HOW SHALL THE WAR BE BROUGHT TO A CLOSE?

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Every one must now see, Messrs. Editors, that the hope of "conquering a peace in the halls of the Montezumas" is utterly vain and futile. The President has taken the position that he will not withdraw our armies until Mexico consents to a peace; Mexico refuses to treat until our troops are withdrawn, and, in the mean time, the terms proposed to be offered on either side are such as the opposite party refuses to accept. So long, therefore, as our armies continue in Mexico, we can make no peace, even though we can make a desert. What, then, is to be done? Shall the war be waged interminably for no purpose whatever?

President Polk, on taking the Presidential chair, finding himself in possession of a "giant's strength," seems to have thought it necessary for him "to use it like a giant." Accordingly, after having blustered with England on the Oregon question, and then accepted about half what he claimed, he turned upon weak distracted Mexico and seized her by the throat. Against this unprovoked violence Mexico remonstrated, and endeavoured to free herself from his grasp, but she refused to humiliate herself, because she was not conscious of having committed any crime. And now, because she does not fall upon her knees, and yield up her territory and her citizens to President Polk's mercy, he and his whole Cabinet are totally disconcerted, and know not what course to pursue. Now, is it possible they can be so utterly devoid of shame as to continue their aggressions upon a people who remonstrate with so much dignity in the midst of their misfortunes, and exhibit a firm resolution to perish rather than humiliate themselves, where they have committed no offence?

It is perfectly evident that Congress must interfere in some way to bring this deplorable war to a close. Should it fail to take some active measures on the subject, it will disappoint the hopes of the nation. If President Polk is to make war with impunity, when and with whom he pleases, and if Congress cannot or dares not refuse those supplies of men and money which he requires for carrying it on, he needs nothing more except the prerogative of the bowstring to become a perfect Turkish Sultan. And the Sultan of Turkey himself was scarcely committing greater acts of violence and ferocity upon Greece than President Polk is now committing upon Mexico, when England and France interposed for humanity's sake, and annihilated his fleet at Navarino.

No one wishes or expects that the brave men now in Mexico shall be permitted to suffer for want of supplies; but surely Congress can insist that the terms of peace shall be greatly modified, before they gratify any further the President's childish propensity to conquer other nations. Were both Houses of Congress to pass a resolution that it would be inexpedient to admit foreign territory into the Union, except with the consent and at the request of its inhabitants, it might go far towards facilitating a peace, and placing this nation in a more honourable position before the world than it now occupies.

The Constitution of the United States was certainly never established for the purpose of enabling us to conquer other nations. Its sole object is to promote the happiness of our own people at home. To annex foreign territory, with its inhabitants, by force to the Union, is a most preposterous absurdity, because perfect freedom is at the very foundation of our institutions.

Yet President Polk, in his extreme anxiety to gain some eclat for his administration, after having expended a hundred millions of dollars, and sacrificed twenty thousand lives, in conquering Mexican territory, offers through Mr. Trist, fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for what was not worth two millions.—Can the farce of folly go further?

But the people of the United States needs no more territory. We have land enough to cultivate, and to spare. We have also cities to build and harbours to improve; we have canals and railroads to construct; we have forests to clear and rivers to make navigable; and, generally, to embellish that country which a kind Providence has assigned to us. We have also the duties of education, science and religion to attend to. Is it for such a people to waste its energies in assaulting other nations? Shall we send armed men three thousand miles to burn the hut of the peaceful ranchero in Mexico? Shall we send companies of engineers there to blow up houses filled with affrighted shrieking women and children? Shall we follow those counsels which tell us "there is still more work for the bayonet?" Is it a worthy object, in a magnanimous people like us, to make widows and orphans in Mexico? Many bad men there doubtless are in that unhappy country; but shall we punish the innocent for the crimes of the guilty? It is not the knaves and desperadoes of Mexico who suffer from the present war; it is the moral and industrious portion of her community who are injured by our attacks. Then let wiser counsels now prevail. Let our armies be recalled; let us endeavour to atone for the errors of the past; let us gladden the hearts of the unfortunate Mexicans, as we did those of Starving Irishmen; for such a mission of mercy confers more true honour on a country than all the bloody laurels which were ever gained.

Do the enlightened and humane people of the United States, especially the females, consider rightly the consequences of sending large armies into foreign countries? Have they never reflected that large bodies of men, in these circumstances, whether flushed with victory or embittered by defeat, are prone to forget the obligations of religion and humanity? Do they realize the horrors of plantations wasted, villages laid in ashes, cities sacked, desolated, and their inhabitants put to the sword, and battle-fields strewn with dead and dying men? Alas! how many fathers and husbands, how many mothers and wives, how many helpless orphans, will be left to lament the incursion of our armies into Mexico!

And by all this, let us remember, we have gained and we can gain nothing—*absolutely nothing*. The blood and treasure we have expended "are like water poured on the ground, which cannot be gathered up." Shame! everlasting shame, on the counsels which have led the nation into such an enterprise! AN OLD FARMER.

Washington Co., (Md.) Oct. 27, 1847.

THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

On Sunday forenoon, the Lord Bishop of Cape Town (Dr. Grey) preached at St. Barnabas' Church, and made a powerful appeal in aid of a fund now raising with the view of enabling an efficient corps of clergymen to accompany his lordship to his newly formed diocese. The Bishop stated that there were, within the limits of our colonial dependencies, many millions of souls whom the English church, as the natural mother and guardian, was suffering to perish through lack of knowledge. These souls were the legacy of the Saviour to his church, and as they were, in vast numbers of cases, allied to us by no distant ties of consanguinity, we were bound to strain every nerve to recover and lead them back to the true fold. Hundreds of thousands of the poorest of our people had of late emigrated from this land. To whatever part of the world they had gone, whether to Southern Africa, America, or Australia, they were for the most part, carried to untrodden and desolate regions. The vast extent of country over which they were spread rendered it impossible that they could combine to have a settled ministry among themselves; and it had invariably been found, that where their spiritual wants were not provided for by the mother country and the mother church, they were never provided for at all. Could it be matter of astonishment, then, that in one colony alone 35,000 of our brethren who went forth from this land, or the descendants of those who went forth, had returned themselves as having no religion whatever? No adequate effort had ever been made to instruct religiously the thousands of convicts who had been banished to our penal settlements; and yet these men had never, probably forsaken the right path had the church at home provided for their religious training, instead of leaving them as thousands are still left, entirely without pastoral superintendence. We had had possession of an important territory at the extreme point of Southern Africa for half a century. We found it populated by heathen tribes and a considerable number of Dutch, from whom we had taken it. We had since been pouring into it hosts of emigrants, and we had peopled the coast for several hundreds of miles with a superabundance of our own population. What effort had we made, meanwhile, for the propagation of the faith? What had we done to provide our poor settlers with the ministrations of religion? For the English settlers we had provided three clergymen; for the troops whom we were compelled to maintain there we had provided two clergymen, while the colony itself had appointed eight clergymen. For the heathen—the aborigines of the land—we had done nothing. The result was, our church was a byword and our people had, to a great extent, forsaken their only faith, or sunk into indifference of all religion. Whilst the Church of England had not a single convert to boast of in Southern Africa, the followers of the false prophet had won over to Mahomedanism 8000 souls, and were making 300 converts at least every year; and considerable numbers of these from among the professing Christian people. To remedy this evil, the Mother Church was now sending forth a missionary bishop, telling him, at the same time, that neither from existing societies, nor from any other quarter, had she funds to place at his disposal, but appealing, through him, to the liberality of British Christians for the necessary aid. Not fewer than from forty to fifty ardent and earnest ministers of the establishment had volunteered to recruit the missionary ranks of Cape Town; but to sustain these, and to erect churches, schools, and other educational institutions, funds were required, and must be obtained, if considerable numbers of the members of the church were not to be left utterly destitute.—The Bishop is an admirable preacher, sound and scriptural in doctrine, and full of zeal and energy. Since his appointment, (which was under circumstances most honourable to himself,) he has been indefatigable in his exertions on behalf of his new diocese, which, equaling Great Britain in extent, and containing a widely scattered population of 120,000 colonists, requires a large support of clergy. The cause of the church of the colonies should be dear to every christian, for each colony is an outpost on the border of heathenism; and in this especial case, we are more particularly called on to exert ourselves, as for forty years we have had a colony at the Cape, and up to the present time we have not had a church.—*Liverpool Standard.*

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has intimated its desire to receive applications from candidates for missionary employment in the North American colonies.

The Archbishop of York.—This venerable prelate commenced his ninetieth year on Sunday last.—His Grace received the several members of his family to dinner in the evening at Bishopsthorpe.

The venerable Bishop of St. Andrew's is eighty-five years of age. When he first entered on the sacred ministry, he had no other place to celebrate the rites of religion except the kitchen of a private house. The father of the Scottish prelacy, even now, only receives one hundred and ten pounds per annum, from the Episcopal fund.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JAMES BOXER, R. N.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of our much respected townsman, Captain J. Boxer, who expired at his residence, Shargate street, Dover, on Tuesday morning last, aged 69 years. Captain Boxer was a genuine specimen of a true British sailor, and had seen much hard fighting in early life. He entered the navy about the year 1791, and retired from it on half-pay at the close of the late French war. He was made post-captain in the year 1813; was one of the retired captains whose pay was lately increased to 20s. *per diem*; and we regret he was not longer spared to enjoy this increase. When a boy, Captain Boxer sailed with Sir Sydney Smith, and was taken prisoner by the French along with that gallant officer, who was much attached to the subject of our memoir, and interested himself in his advancement. Deceased was mate of the Tigre, and commanded a gun boat at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre (by Bonaparte), and in the expedition to Egypt; was Lieutenant of the Pompey at Copenhagen: commanded the Skylark, at Walcheren; and, in company with the Locust, engaged a flotilla near Calais, destroyed one vessel and captured another, in 1811.—*Dover Chronicle.*

CAPT. EDWARD BOXER.—From the *Naval and Military Gazette* we learn that Captain Edward Boxer, R. N., Harbour Master and Agent for Transports at Quebec, a gentleman who has resided several years in Canada, and who has deservedly obtained the good wishes of all classes of its inhabitants, has obtained the Captain's Good-service pension, of £150 per annum, which reverted to the Admiralty on the promotion of Captain Pasco to the rank of Rear Admiral. Captain Boxer was made a lieutenant in 1807, and a commander in 1815. His last command was that of the Pique, 36, in the operations on the coast of Syria, and bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, for which services he was nominated a C. B.—*Montreal Courier.*

Loss of Steamer Cleopatra, and nearly 300 Lives.—This vessel steamed from Bombay on the 14th April last, with orders for Singapore, and had on board nearly 200 convicts. Her crew comprised 70 persons, the chief portion of whom were Europeans. There was also a detachment of Marines on board, who had the safe keeping of the convicts. Amongst the officers in charge of the ship may be mentioned—Capt. J. A. Young, Commander; Lieut. Eden, Lieut. Ralph, Mr. F. W. Nott, Mr. T. G. Croad, acting-master, son of the venerable Bishop of Bombay, and Mr. J. Soady, son of Capt. Soady, R. N. Four days after the departure from Bombay, a fearful hurricane came on which continued with unabated violence for three days, the 17th, 18th, and 19th. Great havoc was occasioned in all directions among the shipping. It is very probable that the Cleopatra had, at the time of encountering the storm, reached the Malabar coast, off which, there is two much reason to believe, she foundered, with every human being on board. Although vessels had been sent out, not a vestige of her could be discovered.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—On the 15th ult. Sir Robert Peel paid a visit to Liverpool, and was conducted over the docks and several of the public buildings by the Mayor and other gentlemen of the town. In the evening he was entertained at dinner in the Town-hall by the Mayor, when he met all the leading merchants of Liverpool, with Lord Sandon, Messrs. Cardwell, Thornely, Brown and Jackson, M. Ps.; and although very cautious in what he said, he made use of the following remarks in returning thanks on his health being drunk—'He regretted that the pleasure in visiting Liverpool had been somewhat lessened by finding that at this moment there existed considerable embarrassment amongst commercial classes. Into the causes, or supposed causes of those sufferings, it would not be expected he should then enter, nor was it indeed the time to speculate upon the remedies there could be found for the prevailing depression. The Hon. Baronet concluded by observing that no one entertained a stronger desire than he did to alleviate the present state of commercial affairs in this country.'

LIVERPOOL AS IT WAS WHEN AN IRISH TOWN.—The latter half of the eighteenth century exhibited the rapid spread of commerce, and the spread of the town and its institutions to accommodate this commerce. New exchange and other commercial buildings were founded; new churches were built; a newspaper was started; and a coach ran from Liverpool to London in four days. A Mr. Derrirk, writing in 1760, thus speaks of Liverpool in his day:—"There are here three good inns. For tenpence, a man dines elegantly at an ordinary, consisting of ten or a dozen dishes. Indeed, it must be said that, both in Cheshire and Lancashire, they have plenty of the best and most luxurious food at a very cheap rate. The great increase of their commerce is owing to the spirit and indefatigable industry of their inhabitants, the majority of whom are either native Irish or of Irish descent—a fresh proof that the Hibernians thrive best when transplanted. The merchants are hospitable, nay, friendly to strangers, even to those of whom they have the least knowledge; their tables are plentifully furnished, and their viands are well served."—*The Land we Live in.*

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE POLISH BEARDS.—WARSAW.—Great preparations are on foot for the expected arrival of the Emperor. The police are actively employed in endeavouring to make the city appear as fair as possible in the eyes of the Czar. Every beggar is arrested, all the houses are being washed and painted, and the squares and public buildings are being beautified; and, as his Majesty has a great dislike to see persons wearing beards, unless they belong to the army, orders have been issued that all persons whose beards have been suffered to grow shall be shaved. The heads of houses are responsible for the execution of this order by all persons living under their roof.

THE BANK CHARTER ACT.—It is the general opinion, in the best-informed circles in the city, that her majesty's government will make no concession by relaxing the stringency of the Bank Charter Act, to relieve the commercial pressure. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made no secret of his opinion upon this subject amongst his friends, his inference being, that no commercial houses will suspend payment that have not extended their business unduly beyond the amount of their capital, and that relaxing the screw would give a fresh impetus to the extravagant expenditure on railways. It is at the same time well known in the city circles, that both the governor and deputy-governor of the bank England are friendly to the principle of the act of 1844.—*Morning Herald.*

AUSTRALIA.—Advices from South Australia, to 5th of May last, give most cheering accounts of the state and prospects of that colony—agriculture was thriving, stocks increasing, money plentiful, and trade and commerce flourishing; while the shipping in port were loading large quantities of copper and lead ores, the produce of the very prolific mines of that colony. A report of the second annual general meeting of the South Australian Mining Company, held at Adelaide, in May last, exemplifies the extraordinary progress of mining in a high degree—a dividend of 50 per cent on the capital being resolved on, and a still larger one being expected at the next meeting. The banks, also, have reaped some of the advantages, in consequence of the general prosperity produced by the success of the Purra Burra Mines, having received during the two years of its working, £22,600 for interest and discount. The Australian Colonies jointly are likely to prove of the utmost value and importance as an adjunct to the British empire.

JUGGERNAUT.—The contribution of 60,000 rupees, formerly paid by the East India Company to the temple of Juggernaut, is still to be continued. The subject was under discussion last court day, and this was the result. It is pitiful and humiliating to the last degree that the company should be under any pecuniary obligations to the priesthood of the Indian Moloch. It is painful, indeed, to reflect that money, disbursed in such a way by Christian men, should go to the support of brutal orgies, and to the exhibition of a monstrous piece of carved wood, under the wheels of whose car so many frantic devotees commit self-destruction.

THE POPE has presented a gold medel to Mr. Waghorn as a mark of approval of his efforts to promote international intercourse. It is said that this is the first medal which has ever been conferred on a Protestant by a Pope.

French Hospital in China.—Sister Euphrasia, from the Hospital of Pau, has recently left France, with twelve of her companions, from different establishments to go and found a hospital in China.

The Duke de Guise, second son of the Duke d'Aumale, died at the palace of St. Cloud on the 8th Oct. after an illness of three days, and was interred at Dreux on the 12th. He was not quite a month old.

A Congress of Jewish Reformers is to meet in the course of the month at Berlin, to discuss questions relative to the reforms which may be introduced in Judaism, to render it better adapted to the wants of the country.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 16, 1847.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The American steam ship Washington arrived at New York on Tuesday last from Bremen, via Southampton, having left the latter port on the 24th October, bringing news five days later than the mail by the Caledonia. A Boston paper, containing the intelligence, was received in this City on Saturday last, per schr. Joseph Howe, from that port.

There were continued failures at Liverpool, and no general amelioration in the community. The Bank of England was affording some relief. Flour was steady, and in demand; inferior descriptions dull. Cotton had fallen a half-penny within a week. Corn was down one to two shillings.

A deputation of the London Bankers had had an interview with Lord John Russell on the 23d of last month. A deputation from Liverpool had also had an interview with him. The impression prevailed that government would not interfere. Sir Robert Peel had had a conference with the Ministers and then went to Windsor. During the week ending on the 24th, there was an unabated pressure in the money market in Liverpool, and at Manchester it was more severe than before. One Bank at Manchester, and another at Newcastle had failed. The Bank had given relief to Mr. Littledale of Liverpool, who is connected with the Royal Bank, which gave rise to a better feeling in the public mind. The failures noted are Berry, Young & Co, Livingston & Co., Perkins, Schussens & Mullens, and Burton, Irlam & Higginson. The liabilities of the latter firm amount to a million pounds and are calculated to do much mischief. Napoleon Bertrand, Brook & Wilson, Gratebrook & Son, W. Jones & Co., James Logan, Molyneux & Hurlbut, Scholes, Tetlow & Co., Verrien & Gielis, Warden & Co., have also failed. The Bank returns give an increase of bullion of £92,000.

The London papers are full of the monetary crisis. Consols have touched 78, and closed at 79 3-4. The Observer thinks that the pressure is a little relieved. There were rumours of changes of the Ministry in England. Outrages upon life and property in Ireland were of daily occurrence.

The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, says—"On the 22d inst. the Exchequer Bill Market was very much depressed. Sales were made at 33s. discount, which shows that there is a severe and desperate pinch somewhere for money. As an evidence of the severity of the pressure, the firm of Rothschild & Co. was only induced to take some paper on the condition that it was not to be paid for a fortnight. The aspect of the Money Market and commercial affairs is frightful. Confidence is at an end, and distrust universal. Littledale & Co have been assisted to the amount of £300,000 by the Bank of England."

By the last weekly return of the Bank of England, the gold has decreased, although the silver has increased. The stock of bullion in both departments is 8,430,700*l.*, showing an increase of 21,950*l.*, as compared with the previous return. The amount of notes in circulation is 19,359,485*l.*, being an increase of 719,600*l.*

There was great distress in the manufacturing districts. In Lancashire there were 50,000 men, with their families, unemployed. In Manchester there were 22,000 on short time or unemployed. Outbreaks were expected, and government was collecting a large military force to overawe any insurrection. At a large sale of colonial produce at Liverpool, only two bids were made.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—The disposition of the Bank of England to afford relief has given much more confidence, a decidedly improved feeling being manifested to-day, and with a large attendance of buyers prices have recovered ½d to ¾d from the extreme decline previously submitted to.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Oct. 23.—The trade of this port partakes of the general depression in business without, however, any failures. The arrivals are moderate, and the cargoes are now principally stored on importers' account.—The last sale of a cargo of Quebec Pine was at 15d. per foot. A small parcel of fresh and good-sized Birch at 19½d per foot.

Willmer & Smith's European Times say that all clamour about the potato disease had subsided for the present.

The London correspondent of the Inverness Courier Oct. 11th, says—"All is dismay in the City—Failure has followed failure in rapid succession, involving hundreds of thousands in pecuniary losses and difficulties. No one can say to what extent the evil will go, or what mercantile houses are safe. The merchant princes of London are tumbling from thrones supposed to have been erected on rocks of safe dealing, but now discovered to have been built on the quicksands of insane speculation. Many a ravelled hasp has now to be wound up."

LATER FROM IRELAND.—Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times of Oct. 23, continues the reports of distress and outrage in unfortunate Ireland.

"In Limerick a collision has already taken place with the military. An attack was made by about 800 of the populace in a body on the Rathkeale workhouse. A small party of dragoons interfered to prevent the attack. A conflict ensued; some of the soldiers were wounded, and they were forced to retreat. Assassinations, robberies of arms, plundering of provisions, and general insubordination of the people, are the main subjects of all the communications which reach us from Ireland.

In the county of Clare, it is thought that during the ensuing winter there will be no security for life or property, unless some effectual means be adopted in order to suppress the rising spirit of insubordination. In Limerick on the 11th, a meeting of peasant laborers took place at the Hill of Garryfine, whence they proceeded in a tumultuous body, to Bureo, firing shots in the village. Peter Nash, bailiff of Rev. Mr. Westropp, was murdered. The opposition to the payment of rents continues.—Mayo, Tipperary, and King's county, are reported among the most formidable. Active measures have been taken by the government to suppress the tumult in the southern part of Limerick. A large reinforcement of cavalry and infantry has been sent to Charleville and Bureo, and other places will also be occupied with troops; while Mr. Tabuteau, R. M., has been placed in immediate charge of the district. Colonel Sir M. Creagh has proceeded thither to take command of the military.

The Bishop of London had had a stroke of paralysis.

There were apprehensions of great distress this winter in the Highlands.

The account of a reconciliation between the King and Queen of Spain is confirmed.

Two black Plenipotentiaries from Hayti had presented letters to the French government.

In Switzerland war appears imminent, and a dissolution of the Sunderbund was determined on; by force if necessary.

It is stated that the three Northern Powers would interfere. Accounts from Naples lead to the inference that the insurrection had been crushed. Italian affairs were still unsettled. In Greece the Insurgents maintained themselves in strong positions. The cholera was advancing North and East.

A bridge over the Danube gave way when the Arch Duke Stephen of Hungary was passing, and 80 persons were missing.

At a Common Council holden at the City Hall on Wednesday last, after a letter from Dr. William Harding, Health Officer at Partridge Island, relative to the distressed condition of the passengers by the ship Æolus, had been read—His Worship the Mayor submitted the following Resolutions, which were unanimously passed by the Board:

Resolved, That this Board are wholly unable to suggest measures by which this already grievously-overburthened community can shelter and support such an unheard-of mass of misery thus heartlessly thrown upon our shores, at this inclement season of the year.

Resolved, That as all the Public Buildings erected for Alms-House purposes are already filled to overflowing with Irish Pauper Emigrants, and no other houses being available for their accommodation, either in this City or the adjoining Parish—this Board cannot but apprehend the most fearful consequences from the want and exposure to which these distressed people will necessarily become subject; and no other remedy, in the opinion of the Common Council, can be had to arrest the evil, except by inforcing a large portion of those lately arrived in the *Æolus*, and others, begging from door to door, to return to their native country.

Resolved That a free passage, with provisions and water, should be afforded to all those in such circumstances as may accept the same.

Resolved, That this Board deeply regret that one of Her Majesty's Ministers, the Right Honourable Lord Palmerston, either by himself or his authorized agent, should have exposed such a numerous and distressed portion of his tenantry to the severity and privations of a New-Brunswick Winter, unprovided, as they are, with the common means of support, with broken down constitutions, and nearly all in almost a state of nudity.

Resolved, That the Clergy be requested to use their influence in inducing these distressed people to accept a passage to Ireland upon the terms proposed.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Government.

The admissions into the Emigrant Hospital last week, was 73, discharged 34, died 21—remaining in hospital on the 12th inst. 495.

On Sunday last we had the first snow storm of the season, wind strong from South East, which continued until evening. The snow has since disappeared, leaving our streets in a very muddy state.

MELANCHOLY.—Charles, aged 18 years, and Ovid, aged 12, sons of James Long, Esq, of Cocaigne, were unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a birch canoe, in which they, with a lad named Dysart, were pursuing wild fowl, near the bridge at that place, on the 3d instant.—Charles having discharged his gun while standing in the canoe, the frail bark was upset by the recoil, and the three were precipitated into the water. Young Dysart was taken up in a state of great exhaustion, but painful to say, the two others met a watery grave. This sad and sudden bereavement, happening as it did, within view of that dwelling wherein a few moments before these young men were in the possession and enjoyment of health and spirits, is not only deeply felt by their afflicted parents, relatives, and friends, but also by all those who had the pleasure of their youthful acquaintance. The bodies of the two brothers were found the next day, and were interred side by side in the same grave at Shediac.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—Statement of the Revenue of the Province of New Brunswick, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1847, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1846.

	1846.	1847.
Ordinary Revenue,	£3,112 7 11	£9,216 0 7
Export Lumber Duty.	6,067 1 2	5,351 18 11
Light House Duties,	1,106 6 11	1,103 8 0
S. & D. Seamens' do.	555 9 10	503 6 6
Pass. and Emigr. do.	211 0 6	1,310 4 9
From the Customs,	7,639 14 8	7,121 19 3
Loan Fund.	1,326 13 10	1,681 6 0
Incidental Revenue,	4,162 14 6	1,080 0 0
Receipts in aid,	0 0 0	7 9 2
Totals,	£29,281 9 4	£27,738 13 7

THE NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.—We learn that Sir Edmund W. Head will arrive in this Province next Spring, in time to assume the Government in April, when His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke will leave for his new appointment.—*New Bruns.*

On Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Gallaway preached his farewell Sermon to the Congregation of Union-street Church, on the eve of his departure for Great Britain, selecting for his text the 13th Chap. of 2nd Corinthians, verse 11th. After taking a succinct review of the progress of the Church which has been established through his instrumentality in this City, (which certainly exhibits a very gratifying result,) he took occasion to dwell most feelingly and affectionately on the words of his text, and exhorted his hearers to follow those deeds of Christian benevolence and forbearance, one with another, enjoined by the Apostle. His discourse was listended to with profound attention by a large audience, who will no doubt carry in their minds the forcible injunctions of their Pastor.

We learn that it is the intention of the Rev. Gentleman to be absent about six months, when he will again visit New Brunswick.—*Ib.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, M. H. Perley, Esq., delivered the opening lecture, taking for his subject "the industrial resources of the Province," on which he communicated some interesting information respecting the "land in which we live."—*Ib.*

A NEW GOVERNOR FOR P. E. ISLAND.—The Prince Edward Island Examiner says—"The public news from England tells us that Sir Donald Campbell, Baronet of Dunstaffnage—cousin of Lady Huntley's—is appointed to relieve Sir Henry Vere Huntley in the Government of this Island. Sir Donald, we are told, is a liberal in his politics, and will come to this Colony possessed of some useful and important information respecting its public affairs.

The Royal Gazette announces that his Excellency is expected to arrive by the Steamer leaving England on the 5th of December.

WESTERN RAILWAY IN CANADA.—The Toronto *Globe* gives an interesting account of the ceremony of breaking ground for the commencement of the Great Western Railroad, which took place at London (C. W.) on the 23d ultimo. The speakers on the occasion were the Hon. Mr. Goodhue, Col. Talbot, Sir Allan McNab, (president,) Messrs. Matthews and Tiffany.—The ceremony of opening the ground was performed by Col. Talbot, concerning whom Mr. Goodhue observed, that he was the father of the settlement, had cut his way half a century ago through the desert forest, and had lived to see the land in the hands of his children, thickly settled, crowned with prosperity, and yielding the comforts and luxuries of old and wealthy countries.

BOSTON.—The City Authorities of Boston had given notice of a public meeting to be holden at that place on Saturday last, to take into consideration the following matters:—"To consult upon the common good, to see whether they will instruct the Overseers of the Poor to take the requisite steps to have such paupers as may be found in the City having no lawful settlement within the State, to be sent and conveyed beyond seas, or otherwise where they may belong. Also to take such further action upon the subject of foreign immigration, the employment of foreigners by the City Authorities, and the calling of a special session of the Legislature, as the citizens may think fit and just."

The Rev. W. N. Boyer, Assistant Minister in the Parish of Portland, having been appointed to Richibucto, proceeded on Thursday morning, with his family, by the land route for that place, followed by the good wishes of many of the Parishioners, who highly appreciated his valuable services.—*Courier.*

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judge Street having presided in the Court of Nisi Prius until the civil cases were disposed of, His Honor Judge Carter took his seat on the Bench on Friday last for the trial of the criminal cases on the Sheriff's Calendar. A person named O'Brien, who was indicted for assaulting James Taylor, Esq., J. P., while in the execution of his duty as a Magistrate, was found guilty, and immediately sentenced to eight months imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor.—The other, and we believe the greatest offender in this assault, has fled from Justice, leaving his Bail to pay the amount of their recognizances. We trust this sentence will teach turbulent people that Magistrates are not to be assaulted with impunity.

The trial of the persons accused of riot on the 12th of July last, commenced yesterday. Twenty-one individuals were arraigned on the same indictment, and their trial is still proceeding. For the Prosecution, J. A. Street, Esq., Q. C.; for the Defence, L. A. Wilmot, Esq., Q. C., and Wm. Watts, Jr., Esq. It is probable these trials will occupy the Court during the remainder of the week.—*Head Quarters, Nov. 10.*

THE TRIAL OF LIBBEY, who, under the most atrocious circumstances, it may be remembered, by our readers, attempted to murder his wife on the 25th of June last, at St. Stephen, came on here, yesterday, before the Hon. Judge Parker.—Counsel for the Crown, J. W. Chandler, Esq.; for the Prisoner, George J. Thompson, Esq.—when the Jury returned the following verdict: The Jury find the Prisoner not guilty, upon the ground that he committed the act in a state of insanity. Libbey has, therefore, been remanded into custody, there to await the pleasure of the Lieut. Governor.—*St. Andrews Gazette, Nov. 10.*

During the last week, several new cases of Small Pox have appeared in the neighbourhood of Woodstock, and one diseased person reached here on Wednesday. Our Town Authorities cannot be too careful in guarding against this loathsome disease.—*Fredericton Reporter, Friday.*

Two colored men, named Leck and Francis, were drowned at Sheffield on Sunday evening 7th inst., by the sinking of a boat containing a warp attached to an anchor. They were employed as raftsmen.

NEW CHURCH AT SHIPPEGAN.—A pretty little Church, with its gracefully tapering spire, has for a short time past been in course of erection at Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester. This building—now fully finished and painted out-side—was opened for Divine service on Sunday week, by the Rev. George MacDonnell, of Bathurst, who preached on the interesting occasion, two able and highly appropriate discourses. St. John's Church—the name by which this sacred edifice is hereafter to be designated—will be supplied shortly with a Minister of the Established Church of Scotland.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

PRINCE ED. ISLAND.—A seaman named Charles Flitt, belonging to the American schooner H. N. Williams, was arrested for the murder of Antonio Silver, another seaman belonging to that vessel, while lying at anchor in Georgetown harbour. The prisoner was put in irons and placed in confinement on board the schooner, to be conveyed to the United States for trial.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

An Ospray or Fishing Eagle, was lately shot by Major Dunsmure, of the 42nd Regt., in the Mount Langton Grounds, Bermuda, measuring upwards of five feet from wing to wing. This is the first bird of this species that is remembered to have been seen in Bermuda.

Rapid transmission of News.—The steam ship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Friday the 5th instant, at 2½ P. M. Her news was transmitted to New York, 220 miles, by telegraph, and published the same evening. It was then sent from New York to Buffalo, 478 miles, and there published the same evening; from thence to Hamilton 69 miles, thence to Toronto 50 miles, thence to Kingston 180 miles, thence to Montreal 180 miles, and published in the Saturday morning papers in each of those places, making the total distance 1166 miles. All this was accomplished in about 12 hours.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Captain Granby Calcraft, Her Britannic Majesty's post-office packet agent, recently appointed as successor to the late Mr Moore, is now in this city and will enter upon the duties of his office immediately. Captain Calcraft was formerly a member of Parliament, and we believe may be classed among the "liberal politicians" of the present day. This gentleman being a friend and family connection of the Postmaster General, Lord Clanricarde, will use his exertions we hope to promote the best feelings between the post office departments of both countries.—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Fatal and deplorable Rail Road Accident on the Worcester Rail Road.—At two o'clock on Saturday, as the morning passenger train from the Western Rail Road was approaching the city, and had arrived near the crossing of the Brookline road, the second class car was thrown from the track, by the falling down of one side of one of the brakes. As the train was a long and heavy one, and was running at the time at its usual rapid speed, it was impossible to check it before it had passed the first bridge across one of the channels of the Full Basin. The car which had been thrown from the track here struck the abutment of the bridge, and was crushed by the force of the train behind it, and six passengers, all men, were dreadfully mangled by the shock and instantly killed. Two or three other passengers in the same car were injured, but we believe neither of them dangerously. The forward wheels of the next car were thrown from the track, but no person in it or in either of the other cars, were seriously injured. The engine was immediately despatched to the city, and returned with Dr. Henry Bigelow and Dr. Heman Ingalls, and other assistance for the relief of those who were injured. The dead bodies were also brought to the city.—The six killed were all unknown to the other persons in the cars, and their names are unknown except as far as they were discovered from papers on their persons.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Nov. 8.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS RAIL ROAD.—*Five Persons Killed.*—On the 29th ult., between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as an engine and two cars loaded with rails and other iron articles to be distributed along the line, was crossing a bridge between South Royalston and Athol, the bridge gave way, carrying with it the train, several workmen, and other individuals who had got upon the cars for the sake of a ride.—Five men were instantly killed, and nine others seriously wounded.

Among the most notable lions in New York, are two young Englishmen, William and John Chearnley, who are on their return home from a great tour, hunting buffalo through the far west and Oregon. They and their party crossed the continent in March, 1846; and since that time have visited the western shores of Mexico and California, seen the Sandwich Islands and Peru, rounded Cape Horn, 54 deg. 40 sec., and back here by way of the Great Lakes.

"The day is not distant," says Mr. Longworth, "when the banks of the Ohio will rival the Rhine in the quality and quantity of its wine. Our German emigrants are the people who will accomplish it."

The state of Iowa, fourteen years ago, was the habitation of its original Indian tribes only. It now has a population of [uncounted] thousands, and supports sixteen newspapers, of which six are democratic, seven whig, one neutral, one religious, and one agricultural.

A contract has been made in New York for the construction of a steamboat, to be four hundred feet in length. It is intended that she shall make the trip to and from Albany and New York in twelve hours, including stoppages.

Mr. Harmon, of Cleveland, Ohio, has invented a new method of taking portraits by the daguerreotype, whereby all the outlines are like the common portraits, but having a fine gold color. The process is said to be cheaper than by the old method.

TROPHIES FROM THE CHINESE WAR.—Several brass Chinese gingalls, of very curious make, and several pieces of iron ordnance, captured by the 26th Regiment at the taking of Chusan, have been presented by the officers of that regiment to the United Service Museum, Great Scotland yard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Bills of Exchange on London, 9½ to 9¾ prem.; British Government Bills, at 30 days, and sight Bills, were sold at 10½ prem., and £500 Bank of England Notes were sold for 10½ prem.—11 per cent prem. is now asked by holders.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

(From the Boston Evening Traveller, January 6, 1847.)

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted. Mr. Seth W. Fowle, No. 133 Washington street, is the general agent.

Be not deceived, remember that spurious imitations, and other preparations of *Wild Cherry* abound throughout the land, but it is DR. WISTAR's that has performed so many thousand wonderful cures, therefore buy no other but the genuine, original Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, General Agent, 138 Washington street.

*** For sale by PETERS & TILLEY, St. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. S. Busby, Mr. Solomon Hopkins, to Miss Margaret Rafter, both of the Parish of Portland.

At Loch Lomand, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. John Whittington, to Miss Mary Ann Burley.

At Fredericton, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. Alexander Harper, of Beicstown, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, Architect, of that City.

On the 9th instant, by the same, Charles A. Hartt, Esq., Barrister at Law, of the City of St. John, to Eliza, daughter of the late William Taylor, Esq., of Fredericton.

At the Parish Church, Norton, King's County, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, Rector, Mr. Edwin W. Lamoreux, to Miss Elizabeth W. Gidney, both of the Parish of Norton.

DIED.