Popery to be. (Applause.) The Bishop then proceeded to say that when the native of British India embraced Christianity he became, like the Redeemer, "despised and rejected of men; and in conclusion he defied any one to point out a single instance in which any missionary of the Propagation Society had embraced the false, fallen Church of Rome. He made a powerful appeal in favour of the missionary cause, and concluded an able speech amid great applause.

The Rev. Dr. M'Neile then came forward to second the resolution, and was received with several rounds of applause. When it had subsided, he spoke nearly as follows:—In compliance with the request of the Committee, through their Rev. Secretary, I have much pleasure in rising to second this resolution, proposed by the Right Rev. Prelate.—Various reasons of a minor and more secular character might be urged, and especially in this town, for the support of this Society, but I prefer the reiteration of that highest of all reasons, that the direct object of this Society is to Christianize our colonies. (Cheers.) Touching this venerable Society, I am content that you should take these things as you find them on this platform. We have a specimen of its Catholicity from the East and West, and the plain, straightforward, and businesslike address which you have just heard from the Right Rev. Prelate will commend itself to your attention; but I cannot refrain from noticing the address which preceded it.—of fervent piety seemed only checked by charity, tempered with a deep sense of responsibility. (Loud cheers.) If in the division of labour allotted to us, I shall feel disposed to speak on a different subject to those who have preceded me—if unable to refer to facts which I have witnessed, either in India or New Brunswick, I should speak to facts we can witness around us—I am sure you will think it is in perfect keeping—filling up the branch of the labour allotted to me in the support of this society. (Hear, hear.) Before I advert to this subject I wish to say something respecting those members of our church who would wish to spend a portion of their time in some of our colonies. It was only the other day that I received a letter from a clergyman in George Town, Demerara, who having important matters requiring his presence in this country, would be willing to pay the passage from this country and home again, together with his board and lodgings, and £80, to any brother willing perform his duties for 12 months. I speak in the hearing of some of the younger branch of our clergy, who may perhaps be willing to volunteer their services for twelve months. (Cheers.) We have lately heard much about emigration. It is remarkable how emigration stands connected with population in the earliest history of the world. The command was this,—"Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it." The former part of the command is obeyed to the letter, the latter but tardily so, until we are driven to the painful necessity of emigration. The earth must be replenished and subdued. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The object of this society is to propagate in the colonies the Gospel, the everlasting Gospel of the grace of God, as it is revealed in the Scriptures, and as it is defined in the Articles, enjoined in the Litanies, and exemplified in the history of the Church of England. (Applause.) In this, the society, like all good colonists, is not only a planter, but also an eradicator. This is rendered necessary in our fallen world by the pre-occupied state of the soil with weeds. "Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth to thee" was the solemn sentence originally pronounced, and weeds have been the natural produce ever since. Our Missionary Bishop Heber, one of the sweetest singers who ever graced our Zion, has indeed sung of Ceylon's isle, "that every prospect pleases, and only man is vile;" but this must be received as poetic license, since even these noxious weeds abound both in the jungles of the plains and in the brushwood of the mountains.—Neither are these the only or the worst weeds which we have to contend against there and elsewhere. In the moral, as well as in the physical world, noxious plants are indigenous, and the great Tempter of mankind continues his malignant activity in propagating the evil and counteracting the good. Our church is not only an exponent of the direct and saving truths of revelation, but also an antagonist of error, particularly of those fatal forms of error, so destructive both in our colonies and at home, which are pressed with proselytizing zeal by the missionaries of Antichrist. In this our church follows the example of the great apostle, who not only proclaimed the glad tidings of the gospel, but also denounced the falsehoods of those Judaising perverters who had introduced what they called another gospel, but what St. Paul said was not another. It was not a gospel at all. We may say further, that our church in this is a follower of St. Paul, only as he was a follower of Christ. For Christ was not content with revealing the mind of God in direct rays of pure white light; he felt that the infirmities of fallen man required a more antagonistic dealing with error, and therefore he exposed and denounced the falsehoods of the Jews around him, even those entrusted with the highest ecclesiastical dignities—They boasted their national descent from Abraham, their ascerdotal succession from Aaron, and their covenant relationship with God, while all the time they were making vain the Word of God through their traditions, and teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. Christ rebuked them, not denying their national or ecclesiastical privileges, but while he freely conceded to them that they were the seed of Abraham, he told them that they had so far departed from being followers of Abraham, that they had become the children of the devil, who was a liar and a murderer from the begining, and that they were doing the works of their father. (Hear, hear.) In happy harmony with these examples, the venerable society, on whose behalf we are assembled, in her efforts to propagate the Gospel, adopts no new, no fanciful, no independent course, but walks dutifully in the steps of our mother church, not only expounding truth, but exposing and denouncing falsehood. Our venerable society does not presume to give a one-sided, partial, or partizan aspect of our truly Catholic Church; but taking her solemn stand on the board foundation of the British Reformation, she not only declares truly that Holy Scriptures containeth all things necessary to salvation, but also argues controversially against the tradition mongers, that whatever is not read in Holy Scriptures, nor may be proved thereby, is not required of any man to be believed as an article of faith, or be thought necessary or requisite to salvation. She not only declares truly that original sin is the fault and corruption of the nature of every man, but argues controversially that original sin does not consist in the mere following Adam's example, as the Palagians do vainly talk. She not only declares truly that the offering of Christ once made, is the only satisfaction for sin, whether original or actual, but also argues controversially that the sacrifice of the mass is a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit. (Hear, hear.) She not only declares truly that we are accounted righteous before God only for the merit of Christ by faith, and not for our own works and dongs, and that good works follow after justification are not good, whatever men may think of them, neither do they make those who perform them meet to receive grace, but they are the best only *splendida peccata*. She not only declares truly that Christ has ordained two sacraments in his church, that is to say Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord, but also argues controversially that five other things which the Romish apostacy declares to be sacraments—She not only declares truly that Jesus Christ is the only Meditator between God and man, but also argues controversially that the invocation of saints, and bowing to images and pictures and relics, are all fond things vainly invented, grounded on no warranty of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the word of God. She not only declares truly that general councils may not be gathered together without commandment and will of princes, but also argues controversially that when they are gathered, they may err, and have erred in things pertaining to God; and therefore, what is ordained by them as necessary to salvation, has neither strength nor authority, unless it can be shown to be taken out of holy Scripture. She not only declares truly that the Queen's Majesty has the chief power in this realm of England, and other her dominions, including all her colonies, but argues controversially that no cause in her Majesty's dominions, whether ecclesiastical or civil, ought to be subject to foreign jurisdiction, and that the Bishop of Rome has no jurisdiction in this realm of England. (Loud and long continued cheering.) Thus, while propagating in our colonies the best blessings to mankind which human instrumentality can aim at, this venerable society is found, where we delight to find her, on the right side in the great controversy now going forward between the Christians of England and the statesmen of England. England's statesmen are no longer true to England's Church. (Applause.) The Christians of England and the Church of England are openly, decidedly, and irreconcilably opposed to the Church of Rome.—(Hear, hear.) They believe her system to be idolatrous, and cannot consent to recognise it as Christianity, to encourage it, or endow it, without feeling that they are sinning against God. The statesmen of England are unwilling that Romanism and Christianity should divide the world between them, both at home and abroad. They endow both in the colonies, and then plead this fact as a reason for endowing both at home. They wish truth and error, light and darkness, Christ and Belial to dwell together in harmony. In other words, they wish to make indifference universal, and to banish from the earth all zeal for religion, right or wrong, because zeal elicits sincerity, and sincerity explodes liberalism. The Christians of this country are unwilling to be parties to any such compromise. The Church of England solemnly protests against it, and binds all her ministers by a most solemn vow to keep up the controversy; that is, to manifest and elicit sincerity. So does Romanism. Whatever politic tone she may assume for a time, and for a purpose, to the statesmen of England; so far from any contented and peaceable division of the world, she claims all the world as her own, England not excepted; and she is indefatigable in her labours to obtain full and undisputed possession. Hence her ceaseless activity, both by fraud and force. Force is failing her even in her native city on the seven hills, while fraud is favouring her even in the citadels of the Church of England. Alas, for our fallen watchmen, both those who have deserted their posts, and those who still occupy their posts, though they have deserted their principles! (Hear, hear, hear.) Sir, Christianity and Romanism are essentially, and fundamentally opposed to one another. It is the real and final object of each, when fairly, frankly, and unreservedly administered, to destroy the other. If Christianity were universally triumphant, there would not remain a Romanist upon earth, not a man, woman, or child, to find God's service perfect freedom. (Hear, hear.) This sort of sincerity is found fault with as excessive, and we are asked who adopt such extreme language; why not admit that Romanism is Christianity though much corrupted; Sir, I answer that I know not, and cannot divine what is meant by corrupt divinity. The terms are contradictory. I can as easily understand light lead or heavy feathers. I can as easily understand earth that will not gravitate, or steam that will not expand. Is our church Christian? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Yes—then Romanism cannot be. (No, no.") Our great philosopher, Bishop Butler, says, "Every thing is what it is, and nothing else." If our church be true, Romanism must be false, and what is false cannot be Christianity, and ought not to be called by the sacred name. (Cheers.) In this the consistency of Romanism is worth of our imitation. She does not call us Christians to be fraternised, but heretics to be coerced or burned.—It is very encouraging, Sir, in this great controversy, to find this venerable society supported as it is by the whole Episcopal Bench, unequivocally on the side of the Christians of the realm in their fidelity; and in opposition to the indifference, the practical contempt of God's word and commandment exhibited by our statesmen. There is not hope for the Christianity of our colonies through our statesmen, but there may be through this and kindred societies, and our Missionary Church. On this ground, I have much pleasure in commending this cause to the favourable regard, the liberal support, and the incessant agitation of this meeting and of the whole Christian community. The Rev. Dr. concluded by seconding the motion, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

LOSS OF THE OCEAN MONARCH.—As there has been considerable discrepancy in the statements as to the number of persons on board the Ocean Monarch at the time she left the Mersey, we have collected the following from authentic sources:—

Steerage passengers	322
First and second cabin	32
Captain and crew	42
	—396

SAVED.

Per Alfonso, Brazilian steam frigate ...	156
— Queen of the Ocean, yatch	32
— Prince of Wales	17
— Smack	13
Saved	218
Missing	178
	—396

RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.—The survivors of the wreck having lost every thing but their lives, humanity is already active in providing for the means of alleviating their distress. A subscription list was opened on Friday in the Exchange-rooms, Liverpool, and the committee for affording relief sit daily at the Town Hall for the purpose of giving a proper direction to public benevolence. Already, we believe, about £3000 has been subscribed.—The passage-money has been returned, and various concerts and amateur theatrical performances are advertised for their benefit.

At a meeting of the Shipwrecked and Humane Society of Liverpool, on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the services rendered by the parties instrumental in rescuing the sufferers from the conflagration on board the Ocean Monarch, the gold medals of the Society, executed by Wyon, of the Mint, were presented to Mr. Littledale, owner of the yatch Queen of the Ocean; Admiral Grenfell, Brazilian Consul General; Capt. Lisboa, commander of the Affonso; and Frederick Jerome. A sum of money was also voted to the crew of the Mr. Littledale's yatch. It is intended to reward other parties as soon as the respective merits of each shall have been adjudged. The Mayor having written to the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale returning thanks on the part of the town for their exertions during the burning of the Ocean Monarch, a reply was received on Wednesday morning expressing their gratification, and also expressing their praise of the various parties instrumental in saving the poor emigrants.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.—The Prince de Joinville left £10 for two sea men of the Affonso, named Francisco da Silva and Joao Candido, who exerted themselves courageously during the dreadful scene.

Chevalier Lisboa, Brazilian Minister to our Court, forwarded £100 for the crew of the frigate Affonso. When this fact was communicated to them, they one and all refused to receive the money, expressing a desire that it should be handed over to the sufferers.

We must not omit to mention an act of heroism exhibited towards the close of the melancholy scene. When only a dozen helpless women and children remained on the burning wreck, paralysed with fear, and totally incapable of helping themselves by descending from the tottering bowsprit to the boats, which, amidst the heavy sea and wreck, in vain offered their assistance below, an Englishman, named Frederick Jerome, a native of Portsmouth, a seaman of the American ship New World, stripping himself naked, made his way through the sea and wreck, and with a line in his hand, succeeded in lowering the last helpless victims safely into the boats, being himself the last man to leave the wreck. On his arrival on board the Brazilian steam frigate Affonso, he was received on the quarter deck by the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale, who, shaking him by the hand, praised his gallantry in the most flattering terms, bestowing on him at the same time an ample gratuity. The Queen has since granted to Jerome a sum of £50, from the Royal bounty fund, as a mark of her approbation of the gallantry displayed by him.

We stated last week that the lady of Admiral Grenfell took charge of a child which was rescued from the burning ship. It has since been claimed by a Mrs. Roper, who lives at the Northern Hospital. The meeting between the mother and child is described as having been most affecting, the poor woman having previously lost all hope of ever seeing her again alive. The poor child had the horrors of the scene so strongly impressed on its mind that during sleep it was evidently, in imagination, again amid the terrors from which it had been rescued, frequently starting, screaming, and muttering exclamations of alarm.

The following is an extract from a letter in the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday:—

"A beautifully characteristic feature of the disinterestedness of human kindness was shown by an old man from Glossop, apparently about 60 years of age; he sat on the edge of one of the heads beneath the bowsprit, holding in his arms a beautiful child from two to three years of age. The old man says it clung to him when its mother sunk, and he took it in his arms till he and it were saved. They were the very last that was taken from the wreck. The poor fellow's hands are much burned by keeping held of the chain, which increased in heat.

"One young female, from Rochdale, is saved, who had five friends on board. Each of her five relations took hold of a rope to slide down, to be within reach, as they thought, of the boats around, but they all, one after the other, were launched into eternity before her eyes. Though seeing what had happened to her friends, she nevertheless, was in the act of following their example, when a female snatched the rope from her, and met the same fate as those who had tried it before. She, in consequence, was deprived of having a chance of saving her life, and remained, she said, perfectly resigned to her fate; but Providence had interfered, and given her a way to escape which she did not expect.

"One poor fellow swung himself down a considerable way to lay hold of a rope that was endeavoured to be thrown to him, he did not catch it, but he said within himself, this is the moment for me to save myself, and in an instant he plunged into the sea after it,—a desperate effort, indeed, considering he could not swim—but he caught hold of it, and after being carried up and down in the raging sea, he was saved.

"A female, in the early part of the sad disaster, had let herself, down with a rope, and had got, I believe, on, or very near a piece of wreck alongside, but no sooner had she descended, than the heaving of the troubled sea, and pieces of wreck that were around her, twisted her up twofold as it were; here lifeless body was fast fixed to some rigging ropes that had warped round it, and at every rise and fall of the billows, there was this woful spectacle presented to our eyes. The living we had to secure, and could not, therefore, risk lives to save her poor remains. We also observed a female form, with a child clasped firmly in her arms, floating away, but life perfectly extinct."

ROBBERY OF 2,000 SOVEREIGNS.—Another of those artifully concocted and very mysterious robberies which are occasionally brought under the notice of the public has just taken place, the plunder being no less than £2,000. On Tuesday afternoon a strong deal box, about eight inches square, iron-bound, containing 2,000 sovereigns, was sent from the firm of Messrs. Pread & Co., Fleet-street, addressed to Tweedy & Co., bankers Truro, Cornwall. It was forwarded in the first instance to Chaplin and Horne's offices, Swan-with-two-necks, Lad-lane, to be by them conveyed in the usual course to the Paddington-station. On the next morning a box, which was sent by the mail train, directed as above, was received at the establishment of Messrs. Tweedy & Co., and on its being opened it was found to contain nothing more than a quantity of melted pewter and other rubbish. It turns out that the said box was of somewhat larger dimensions than the one sent from Pread's, but that the address thereon was a very good imitation of the one on the original box, for which the other had been so artful and extraordinarily substituted. A gentleman from the Truro bank, accompanied by an officer of the police, arrived at Paddington late on Thursday night, when they had an interview with Mr. Sanders, the secretary of the railway company. Mr. Collard, the active superintendant of the company's police, is, with other officers, upon the alert, in order to discover, if possible, the perpetrators of the robbery.

PROGNOSTICS FOR THE PARISIAN WINTER: INSULTING FALLEN GREATNESS.—The *salons* of Paris are filling once more We look forward with anxiety to the winter, and inquire what *tone* we are to assume. The Fabourg St. Germain seems disposed to assert its privilege of leading the fashion in everything save dress, while the Claussee d'Autin looks much inclined to political pretensions.—During the dead season and the absence of our notabilities, society has been motely enough. One *salon* has crept into favour from opposition alone. A discarded *dame de compagnie* (some say *femme de chambre*) of Madame de Lamartine has drawn around her a certain set who delight in the *denigrement* of the fallen statesmanship. The lady, who wants not for wit and causticity, has great success in her readings of the poet's works with marginal notes by herself. The travels are her most especial delight, and she exposes the deviations from truth which their pages contain with great glee.—The other evening the visit to Lady Hester Stanhope was the subject of discussion. The story of Lady Hester's prediction was read; the fact of her ladyship having beheld the foot-print of the poet, and declaring therefrom his high birth and immense talent, was refuted by the *femme de chambre*, who was present at the interview, by one single observation: "Her ladyship could not behold all this: she had been stone blind for many years!"—Paris Correspondent of *The Atlas*.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburgh states, that, on the 19th ult., there were 34 new cases of cholera, 34 recoveries, and 9 deaths. The day after there remained 545 persons attacked, or 79 less than the day before.—On the 23d there were 42 new cases, 37 recoveries, and 15 deaths. The number under treatment had diminished to 438.—The disease was spreading at Livonia and Esthonia. At Riga the number of persons who have been seized with the cholera, from the time it broke out to the 18th August, amounts to 5,926, of whom 3,480 recovered, 1,914 died, and 582 are still under treatment. The epidemic has been more fatal at Mittau: of 782 persons who were attacked on the 31st August, 303 have died, and only 54 have recovered. Since the beginning of July the cholera has also broken out in Siberia, where it had not penetrated in former years. At Stettin, where it broke out on the 10th, there have been 204 victims up to the 20th. During the twenty-four hours from noon on the 30th to noon on the 31st, the police received intelligence of 38 fresh cases, a higher number than any preceding day, when the number did not exceed 25. During the next twenty-four hours the number of cases amounted to 50. During the same lapse of time the number of fresh cases at Magdeburgh was 11, which also shows an increase.

French Opinions of the Queen's Speech.—The Paris papers almost all comment on the Queen's speech on proroguing Parliament, and all consider it as of the most satisfactory character. The *Journal des Debats* says, "Queen Victoria yesterday, in person, closed the long session of the English Parliament. The speech which she delivered on the occasion was well received by public opinion in London, and it has been equally so at Paris. In spite of the importance of the events which have recently taken place in Ireland, and the interest which is justly attached to them, the passage in the speech which was lookod forward to with the greatest impatience at London, as well as in Paris, was that in which the Queen would make mention of the relations of Great Britain with the continental powers; or, in other words, in which she would touch on the question of peace or war. The public have been much satisfied in learning that the amicable relations of England and France have never been interrupted, and that the English Government considered it was able, through the royal speech to express a hope that the peace of the world would be maintained. May this hope not be disappointed! May the destinies of European civilization not be delivered over to the chances of brute force! This is the wish which every friend of humanity must form; it is the benefit which the union of France and England may secure to the world; and it is what the speech of the Queen gives us every reason to hope for."

TOO MUCH CORN IN SPAIN.—The *Guia del Comercio* states, that the price of wheat at Caceres, Estremadura, at this moment, is only twenty two reals per fanenga, which is about 23s. per quarter, yet with all this low state of prices and great abundance, it is doubted whether any very considerable quantity could be sent to England, owing, first of all, to the enormous expense of transport to the coast, from the defect, or rather absence, of means of communication, and also partly to the great rise of prices occasioned by demand to any extent. The letter quoted in the *Guia* complains of the abundance, and blames the farmers for sowing so much, and thereby encumbering themselves with a crop which is of no adequate value, as they have no means of getting rid of it to advantage; and this is pretty much the case with other corn districts in Leon, Salamanca, &c., though the navigation of the Douro affords some facilities to the latter. At Santander, which is the port to which the wheat is usually sent from Castille, last month, the average price was forty-two reals per fanega, or about 44s. per quarter.

POLITICAL GAIETIES: THE NEW PASTORAL FASHIONS.—Marrast shows a more intimate acquaintance with the the temper of the people than any of his *confreres*, and is gaining favour and popularity every day, because he speaks not in the Chamber, he writes not long articles in the *National*, he discourses not, but gives dinners, balls, and parties, and thus conciliates the favour of the ladies, by far the most influential portion of the republic as they were of the monarchy, the consulate, and the empire. Rely upon it, Marrast has destined himself to be President of the Republic, and is preparing the way for his election by the means which never fail with the Parisians. While his rivals offer in long solemn discourses to lay down for the service of the country their fortunes their talents, their energies, their very lives—he is content to bestow good music—wax lights—flowers—Strauss' band and pretty women. To those who know Paris, there can be but little doubt as to which argument has the better chance of persuasion. The *soirees* at *the Nouvelle Presidence* are already as eagerly sought after as were those of the Tuileries in the days of Louis Phillippe. Etiquette is far more strictly observed, however, in these assemblies; and M. Marrast fully justifies, by the strict courtesy and amenity of his manners, free from all democratic taint, the expression full of naiveté, of the Duchess of L., who, while endeavouring to recollect where she had heard the name, suddenly exclaimed, "Oh yes, I remember now—Marrast, Marrast—is not he that republican *who washes his hands?*" These pretensions to aristocratic refinement on the part of Marrast are looked upon by his brother republicans with a jealous eye, and they ill-naturedly declare that in the distribution of the insignia of the new republic, while Ledru Rollin placed the red night cap upon his head, Lamartine the red rosette at his buttonhole, Cavaignac the broad red ribbon round his neck, nothing remained for Marrast but the red heels of the ancient *Marquis de la Regence*, which he immediately donned of course, in spite of the danger of tripping which every true republican must find who endeavours to wear them. Meanwhile the public gets by these refined tastes of the President, and, though his political enemies may sneer, their wives wish not for a change. You would be surprised at the simplicity and innocence displayed of late in our fashion and habits. The ladies are all robed *a la bergere*, the gentlemen wear coats *a la Celadon*. A couple of polka dancers at the Nouvelle Presidence look as if cut out of a picture by Watteau, or as if a *dessus de porte* by Boucher had stepped down to join the company.—Paris correspondent of *The Atlas*.

THE COINAGE.—Returns printed by order of the House of Commons show that the gross value of gold coinage during the year 1847 amounted to £00 039 763, including 16,119 double sovereigns, value £32 240; 81 711,149 sovereign, value £81,711,160; and 16,572,717 half-sovereigns, value £8 286 363. The silver coinage included 2,319,561 crown pieces, value £579 890; 38,560 098 half-crown pieces, value £4 820,012; 119,508,840 shillings, value £5,975,442; 77,017,895 sixpenny pieces, value £1,900,446; 16,575,200 groats, value £276 210; 88,200 fourpenny pieces, value £1,470; 1,463,308 threepenny pieces, value £18 291; 121,308 twopenny pieces, value £1,010; and 271,920 penny pieces, value £1,132. The gross total value of the silver coinage during the year amounted to £12 553,906. The total value of the copper coinage during the year amounted to £243 051, including 21 297 520 penny pieces, value £97,496; 31,379,420 halfpenny pieces, value £69,776; 66,296,832 farthings, value £67,059; and 12,902,400 half farthings, value £6 720.

Mr. Smith O'Brien maintains his *nonchant* air before such visitors as are permitted to see him, and to all appearance he is in good spirits, he complains bitterly of not being permitted to read the newspapers, which he declares to be one of his greatest privations.

The colonelcy of the 61st Regiment, vacant by the death of Lieutenant General L'Estrange, will be given to Lieutenant General Fraser, now colonel of the 83rd Regiment, and Major-General Sir Frederick Stovin is to succeed to the colonelcy of the 83rd.

CUT NAILS.

BY the *Queen* from Liverpool:—5 tons assorted sizes. ALSO—1 bag Senna Leaves, 1 bale BED CORDS.—For sale by

224 sept. JOHN KINNEAR.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 6, 1848.

THE English Mail of 23d Sept., had not arrived at the time of our paper going to press.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, being on a tour through the Province, arrived at the St. John Hotel in this City on Monday last, from Charlotte County, accompanied by his Provincial Aid de Camp, Lieutenant Colonel HAYNE. He was received at his lodgings with a salute from the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and His Excellency left the City next morning for the Eastern Counties.

A melancholy accident has occurred at a Regatta at Quebec, by the upsetting of either three or four sailing boats engaged in the contest, and the drowning of several persons composing their crews;—the exact number had not been ascertained, but four were known to have been drowned from one boat.

Admiral Owen has returned safely to his former residence at Campo Bello. His Lady accompanies him, and their return will be hailed with general satisfaction by numerous friends and residents on the Island.

The Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show was held yesterday; and we are happy to say, that it far exceeded anything of the kind we have seen here. The Cattle exhibited were very fine: among which, several specimens of the Ayrshire and Alderney breeds would have been thought superior in any country.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded—

HORSES.

Best 3 year old Colt,	Geo. Gilbert.
" 2 year old Colt,	John M'Avity.

The Judges being Messrs. Evanson, E. Simonds, and S. Whitaker.

BULLS.

Best 3 year old Bull,	Simon Fraser.
" 2 year old do.,	R. Jardine.
" 1 year old do.,	W. Hawkes.

The Judges being Messrs. Evanson, Whitaker, and Acton.

IMPORTED DAIRY COW.

Best Dairy Cow,	Thomas Davidson.

NATIVE COW.

Best Dairy Cow,	Thomas Trafton.
Second best,	John McSorley.
For the best 2 year old heifer,	R. Jardine.
" " 1 year old do.,	C. C. Stewart.
" Second best do.,	C. Drury.

PIGS.

For the best Boar and Sow,	The Alms House.
" " Pair of Pigs,	Mr. McGuire.

BUTTER AND GRAIN.

[Judges—C. C. Stewart, T. Davidson, and R. S. DeVebar.]

For the best Firkin Butter,	John Clark.
" " Roll Butter,	Patrick Dowar.
" " Barley,	John Clark.
" " Oats,	John Clark.
" Second best,	J. Cunningham.
" " Wheat,	R. Jardine.

VEGETABLES.

[Judges—Messrs. Palmer, Aiton, and Davidson.]

For the best Swedish Turnips,	Wm. Stevens.
" " Second best do.	J. Ingledew.
" " Best Yellow do.	W. Hawkes.
" " Carrots,	J. Ingledew.
" " Potatoes,	J. Ingledew.
" Second,	J. Cunningham

It may be mentioned as an interesting fact, that two bushels of oats exhibited on the occasion weighed 47 lbs. per bushel; and all the samples of grain averaged considerably over 40 lbs. weight per bushel.

At the Dinner after the Fair the guests were regaled with some very fine Apples grown by Mr Greenslade of Springfield, K. C.; who has devoted much attention to the culture of that most agreeable and useful fruit, and has been extremely successful in raising various species fully equal in size and quality to any ever imported from the United States.

MR. WEISBECKER.—We understand that this highly talented and gentlemanly Musical Professor, who has for some time past been residing at Limerick in Ireland, has lately written to friends in this city, intimating his strong inclination to return to New Brunswick and resume his professional pursuits in St. John. We fear, that the peculiarly gloomy state of affairs here at present, offers but little encouragement for Professors of the Fine Arts to establish themselves in our community; but we are quite sure that all those who remember and are competent to appreciate the eminent Musical talents and gentlemanly deportment of Mr. Weisbecker, when formerly sojourning among us, would gladly hail his return, if circumstances rendered such a step prudent on his part, and would cheerfully render him all the assistance in their power, in furtherance of his views.

☞ We extract the following gratifying notice of His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton's first Episcopal CHARGE to his Clergy, from a late number of the "CHURCH," published in Toronto. It is the concluding paragraph of a *Communication* from Dr. MEWBURN to that Journal, recommending various objects to the attention of Churchmen in Canada; and the estimation of the writer and his recommendations may be gathered from the following *Editorial* notice in reference thereto:—

"We are much obliged to our firm and warm-hearted friend, Dr. Mewburn, for his excellent Letter, which appears in a succeeding column. His suggestions, are valuable, and will obtain, we trust, careful consideration. Communications like that of Dr. Mewburn go a great way towards diminishing the difficulties of the Press, and alleviating the anxieties of Editorial life.

Dr. MEWBURN speaks as follows:—

"The next and last is, to recommend the publishing and circulation far and wide, of the Primary Charge of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, in pamphlet form. Any eulogium on this splendid performance would, very properly, be looked upon as absurd and uncalled for from so humble an individual as the writer, but he may be permitted to remark, that no one can attentively read this production of a "master mind" without benefit, and the most sincere gratification and delight. The members of the Church of England and Ireland, and in the Colonies, may be proud of such a man as *one of the Heads of the Church in British North America.*"

SPORTING.—The annual Races come off yesterday at Sussex Vale. The show of horse flesh was superior to any thing exhibited on a like occasion and the Races were closely contested.

CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Draper made his first appearance before a St. John audience at St. Stephen's Hall. The performance consisted of Solos and Duets, in which Mrs. Underwood and Mr. Draper took part. We have frequently heard Mrs. U. in public, but never thought more favourable of her singing than on this occasion. Her enunuciation was distinct, her style more than usually simple and unaffected, and her voice clear and melodious. She evidently excelled on Tuesday evening. With respect to Mr. Draper, we confess that his manner of discoursing sweet sounds pleased us very much. His voice is excellent, and although a very young man, he exhibits a good deal of talent. He bids fair to attain some celebrity as a singer.

Mr. Draper will give his second Soiree, assisted by Mrs. Underwood and Mr. Steven, at St. Stephen's Hall, this evening, Oct. 6, with change of Programme.

NOTICE.—The Monday Evening Boat for Windsor will be discontinued the remainder of this season, only one boat (Thursday) in future.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Brunswick Telegraph Company, held on the 3rd inst., the Hon. R. L. Hazen in the Chair, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:—

F. O. J. Smith, of Boston; L. R. Darrow, of New York; R. Jardine, E. Allison, and J. Duncan, St. John. And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, R. Jardine, Esq., was chosen President.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the name given to a preparation for the cure of coughs, and consumption in its early stages, which has obtained a great celebrity throughout the country, and deservedly too, if one may rely upon the statements of those who have used it. This remedy should not be classed with the thousand and one quack nostrums of the day. The formula comes from a distinguished Physician and it is carefully prepared by an experienced chemist. It has done much good already and may it do much more.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—We understand that on Saturday morning last a hostile meeting took place on Maryland Hill, in the neighborhood of this City, between W. H. Odell, Esq., and W. F. F. Jones, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 52d Regt. Mr. Jones was accompanied by T. F. Street, Esq., Barrister at Law, and Mr. Odell by John Pennefather, Esq., of the Crown Land Department.

We understand that Mr. Jones, after receiving Mr. Odell's fire, discharged his pistol in the air, when the seconds immediately interfered, and as a matter of course further proceedings were stayed.—*Head Quarters.*

A SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that, yesterday about ten o'clock, while a little girl, a daughter of Mr. George A. Creighton, was passing near Mr. Mortons' Cabinet Manufactory in Brunswick Street, a gun was fired from the lane between Mr. Mortons and Mr. Henry's, the painter, loaded with large shot, three or four of which struck the child in the head and face, doing her material injury. One grain of the shot passed through one of her cheeks, and one or two more lodged in the skin of her head, but we believe did not penetrate the skull. Another individual named Thomas Haley, who was passing at the time, received one or two grains in his right thigh, but is not otherwise hurt. The guilty person was not taken at our latest information last evening, he is said to have left the city.

We have heard the name of the supposed guilty person named but not with sufficient evidence to warrant our making it public. We trust that the proper authorities will look sharply after this matter, and not allow the guilty to go unpunished.—*Halifax Colonist.*

THE LATE REV. W. COGSWELL.—A neat marble monument has been erected in the western isle of St. Paul's Church, by the Parishioners of St. Paul's, to commemorate the virtues of the late Curate of the Parish, the Rev. W. Cogswell, and as a token of their respect for his memory.—*Church Times.*

H. M. STEAM-SLOOP SCOURGE.—A STATEMENT has lately been going the rounds of the paper, that the noble and veteran Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station, had found the *Scourge* a very inefficient vessel, and accordingly had condemned her!—We rather incline to the opinion, that even the critical eye of the gallant Earl could not find fault with this splendid war steamer,—although he may have thought it necessary to increase her efficiency, by an alteration in her armament. For symmetrical proportions, and elegance of appearance generally, the *Scourge* is perhaps not surpassed by any steam-vessel in the world; while her powerful engines, of 420 horse-power, which gives a horse power to every two and a-half tons, must necessarily make her a very fast vessel.

Vice Admiral the Right Hon. Earl of Dundonald, struck his flag, (red at the fore,) yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, on board the *Wellesley*, 72, Captain George Goldsmith, and rehoisted it immediately at the fore-top gallant mast head of the *Scourge*, 6, steam sloop, Com. Wingrove, which, vessel had previously bent sails, and got the steam up; and at ten o'clock the Admiral and suite, accompanied by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, and his suite, embarked at the Dock Yard Stairs, and proceeded on board the latter vessel under a salute of nineteen guns, from the *Wellesley*. The *Scourge* shortly after slipped her moorings, and proceeded down the harbour. Some of the batteries, on the eastern and Western side of the harbor, were manned by the Royal Artillery, and it was understood that some experiments were to be tested by the veteran chieftains, in the blank ammunition line. A salute was fired from George's Island, as the *Scourge* passed down. The party returned to the anchorage and landed before sunset.—*Halifax Courier.*

(From the *Montreal Courier.*)

ANCIENT MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The operations of the enterprising and hardy men, who are now searching for wealth on the Shores of Lake Superior, appear to be developing irresistible evidence of the existence of a people on this mighty continent, of entirely different habits from the wandering, or rather unsettled tribes we discovered upon it; and possessing attributes more characteristic of the civilized Anglo Saxon, than we, in the pride of our strength, are inclined to give any other nation than our own, credit for. In the Southern portion of North America vast ruins have been discovered, hidden beneath the ashes of departed centuries; and antiquaries have in vain sought among them for evidence of the time at which they were built, or of the mighty nation that constructed them, but until lately it has not been supposed that the empire of this great people could have extended over the whole of the continent, upon which a few, but few and scattered memorials of its existence have been discovered. Below is an interesting account of the latest discoveries, copied from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, which throws some additional light upon the subject:—

The last *Lake Superior News* gives a farther account of the discovery of evidences of the working of the copper mines of that region by a people now extinct, a notice of which was published some time since. It says the indication which led to the discovery is a sunken trench upon the line of vein, which, being drifted into, disclosed a mass of native copper lying in this vein, estimated to weigh about seven tons. The remains of large timbers were found, by which this had evidently been propped, and beneath it were several cart loads of ashes and cinders, showing that the miners had evidently endeavoured to reduce the mass by fire. Several of the implements used in the mining operations were found, consisting of stone hammers, a chisel, and a gad of copper. The perfect state of the point of the latter seems to indicate that a process of hardening the metal was known, for the hammer end was most battered. With the copper of this were some large particles of silver. The chisel is ingeniously constructed, so as to admit a handle. No iron instrument was discovered. That the mining operations were conducted to a greater extent than is practised by any existing tribe of Indians is apparent, from the fact that the trench sunk into the vein extends more than a mile in length. The accumulation of earth in the trench concealed the depth of the workings, except in the small part re-opened; but here the depth was found to be twe
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