The *T Deum* is afterwards sung, whilst the new cardinals are prostrate on the floor. At this public Consistory, all may be present; but a secret Consistory is afterwards held, in which the Pope declares the mouths of the new cardinals closed, so that they are incapable of voting upon matters appertaining to the judgment of their colleagues, until by another act, at the end of the Consistory, their mouths are declared to be opened. Between the closing and opening, a considerable time may elapse, during which the cardinals can vote for the election of a new Pope in con-

clave only. At this secret Consistory, each cardinal receives a sapphire ring, for which he pays 500 crowns, for the benefit of the missions to Asia, China, and other countries, and a title or church is assigned to him. I believe that Cardinal Wiseman will receive the title of St. Pudenziani, who is stated by ancient authors to have been a granddaughter of the celebrated British chieftain Caractacus, and whose church is said to contain memorials of the earliest days of the preaching of Christianity in Rome.

In the afternoon of the same day the new cardinals will visit St. Peter's in state, followed by the carriages of their colleagues and other personages. In the evening a curious ceremony will close the solemnities of their promotion. The keeper of his Holiness's wardrobe will bring the red hat which was placed on his head in the morning to each of the cardinals, who will receive it in full costume, standing near the throne erected for the Pope in every cardinal's residence. Complimentary addresses are made by the keeper and by the cardinal, who then retires, puts on a simple dress, and returns to attend to his visitors.—Refreshments are handed round; and, at a suitable hour, they retire, and all is over. (Rev. xviii. 4—10.)

UNITED STATES.

MISSISSIPPI, TOO!—Mississippi, following the fashion of South Carolina, is beginning to proclaim non-intercourse with the North, as will be seen by the following Resolution, unanimously adopted at a meeting in Hinds' County, lately:—

"Resolved, That we will employ no school teachers or patronize any school under the management of any person or persons; who are not known to be wholly Southern in all their feelings and opinions, as we are unwilling to subject our children to the taint of corruption, by placing them under the influence of those who claim it as a religious merit to aid in the destruction of Southern institutions."

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—Emigration Statistics to California Overland.—A letter from Fort Laramie, dated 26th August, says, that the tide of emigration has almost ceased. The Mormon emigration this year is estimated at 5,000. The Register this season exhibits the number of emigrants as 39,500 men, 2,500 women, and 600 children, 23,000 horses, 8,000 mules, 20,000 oxen, 7,000 cows, 9,000 wagons. Deaths en route 316. It is estimated that one-fifth did not register their names. The emigrants suffered much from want of food, and by loss of animals. One thousand would not cover the deaths between Missouri and Sacramento Valley.

The Steamer City of Glasgow, with a large number of passengers, arrived at New York on Wednesday last. She left Glasgow on the 5th inst., touching at Greenock, and Carrickfergus, Ireland, leaving the latter place on the 8th. The passage from Carrickfergus to N. York occupied 14½ days.

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