

Out at Last.

In London a newspaper is published by the moderate party of the Roman Catholics: men who would conciliate the Protestant public, while they maintain their own standing in the Romish communion. In a recent number of this paper, in a transport of zeal for their own faith, they make the following declaration, revealing in a single sentence the intensity of hatred which every Roman Catholic feels towards religious liberty:—

"Why are we ashamed of the deeds of our more consistent forefathers, who did only what they were bound to do by the first principles of Catholicism? . . . Shall I foster that damnable doctrine, that Socinianism, and Calvinism, and Anglicanism, and Judaism—are not every one of them mortal sins, like murder and adultery? Shall I lend my countenance to this unhappy persuasion of my brother, that he is not flying in the face of Almighty God every day that he remains a Protestant? Shall I hold out hopes to him that I will not meddle with his creed if he will not meddle with mine? Shall I lead him to think that religion is matter for private opinion, and tempt him to forget that he has no more right to his religious views than he has to my purse, or my house, or my life blood? No; Catholicism is the most intolerant of creeds. It is intolerance itself, for it is truth itself. We might as rationally maintain that a sane man has a right to believe that two and two do not make four, as this theory of religious liberty. Its impiety is only equalled by its absurdity."

Dr. John Hughes will make speeches at Liverpool and in New York in favor of liberty, but in his heart he believes (if he believes his own religion) that no man has a right to be a Protestant. This Catholic paper says truly that "Catholicism is the most intolerant of creeds." The Pope would kill or imprison any one of his people who would become a Protestant.

We are always pleased with these frank avowals: such as the London paper makes. The truth comes out in such sudden bursts of genuine feeling, and shows that Popery is always the same, intolerant and cruel; the enemy of liberty, and the worst foe of man.—*N. Y. Observer.*

PLAGUE AT PALMAS, CAPE DE VERDE.—*Death of American Consul and Family.*—Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. brig Porpoise, dated Teneriffe, Sept. 4, 1851:

Our stay at Teneriffe will be longer than it otherwise would have been, on account of a terrible malignant disease existing at Palmas, another port in this group of islands, which we were to have visited, but are now obliged to give it up. The mortality there has been fearful indeed. Since the disease first broke out, one fifth of the whole population of 18,000 have been swept off, and the fever is still raging, though somewhat abated. It is not thought to be the cholera, for it is very contagious; but it resembles it, in the quickness with which death succeeds the attack. It is supposed to have been brought to the island in a small vessel from the coast of Africa.

The family of our Consul, (Mr. Torrey,) together with himself, are all dead with the exception of one child. He was a very worthy man, and had several handsome and interesting daughters, who were great favourites with the officers of our ships that touched there.—Mr. Torrey sent them all into the interior upon the first appearance of the pestilence, but hearing afterwards that some of them were sick, he started off to join them, and on his arrival found them all dead, servants included, with the exception of the child here mentioned. In less than five hours after he himself was a corpse. The panic and distress on the island are inconceivable.

TENDENCY TO EMANCIPATION IN VIRGINIA.—A South Carolina paper, speculating upon the relative decrease of the slave population in Virginia and Maryland, apprehends the occurrence of emancipation at no distant day.—Maryland, it says, has sent not less than 30,000 slaves to the South in the last ten years, and nearly half of these since the repeal of the law in Georgia and other States prohibiting the introduction of negroes by traders. "Is it not time," it asks, "for the planters and slaveholders of the more Southern States to reflect upon the result? Their destiny, and that of slavery itself, will be inevitable, unless something is done to check the progress of things in Virginia and Maryland. At present we are actually paying the people of those

States to become our enemies. In a quarter of a century they will become free States, with a population consisting one-third free negroes! What security then will there be for slave property in North Carolina, South Carolina, or even Georgia? We say not a word about the character of slaves brought into the State under the existing law or the ultimate effect which their introduction will have upon the morals of our present slave population; or in increasing the quantity and reducing the price of cotton. These are questions which every man must settle for himself. We regard it simply as a question of great public and State policy—as one which is likely to effect a complete and disastrous revolution in the business and prosperity of the Southern people. South Carolina is this day a most striking example of the impolicy of encouraging this slave immigration. She has opened her arms wide to receive slaves from Virginia and for years, and yet she is but a very little richer now than when she commenced.

Georgia is already beginning to feel the effects of the same policy, and unless her legislators exercise proper discretion and foresight, the evil will progress until she, in turn, will become a border State, and her slaves are rendered worthless."

AMERICAN INVENTIONS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Riddle, the American Commissioner to the London Exhibition, writes, "that our countrymen will not only reap a rich reward in medals, but in sales; our agricultural implements are all sold, and orders given for more; the greater part of our machinery is sold, as well as a large number of patent rights; the principal part of the carriages disposed of, and many sales of other property made."—*American Paper.*

COST OF RELIGION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—The average annual expense to each church-goer in Russia, is 7½ cents; in Italy, 20 cents; in the United States, 17½ cents; in Catholic Austria and Protestant Prussia, 25 cents; in Spain and Portugal, 50 cents; while in England, owing to the enormous incomes of the Archbishops, Bishops, and other dignitaries of the Church of England, the average expense is \$7 27, and the aggregate outlay much exceeds that of the rest of Christendom.

THE HON. ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, Mass., has endowed a permanent scholarship for the Northern Baptist Education Society, on the condition that the young man who is to receive the benefit of it is to pledge himself never to contract the habit of using a manuscript in the pulpit.

UNEQUALLED STEAMBOATING.—The American steamship Atlantic has performed the remarkable feat of crossing the ocean three times within forty days, twice reporting her own arrival in port, 3,000 miles distant, besides discharging and loading cargoes. The American steamer Baltic made a recent passage in 9 days 18 hours and 50 minutes, the shortest trip ever made.

Paupers Sent Back.—Two Irish paupers named Dunbar and Mitchell, stout, able fellows, who have been in the poor-house at Clinton, Mass., for some time past, were on Monday brought before Justice Dane of that town, who sentenced them to be sent to Ireland, and officer Cooledge, of that town, placed them on board ship Daniel Webster on Wednesday morning, for Liverpool. The Daniel Webster also took out about two hundred other foreigners.

Schooner N. Baker, Smith, which arrived at Chatham, 22d ult., from Bay Chaleur, picked up a boat containing Captain Haley, crew, and one passenger, a woman, of British brig Gipsy, of and from Yarmouth, N. S., for New York, with cargo of materials saved from steamship Viceroy, wrecked on the passage from New York to Ireland. The Gipsy sprung a leak 19th, and was left in a sinking condition. One man jumped overboard and was drowned, after being taken on board the N. Baker.

THE PRIME MINISTER AT BALMORAL, AND A HIGHLAND WOMAN.—A good joke is related of an old Highland woman, who came trudging an immense distance over the hills, having heard that Lord John Russell was to be at the Kirk on Sunday last. What, thinks the reader was her errand? She had heard that Lord John was the Prime Minister of all England, and she "expected to hear him hold forth in a shoeleeme discourse."—*Inverness Courier.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."

HALIFAX, Nov. 13th, 1851.

The Steamer Cambria, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning about six o'clock, with fifty passengers, ten of whom landed at Halifax.

The Humboldt, from New York, had not reached Cowes up to 31st ult.

STATE OF TRADE.—There is no change to notice in business generally. A fair amount is doing in Cotton Manufactures, but the last accounts from India, received by telegraph, are unfavourable, as regards the markets for Goods. The dates are from Calcutta, Sept. 23rd, from Bombay, Oct. 3rd.

The principal topic of interest is that the Governor General had determined to seize upon a portion of the territory of Dost Mahomed of Cabul. The attempt was considered likely to lead eventually to disastrous consequences.

Kossuth was the great Lion of the day in England. He made a public visit to the City of London on the 30th, and was received with great honors and much enthusiasm. He will leave Southampton with his family and sail for the United States, on the 13th inst. in the steamer Washington.

A correspondence between Lord Palmerston and the Neapolitan Minister has just come to light, it took place however, so far back as August, and is causing some excitement.—Lord Palmerston administers a very severe, but fairly provoked rebuke to the Neapolitan Government for its presumption, and declares Mr. Gladstone's accusation to be rather affirmed than disproved by the Advocates of the Government of Naples.

Lady Franklin has made an urgent appeal to the Admiralty to send a powerful Steamer to explore the passage which Capt. Perry thinks exists, and this appeal is strongly sustained by some of the Press, and many persons of influence.

Three important subjects of Commercial Legislation promise to engage the attention of Parliament in the next Session:—viz: first Custom House Reform; second, the Steam Mail Contract system; and third, the Law of Partnership.

TIMBER.—Prices for Deals and Plank have given way a little, but in other descriptions of wood are well sustained, the demand being good. Quebec Yellow Pine sold at 13½d. to 14½d. per foot. Four cargoes St. John at 1d. per inch average, and one parcel at 13d. per foot. Red Pine, Quebec, from 15d. to 17d. Oak, 18½d. to 21d. per foot. Birch, St. John, 13½d. to 14½d. per foot.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John, Oct. 30th, Endymion, at Hull; 28th, Joanna, at Leith; Hope, at Liverpool; 26th, Sarah, at Gravesend; Nova Scotia, in the Clyde. Sailed for St. John, Oct. 24th, Glasgow from the Clyde; 27th, Perseverance, from Liverpool; 31st, Harriott, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS by "Cambria" landed at Halifax.—Doctor Knapp, Lady and child; Mrs. Wishart; Doctor Hunter, Messrs W. H. Jones, Francis Ruddock, and John Major.

The steamship Madrid, with Kossuth and suite, arrived at Southampton on Thursday, the 23d of Oct., at 2 P. M. A vast concourse of people had assembled on the docks to greet him; amongst them many distinguished Hungarians. When Kossuth landed upon the quay, his countrymen crowded around him. Many threw themselves upon his neck, and all seized his hand and kissed it. The example was contagious; and many brawny arms were extended, and many an honest English gripe was given to him. After some time spent in this way, Kossuth entered the carriage provided for him; his suite followed in other carriages, and the cortege proceeded to the Mayor's office, followed by a dense crowd, cheering. The carriage was decorated with the national colours of Hungary, and was preceded by men bearing the Union Jack of England, and the Stars and Stripes of America.

After resting a few minutes at the Mayor's office, Kossuth, in response to the cries of the crowd outside, appeared on the balcony, and addressed the multitude, amidst deafening cheers. When he had closed, the Mayor led Madame Kossuth in front of the balcony, when the crowd cheered her vociferously, which the lady, labouring apparently with deep emotion, acknowledged by waving her handkerchief. The children were also led in front, and were greeted with cheers. Kossuth twice again ad-

ressed the crowd, and ended by proposing three cheers for the Queen, when he retired with his family. About 5, P. M., Kossuth, with the Mayor, repaired to the Town Hall, where he was formally introduced to the members of the corporation, and publicly to the audience.

The Mayor then presented to Kossuth the silk banner wrought by the Hungarians in New York. Kossuth received it with great emotion, saying, "I receive it, gentlemen, as a most valuable gift, entrusted to the people of Hungary; and I swear to you, whatever may be my fate, cowardice or ambition shall never tarnish this flag."

Kossuth spent the night at the Mayor's house at Southampton, and in the morning proceeded to his private residence at Winchester, where he was to stay a few days, to recruit himself.

The reception at Winchester was as enthusiastic as that at Southampton, and all along the road thither the inhabitants of the villages turned out and greeted the illustrious stranger.

An entertainment was given by the Mayor of Southampton, at Winchester, on Saturday, in order to give Kossuth's friends an opportunity of meeting him. Among those present were Lord Dudley Stuart, M. Pulzsky, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Croskey, the American Consul, &c. The Queen, the President of the United States, and the Turkish Sultan, were toasted, after which the health of Kossuth was proposed, to which he responded in a speech which fills three columns of the Morning Chronicle.

He was to receive the address of the corporation of London, at Guildhall, on Thursday, October 30th.

There is a strong current in Southampton with regard to the Austrian threat. Lord Dudley Stuart had been authorized to assure Kossuth an unofficial interview with Lord Palmerston would be granted, if he desired it, and that so far as his lordship was personally concerned, he was anxious to see him. At the grand banquet which was to take place at Southampton, it was expected Hon. Abbott Lawrence and R. J. Walker would be present.

Mr. George Peabody had given another of his superb public fetes in London, this one being a parting dinner to the American exhibitors at the World's Fair, and other Americans in London. It was attended by more than 1000 Americans, and about 20 Englishmen and foreigners. Among the company were Lord Granville, Sir Henry Bulwer, Mr. Lawrence, Sir Joseph Paxton, Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Bates, &c. The speeches of Lord Granville, Mr. Lawrence, and Sir H. Bulwer, were very fine, and were received with intense enthusiasm.

Five thousand pounds had been voted, by the royal commissioners, to Mr. Paxton, for designing the Crystal Palace, and both he and Mr. Fox had been knighted by the Queen in person, together with Mr. Cubitt.

A bigger bridge than was ever yet constructed is now contemplated to cross the Severn, and connect Monmouthshire and South Wales with Bristol and the West of England. It is to be of granite, 140 feet wide, with arches of 324 feet span and 120 feet above the highest spring-tides, so that the largest ships will be able to sail under. On each side of the bridge will be shops, the rent of which will pay a good part of the interest on the cost. There will be room for a double railroad track and a carriage-road, besides covered colonades for foot passengers.

The American prisoners were performing quarantine at Vigo. Their punishment was thought to rest a great deal with the U. S. Government, from whom reparation for the New Orleans insult had been demanded; and if this reparation is satisfactory, it is said the prisoners will probably soon reap the benefit of an act of amnesty, which will allow them to return to their own country.

The Emperor of Austria has annulled the constitution of 1849, and restored his empire in name, as it has long been in reality, to unbridled absolutism. Henceforth it is announced that the ministers of Austria are responsible to no other political authority than the monarch, and know no other source of power.

TRIAL OF ANCHORS.—A memorial from all the leading shipowners of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow has been addressed to the Admiralty, requesting that a public trial may be instituted of the relative merits of the various anchors shown in the Great Exhibition. The question being one that affects the safety of life and property and the welfare of the Government service no less than the shipping interest generally, it is proposed that a com-