

## EUROPEAN ITEMS.

**THE CARDINAL AND THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.**—A report has been current for some days past, that proceedings were forthwith to be instituted, not by the Government, but by others, against Cardinal Wiseman, on the ground of the Papal aggression. Be this as it may, proceedings have actually been instituted against His Eminence of the Scarlet Hat, before the Vice-Chancellor Lord Cranworth, on the ground of the Will transaction. The bill was filed against Cardinal Wiseman and others at the suit of the plaintiff, for the purpose of setting aside a deed executed by M. Carre, a Frenchman (deceased,) eighty years old, assigning the sum of £7,000 stock in the funds to Cardinal Wiseman and others, as trustees for the benefit of Catholic schools, to the prejudice of his family and next of kin: the deed in question, it is alleged, was obtained from the deceased by a Mr. Cooke, a Catholic priest, at Somerstown, who had attended the deceased in his character of priest and confessor, and under whose influence, it is alleged, the deceased was induced to execute the deed. The object of the Bill is to obtain an injunction to restrain the trustees from dealing with the fund existing in their names. Counsel appeared on both sides, when the Vice-Chancellor suggested that the motion had better stand over till the next seal day, and it was arranged accordingly. From this and the case recently mentioned in our columns, it will be seen that the Papal principle has begun to operate with renovated power in matters appertaining to property, and the public may be well assured that no means will be left untried to bring all who have anything to dispose of, on their death-beds, to think of the Mother of Harlots and abomination.—*London Patriot*.

**EMIGRATION OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.**—The ship Ellen, Philips, master, was driven, during the late gales into Studwall Roads, having, off Holyhead, in a collision with a schooner, received some damage. She was bound to New Orleans, and had on board no fewer than 460 emigrants, all of them Mormons, on their way to the Mormon settlement in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. These voluntary exiles are from all parts of England, fifteen families being from Sheffield. After leaving New Orleans the emigrants proceeded up the river as far as 900 miles north of St. Louis, after which they journey 1,000 to their settlement across an almost desert country. The tide of emigration of Mormons from Liverpool is very strong, nearly 500 more being ready to take leave of their native country. Mr. Pratt, the head of the sect, is also about to leave for the new settlement; and hundreds of persons are preparing to leave the neighbourhood of Aberdare, Glamorgan-shire, in the course of the spring.

**MR. BENNETT, A BISHOP.**—Strange as this heading may appear, we are assured, from a quarter in which we are disposed to place reliance, that the Rev. Mr. Bennett expects to be forthwith made a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The Bishops in Scotland are not nominated by the Crown, as in England, the Episcopal Church in the former country not being established, but are raised to the office by election, and as the Episcopal clergy on the other side of the Tweed, are almost to a man, rank Puseyites, Mr. Bennett's expectations of a Scotch bishopric are not, in themselves, unreasonable.—*Advertiser*.

**SOMETHING NEW.**—A new article of boots and shoes has just come up in England. It is called the Pannas-Corium, or leather cloth, and was invented by a person named Hall. The material is of cotton, but has the mass and general appearance of leather, and receives a polish from ordinary blacking, and in the same way. It is used only for the upper, the sole being leather. It is said to be as durable as leather, and never cracks or splits, and possesses the advantage of not drawing the foot.

**PUBLIC PETITIONS.**—The first report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on public Petitions shows that, on the first day that Parliament met, 214 Petitions were presented. Among them were 60 signed by 4,300 persons, against Papal encroachments, and 106 for a repeal of the Window-duty, signed, in the aggregate, by 2,904 persons.

**TRIAL BY JURY.**—The first trial by jury took place at Vienna on the 15th inst. The

Minister of Justice, M. von Schmerling, and a crowded audience, attended this ceremony. The culprit—a girl accused of incendiarism and other offences—was found guilty, and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

**INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.**—By an arrival at Boston, intelligence from China to the 5th of October has been received, which represents the state of things in China as quite unsettled and threatening. The rebellion was by no means suppressed, but rather gaining ground. Additional guards were considered necessary for the factories at Canton. The U. S. Charge d'Affaires had advised the Commander of the Marion to shift the position of that vessel from the lower part of Whampoa Beach, as high up as possible. The Phlegton had been moored off the factories, and altogether, matters were assuming a serious appearance. Piracies continued to be perpetrated with the utmost boldness, and contributions were levied on the boats going up the river to Canton. There was a rumour that an imperial edict had been promulgated, by which opium smokers are threatened with decapitation after five months' grace, if they continue the habit.

## ITEMS.

A new bank has been announced in New York with a capital of two millions, under the title of "The Bank of the Metropolis." It is organized by a large number of wholesale merchants and jobbers, with the special object of ridding the city of the depreciated Paper Currency issued by the country Banks, and irredeemable in specie in this city, except at a discount. The Bank of the Metropolis will operate on the system of the Suffolk Bank in Boston, and will compel all the Banks of the State whose bills circulate in New York, to redeem their paper there at par. The President of the Bank is James McCall, Esq., and his associates are of similar high character.

The Ship Houqua has arrived at New York, in a passage of 88 days from Shanghai, China, the shortest passage on record. The Houqua left New York for San Francisco on the 14th of March, was six weeks there, and has made the voyage round the world in 11 months and 5 days.

A Clipper Bark is lying at Cincinnati, (2,000 miles above New Orleans,) with a full cargo, bound for Liverpool. A similar vessel is building at the same port for San Francisco.

The steamboats Oregon and Buffalo left this evening for Albany. The river is said to be sufficiently clear of ice to admit of a passage to the above place.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—We learn from Captain Durvee, of the ship Natchez, that news had arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, that another Caffir war had just broken out. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, had gone into the interior, and with 1000 men hemmed in Fort Cox, and was obliged to fight his way out disguised as a soldier, with 250 mounted Cape Riflemen, without any loss on his side. The Caffirs suffered severely. They were coming down upon him in thousands. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, has issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination.—*New York Express*.

**ICE.**—Many thousand tons of ice have been cut during the present season, at Croton Lake, about 55 miles distant, in Dutchess county, with the design of bringing it to the city next summer, over the Harlem Railroad. Large ice houses which have there been erected, are nearly filled. There have already been cut and housed by the principal ice companies of this city, 145,000 tons, being the largest quantity ever gathered in a single season. It is supposed this amount will be still increased at least 30,000 tons. The surplus will be sent to Southern cities.—*Jour. Com.*

**THE COMPARATIVE COST OF TELEGRAPHING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.**—In America the silent messenger is cheap, in England it is preposterously dear. Let us quote two or three examples of the data on which we speak. The distance from Philadelphia to Harrisburg is 107 miles, the price of a message is 10d. From London to Cheltenham the distance is 100 miles, the charge 7s. 6d. Seven miles less, and eight times the rate! From New York to Boston, distance 240 miles, the charge is 1s. 3d.; from London to Liverpool, distance 210 miles, 8s. 6d. From Washington to New Orleans, 1716 miles, the price is 8s.; from London to Newcastle, 300 miles, it is 10s.

**THE POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.**—Some idea may be formed of the heterogeneous character of the population at San Francisco from the following figures, which the San Francisco Courier derives from the census agent. The census of San Francisco is not completed, but out of 9425 persons enumerated, 5956 were born in foreign countries, 795 in the State of New York; 615 in Massachusetts; 1,917 in

other States; 109 (children) in California; 29 (children) at sea; 2 (children) in the Rocky mountains, 1 (child) in Nebraska territory; and 1 (child) in Patagonia.

The whole number of persons enumerated in San Francisco, at the last accounts, was 12,625, including the above, of whom 7,423 are foreigners, and 5,202 are American born citizens—1,270 of which were born in Massachusetts, and 1,191 in New York.—*Journal*.

**A GENTLE HINT.**—A correspondent of the Puritan Recorder gives the following account of a new method for collecting a minister's salary:—

A pastor in a neighboring State had, for a long period, made ineffectual appeals to his Society to induce them to pay him portions of his salary which, from time to time, had been withheld. At length his last cent had gone, and though the amount due him from the church and society had reached \$800, the prospect of receiving any part of it to meet present necessities was a forlorn one. Much disheartened, well nigh discouraged, he resolved to tender his resignation when the presbytery should next convene. In the meantime he adopted the following expedient. It was useless to carry empty purses. He folded and enclosed them, and sent them to the President of the Board of Trustees, accompanied with the following note of bequest: "I trust to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in — until the pastor has further use for them." The appeal thus made was irresistible. Like the mantle of Cæsar, those famished purses told a tale which moved to pity hearts which seemed unfeeling before. The pastor soon received his due, and still remain at his post, it is hoped, with purses full.

**THE DEAF AND BLIND.**—Dr. Darwin was of opinion that if a deaf person dreamed of hearing, the internal parts, essential to the function, were unimpaired. The same remark, says Dr. Smith, of Boston, is applicable to the blind. I have invariably found that the incurably deaf, as well as incurably blind, never dreamed of hearing or seeing.

Of one thousand infants fed by the mother's milk, not above three hundred die; but of the same number reared by wet nurses, five hundred die.

The natural small pox usually carries off eight in every hundred attacked with it; but of three hundred inoculated only one dies.

It is said that the Baptists of South Carolina, in furtherance of their praiseworthy effort to endow a University, have raised about twenty thousand dollars. It is hoped the whole amount wanted may speedily be raised. Twenty thousand persons in that State are ignorant of the alphabet.

According to Boerhave, the healthiest children are born in January, February and March.

## Provincial Parliament.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

## MINING LICENSES.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to prevent the issuing of Mining Licenses.

The Hon. Attorney General was opposed to the passing of this Bill—at least for the present. It might be attended by evil results, and the Committee should be cautious. If this Bill passed, it would give the grantees of land not only the soil, but all that lies under the soil, and deprive the licensees of minerals of the rights ceded to them. The Crown had hitherto reserved the right to mine, which in many instances had been ceded to individuals. Should this Bill pass, these individuals would come to the House and say, "You have taken from us all that you ceded to us, for which we paid our money," and they would have a right to claim damages. Individual rights were now in abeyance before the Courts, and the House should not come to any decision until the Courts had given their decision; each party had a right to be heard before a decision was come to affecting their interests. Government had come to the conclusion not to grant any more licenses for the present, so that no harm could result from the Bill lying over for a while. He (hon. Attorney General) was retained on certain cases arising out of the Mining disputes, and therefore could not give his legal opinion at present. He would move that the Committee rise and report progress.

Mr. HANNINGTON would support the motion. A Select Committee on the Mining affairs was sitting, and he thought it better to pass over this Bill until that Committee had reported.—Progress reported.

**EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICERS FROM THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**

Mr. BORSFORD stated that this Bill went originally to exclude from the House all officers

connected with the collection of the Revenue. When in Committee, however, on a former occasion, the general opinion of the House seemed to go much farther, and he coincided with them in opinion. An amendment had been moved by the hon. member from Kent (Mr. Cutler) which, in general terms, would exclude all officers holding offices of profit or emolument—political officers excepted. He agreed with the principles of that amendment, but thought the officers should be specified by name, otherwise disputes might hereafter arise. To Deputy Treasurers and all other Revenue officers, he wished to add Supervisors of Roads, Commissioners, and all Government Contractors.

His hon. the Speaker read an amendment he had prepared, excluding by name the Treasurer, Deputy Treasurers, and all other Revenue Officers, and Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads.

Mr. SCULLAR said the amendment just read should also exclude Clerks of the Peace and Government Contractors.

Mr. WILMOT thought the House should adopt one of two principles: they should either restrict the list to the officers excluded from the House of Commons, or follow the example set them by the most perfect of the Republican Governments—the United States. At present, those members who accepted an office of profit or emolument under the Crown, thereby vacated their seats, and were obliged to go back and obtain the approval of their constituents. If it were thought expedient to go farther than this, let them adopt the democratic system of the United States, and exclude from the Legislature every public officer, including the heads of Departments, and have an Elective Governor and Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. SPEAKER said the time was come when they should endeavour to make the House as independent of the Government as possible. They had got what was called Responsible Government, and he was sorry for it; but he was willing to do all he could to render it beneficial to the people. He would like to see every public officer excluded from the House but one, that one being necessary to communicate between the Government and the House. The Attorney General, the leader of the Government, should have the privilege of sitting in the House, and no other member of the Government; he could explain the views of the Government. He took it for granted that the House was prepared to surrender the initiation of Money Votes to the Government, (cries of "Yes," and "No," from different parts of the House;) should that be done, if several members of the Government sat in the House, they would have great influence over the expenditure of the public funds. He considered it problematical whether the Responsible Government system would work well in a country containing but 200,000 inhabitants; but it was the duty of members of the House to endeavor to make it work as well as possible. They should yield up the Initiation of Money Votes, as that was the only means by which they could restrict the annual expenditure to the annual income. Under the present system, the Provincial debt was constantly accumulating; every thing was done in a loose and unsatisfactory manner. He had been informed that the Deputy Treasurers, or some of them, did not submit their accounts to the Treasurer—the Head of the Department—but sent them direct to the Audit Office. This was wrong, for the Treasurer was the Responsible person. It was impossible the Government could be held responsible to the people, until the power to originate money votes was given them. Who were they responsible to? So long as they were supported by a majority of the House, it was all they cared for (laughter); if defeated, it was only for some of them to go out and others come in, and all was right again; to whom, then, were they responsible? (Several members—"To the majority of the House.")—Yes, they worked to please the majority, and the majority worked to please them (laughter.) He would like to see them all excluded but the Attorney General.

Mr. TAYLOR was surprised that the hon. Speaker of that House, at this late hour, should say he was sorry he had Responsible Government. He (Mr. T.) had formerly opposed it, but since its adoption he was favorable to it.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said, the political officers in the House were those who were held responsible to the people, and were obliged, on taking office, to go back for re-election.

Mr. GRAY thought the object of the Despatch was to exclude all subordinate officers who were appointed under the Government, and might be at any moment turned out. They would, very likely, dread losing their offices, if they voted against the Government. If all these were excluded, it would prevent the Government having an undue influence in the House.

Mr. SCULLAR said, the hon. and learned member who had preceded him did not go far enough in the amendment he had read. He (Mr. S.) had prepared an amendment, which he would like to move. (Here the hon. member read it.) This would exclude all those enumerated by the hon. member who last spoke, and also Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Judges of Probates, Clerks of the Peace, Road Commissioners, Supervisors, and all who took Contracts from Government.