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if however they do not appreciate and bring into requisition the same things at home, it will be no addition to their comfort or to their wealth to emigrate. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." O how true a saying. How large California sounds, with its gold mines; Oregon, with its timber, soil, fish. Pacific Islands with their salubrious climate, but take my word for it there is more romance than reality in such matters.

Affectionately yours, &c.

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!

The steamer *America* arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, with 46 passengers for Boston, and 6 for Halifax. Dates to the 30th November.

The indignation respecting the appointment of Catholic Bishops in England, appears to be on the increase, both in England and Scotland; a riot of a very serious nature, arising out of this movement, had occurred at Birkenhead on Wednesday. The Magistrates and Police were compelled to flee before the mob, and quiet was only restored by the assistance of the troops, who were called out to assist the authorities. Immense meetings have been held in different sections of the country to denounce the Pope.

It is asserted by some leading Journals that the Attorney General is preparing a Bill to make penal the holding of English Titles by the Catholic Clergy. The *Times* remarks that the present is the first, as he will assuredly be the last, Bishop of Birmingham. Several Catholic Noblemen have taken the field, and openly denounced the measures of the Pope, as derogatory to the Crown and at variance with the Constitution.

FROM THE CONTINENT.—PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN WAR.

The news from Germany is in no respect more pacific, nor affairs less critical and complicated than for the previous two weeks. The Prussian Chamber was opened on the 21st ult., by the King, whose opening speech has caused intense excitement, and is looked upon as favorable to the War party.

He says:—We seek not War, but we demand an arrangement of the general Fatherland, suitable to our present position in Europe, and corresponding with the amount of rights, which God has placed in our hands. We have a good old right—we will defend it, and remain under arms until we have secured its recognition. We owe this to Prussia—we owe this to Germany!

It is stated by telegraph from Paris, that the Prussian Government has negotiated a loan of ten million sterling with the house of Rothschild, in London.

The Austrian or Federal army in Hesse is suffering from want of provisions, and their commander has informed the Prussian General that he will be compelled to advance.—Gen. Groben replied, that the Prussian troops under his command would not fall back under any circumstances.

The Cabinet of Petersburg is reported to have formally made known that a war of Prussia against Austria, would at the same time be a war against Russia!

The Stock Exchange was at the latest dates greatly agitated, and at Vienna the premium on gold has risen to 40, and on silver to 30 per cent.

The latest advices from Paris announces M. De Presigny's return from Berlin, and he is reported to have expressed his conviction that the King of Prussia will have great difficulty in restraining the warlike disposition of his army and people, and that he cannot, and ought not, make any further concessions.

The French Ambassador in London had arrived in Paris, to explain Lord Palmerston's views on the German question. It is reported that England wishes to act in conjunction with France, and that she desires to prevent Russian intervention.

It appears evident from debates which have taken place in the French Assembly upon the question of raising an additional army of 40,000 men, and from the principles of peace and neutrality which it is said M. Thiers (as Chairman of the Committee to whom this matter is referred) will lay down, that the hands of Louis Napoleon will be completely tied up. The Assembly is opposed to war on all hands, yet the debates plainly shew that France is against any combination that would render Germany united.

The latest accounts from Rome state that the Propaganda affect to treat lightly the com-

motion in England upon the late Papal aggression, and profess to regard it as a mere matter of etiquette.

Kossuth is still held in durance, and is reported to be suffering severely from Typus fever.

MARKETS.

Cotton.—The market has been dull throughout the week, with a decline in prices of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Sales of the week 22,410 bales.

Flour and Corn.—The market for Flour is without material change. Indian Corn is in fair demand at a slight advance.

Trade in the Manufacturing districts is flat, there being little doing.

A NEW PRINCIPLE OF CRIMINAL LAW.

The alarming increase of crime in London has awakened the public mind to inquiry for new means of prevention. Mr. Hill, the Recorder of Birmingham, a judge of large experience in criminal law has, in a charge to the Grand Jury, given a new mode of reaching the difficulty. The report of it given in the *North American* is this:—

Mr. Hill proposes that when, by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses, a jury has been satisfied that there is good ground for believing, and that the witnesses do actually believe, that the accused party is addicted to robbery or theft, so as to deserve the appellation of "thief," he shall be called upon in defence to prove himself in possession of the means of subsistence, lawfully obtained, either from his property or labor, or the assistance of his friends. On the failure of such proof, the accused party shall be put under recognizances to be of good conduct for some limited period, or in default of responsible bail, he shall suffer imprisonment for the same term. The Recorder would for the present confine the operation of such a law to persons who have already been convicted of a felony, and that law would at once withdraw from society nine-tenths of those criminals who now roam at large with the settled view of levying black mail on their honest neighbors.

Mr. Hill says that it is well known to the police that thieves do, and must, of necessity, commit offences daily, as it is known to every person that pedestrians must daily eat and drink. The Recorder's novel machinery would, therefore be worked by the police force—they would be accusers, witnesses and judges.

This proposal is liable to serious objections, and yet, it may contain a principle, which is capable of a safe application. Checks and modifications of the plan may be made, which will secure the innocent against injury. It would seem that there ought to be, and might be, a way of reaching those, who are known to follow thieving and robbing as a profession.

REMORSE OF CONSCIENCE.—Thomas Cash, a singular looking character, was charged, at Sunderland, on a certain Tuesday, with having stolen a horse at Houghton-le-Spring. It appears that while the policeman was on duty at midnight, on Monday previous, the prisoner came to him and told him the following story:—He said he had been to Houghton-le-Spring, on leaving which he went along the Chester-road, and, after passing the Colliery-row bridge, went to the farmhouse he came to at midnight, and stole a horse, which he rode to Newcastle and sold to a person in Sunderland-street, receiving in exchange a donkey, which he sold shortly afterwards. He then came to Sunderland fair on Monday night. While asleep in a lodging-house he had a fearful dream; he thought he had received sentence of death for horse-stealing, and that he was led forth to be executed, amid all the grim paraphernalia of death; he thought he heard the last benediction of the priest, and felt the iron hand of Jack Ketch putting the fatal noose around his neck. He awoke with affright from his terrible dream, and rushing out of the lodging-house, he insisted on the first police-officer he met taking him into custody on a charge of horse-stealing. The prisoner was accordingly taken to the station-house. He said the statement was all true.—*Sunderland (Eng.) Herald*.

CLERICAL TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—The Rev. Thomas Spencer, the well-known preacher of temperance in England, in a letter to *The British Banquet*, says:—

I believe that thousands of the clergy of the Church of England are favorable to total abstinence, but they regard the Temperance Society as chiefly in the hands of Dissenters, and there never was a time when party spirit ran so high. One clergyman, zealous in his way as a Tractarian, scruples not to say, that, as the

Temperance Society is chiefly supported by Dissenters, if he were to support it he should be supporting Dissent; and that he would rather see half his people drunkards than to see one Dissenter amongst them. Why not, then, put down intemperance by some other machinery? An ecclesiastical dignitary has lately divided his clergy into three classes—the port-wine clergy, the self-denying clergy, and the evangelical clergy; and the "self-denying clergy" he proposes as a better name than that of Puseyite or Tractarian. If so, the practice of total abstinence will be an excellent mode of distinguishing the self-denying clergy from the port-wine clergy.

FUNDS OF THE ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The London Baptist Magazine says our friends will be gratified to know that the funds of the Society have during the year progressively improved; showing on the six months that have elapsed, about a thousand pounds increase on the receipts for general purposes, as compared with the receipts of last year. Thus the Committee are encouraged to pursue the work before them, and are now anxiously inquiring for suitable men to supply the vacancies disease and death have occasioned, as well as to strengthen stations depending on single and aged lives.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following comparative statistics, from recent publications, will interest many, and surprise some:—

	Great Britain.	United States.
Home shipping entering from foreign ports yearly.	No. 25,000	11,208
Tonnage.	3,000,000	2,653,321
Foreign entries.	No. 180,000	109,047
Tonnage.	13,000	129,201
Number of steamboats.	1,100	192,731
Tonnage.	255,371	
Number in the Valley of the Mississippi alone.		1,400
Miles of railroad.	6,000	8,000
Average construction per mile.	\$200,000	10,000
Miles of canals.	2,300	4,000

The railways, canals, and roads of Great Britain and Ireland are 130,000 miles in extent, and the cost of their construction was over \$1,930,000,000. Adding to this \$271,000,000 the sum expended on the mercantile marine, we have the gross total of *twenty-two hundred millions of dollars* invested by Great Britain in the means of domestic and foreign communication and conveyance. What can more forcibly exhibit the tremendous energy and activity of our great commercial rival?—*Am. Paper*.

By the Arctic.—Since the Europa left Liverpool, the markets had been very lively, and Cotton had advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The overland mail had arrived, and Calcutta and China markets were in a healthy state.

A large and satisfactory business was doing in Manchester, and at Havre. Cotton was active and prices were firm and on the rise.

Corn has advanced 6d per quarter. In Flour no change in price, but large transactions.

The port of Hull has materially reduced its charges, with the view, it is said, of getting an American trade.

A government commission has been appointed to report as to removing the transatlantic mail station from Liverpool to the western coast of Ireland. The Liverpool chamber of commerce are in arms against it, and endeavours to cause great facilities to be given to the American trade and shipping of the port.

The excitement created by the recent acts of the pope continues, and meetings are being held every where. A great one was to take place in Liverpool on the day the Arctic left. Lord Charles Russell, a brother to the premier, had made a most extravagant denunciation of the papal aggression.

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.—The town is placarded with bills calling on the Catholics to oppose the Protestant demonstration to be held to-day. A serious riot is anticipated, and great excitement prevails.

High Military Command at a Discount.—No major-general has been found who will take the command of the troops at Hongkong, the emoluments being upon too low a scale, compared with the risk of climate and the expense attending the command.

The King of Denmark has presented a splendid tankard to Sir H. W. W. Wynn, who, as the representative of four British sovereigns to four kings of Denmark, has promoted the continuance of a good understanding between Great Britain and Denmark. The presentation took place at a magnificent banquet.

The treasurers of the Bampfild Speke fund for liquidating the heavy debts incurred by the Rev. Mr. Gorham, in his protracted suit with the Bishop of Exeter, have announced that they have now sufficient funds in hand to meet all the expenses.

New Articles of Trade.—Some persons in France, calculating upon the speedy conversion of all England to Popery, in consequence of the Pope's late bull, imported into London by the Boulogne steamer, a lot of 21,000 crucifixes, &c.

CHINESE PRODUCE.—The importations of fancy articles from China are much more various and extensive than used formerly to be the case. A vessel which has just arrived from Canton has brought no less than 376 packages of china and lackered ware.

INDIA AND CHINA.—No political event of importance had occurred. Intelligence had reached Singapore of a victory of the Dutch over the Chinese, in Sombas River.

GERMANY.—The aspect of the news from here has changed, and it is now believed that war will be avoided. The court of Vienna is to concede to the Prussian cabinet the non-recognition of the old confederation; but still the Frankfurt diet is the organ of that body de facto. Prussian troops are to occupy part of Hesse Cassel. Gen. Radezky, of Austria, has protested against war with Prussia.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.

Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding.

More than three fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interest are all to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interests of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves. In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provisions should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be required under the direction of the head of the Bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

At the close of the fiscal year, the length of the inland mail routes in the United States (not embracing the service in Oregon and California) was 178,672 miles; the annual transportation thereon 46,541,423 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation \$2,724,426.

The number of Post Offices in the United States on the first day of July last, was 18,417—being an increase of 1670 during the preceding year.

The gross revenue of the Post Office Department during the year ending 30th June last, was \$5,552,971 48, and the expenditure, \$5,212,953 43. Excess of gross revenue over expenditure, \$340,018 43.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when pre-paid, and five cents when not pre-paid.

New-York City.—The population of New York, except wards 3, 11, 15 and 16, is 386,363. Three wards will add some 100,000 to the number, so that the aggregate will be about half a million.

Boston has a population of 138,788, being an increase of 45,405 since 1840.

Baltimore contains a population of 168,125, including 3124 slaves. In 1840 the population was 102,313.

Cincinnati has in its twelve wards 116,078 inhabitants. In 1840 it had 46,382. Including the suburb of Fulton, the population is called, in round numbers, 120,000.

A Jesuit College is being built in New York. It will be four stories high, and will accommodate about 200 students. The total cost will be about \$50,000.

North Carolina and the North.—Important Movement.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of North Carolina, laying a tax on all articles manufactured at the North and brought into that state for sale. The law is to remain in force until the fugitive law is faithfully carried into effect throughout the United States, and until all the territories of the United States are open to the people of North Carolina to carry thither any species of property they may think proper. The act is to be transmitted to the Governor of the other Southern states, with a request that similar laws be passed in each state.