The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 12, 1847.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the Western Mail last evening we received American papers containing the following additional particulars of the late severe engagements between the Mexican and American forces at the capture of the City of Mexico by the latter. There were rumors of the deaths of the American Generals Smith, Worth and Pillow, also the Mexican Generals Bravo and Leon; and Santa Ana wounded.

Boston, October 6.

The Mexican News.—We cannot avoid filling a large part of our columns to-day with the news from Mexico received through the New Orleans papers. Most of the accounts have been already given briefly in the telegraphic despatches which we have published, but every word of them is interesting now. The accounts received are chiefly from Mexican sources, but they leave no doubt as to the important points which they assert. There can be no doubt that the armistice has been closed, that hostilities have re-commenced, and that with great loss our army has made an entry into the city of Mexico. It is however equally certain that that city had not been conquered, and that at the latest dates our troops were in an uncertain if not a perilous position. We look anxiously for further news of their success, or at least their security.

The telegraphic correspondence of the New York Commercial, furnishes the following statement which throws a deeper shade upon the news:

"Our correspondent at Baltimore sends word to us, at noon this day, that very untoward intelligence is published in the National Intelligencer of this morning. That paper contains a letter from an officer at Puebla, dated September 10, which says that all Gen. Scott's expresses from Mexico to Puebla had been cut off, except one, who brought the only official intelligence since General Scott left Puebla; and even he was robbed of his despatches. This express left Mexico on the 8th of September. The writer of the letter says that he had been surrounded for three weeks (in the city of Puebla we presume) by 4000 Mexicans—completely hemmed in. Major Lally's command of 1000 men was at Jalapa, in the same condition—surrounded by vastly superior numbers. They had found it impossible to advance. The whole country is represented as swarming with guerillas."

It appears that Mr. Trist's propositions were for the following line of boundary:—

"The dividing line between the two Republics, will commence in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 leagues of land fronting the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence upward by the middle of said river to a point where it touches the meridian line of New Mexico; thence toward the west to the longitude of the southern limit of New Mexico at the angle southwest of the same; thence toward the north to the longitude of the northern line of New Mexico, until it is intersected by the first arm of the Rio Gila, or if it should not be intersected by any arm of that river, thence to the point of said line nearest to said arm; thence in a direct line to the same and descending by said arm and by the said river Gila, until its discharge into the river Colorado, and from thence downward by the Colorado and the middle of the Gulf of California to the Pacific Ocean."

If Mexico would grant this line, he stated that the United States would claim no indemnity for the expenses of the war, but would pay a sum of money, (left blank in the published articles,) to the Republic of Mexico.

The *ultimatum* of the Mexican Commissioners offers a line based upon the river Nueces, but says nothing about the Californias, proposing to make, from the boundary of New Mexico, the line of 37 degrees the dividing line between the two countries.

These being the proposals of the two contracting parties, and the negotiations being—so far as we yet learn—not yet concluded, the armistice was broken off by a correspondence which appears among our extracts. The news is all received through Mexican sources, but may apparently be depended upon except in those parts where it speaks of our losses.—The letters of General Scott, and of Santa Ana, breaking up the armistice, form a most interesting correspondence. The letter of Santa Ana is very forcible, and we have only to hope that his rebukes where most pungent are unjust.

"The conclusion of the whole matter" seems to be that our troops had effected on the 16th ult. their entrance into the City of Mexico, but that they were not yet in possession of the city, and the fighting had not ceased. The communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz was not open for Americans.

We hope that our army at the gates of Mexico has by this time been able to show (by protecting itself) that our government has not been quite so ignorant or so brutal, as it now appears to have been.—*Daily Adv.*

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—A letter dated Vera Cruz, Sept. 16th, from an officer in the army, has been received here. It states that Gen. Smith was alive, and only slightly wounded, but that Gen. Worth had been severely wounded.

At Puebla a large force of Mexican National Guards with Gen. Rea and 6000 additional men, were awaiting the coming up of Gen. Lane and his command, with a large train.

A rumor was current that General Rea had taken Puebla by assault, and that the garrison had for some time previous been surrounded.

The correspondent of La Patria reports that four thousand men, women and children, were slain during Gen. Scott's attack on the city of Mexico.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Dymond, American Collector at Vera Cruz—

Orizaba, Sept. 19, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings the intelligence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexico; that on the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel, and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed and Gen. Santa Ana was wounded in the arm and had retired with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, to Guadaloupe. Your friend, &c.,

As to our loss before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued with more or less activity until our army took possession of the city. It was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz that we lost 1700 men in killed and wounded. A passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from one-fourth to one-third of his army, in killed and wounded.

A Mexican paper says—When Gen. Perez abandoned the Mill del Rey a bomb discharged from Chapultepec fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300 Americans are said to have been blown up, *(volaron)* including Gen. Worth, who, according to the account had not been seen or heard of the next day at Tacubaya.

The same paper says—There is no doubt the Americans lost 900 to 1000 men, who were placed *hors de combat* by the action of the 8th, and among them 37 officers and 3 colonels killed and 1 colonel wounded.

In compensation for this loss, or whatever you like, they hung yesterday at San Angel all the prisoners of the Legion of St. Patrick they took at Churubusco, when all the world thought they would have been spared capital punishment.

On the 7th, Gen. Herrera, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves and prepare to resist the American army.

On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed from Tacubaya the following note to Santa Ana:

Headquarters Army of U. S., September 6, 1847.

To his Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico:

The 7th and 12th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ult., stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reasons for believing that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the 3d article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties. These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice.—However, I will give the necessary time for an explanation, satisfaction, or reparation. If these are not given I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points before 12 o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this Santa Ana made the following reply:

Headquarters Army of Mexican Republic, Mexico, Sept. 6, 1847.

To his Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States:

Sir,—By the note of your Excellency under this date, I learn, with surprise that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 3 of the armistice which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who, without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr. Hargous, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals, and not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works.—You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with the mud walls of the house of Garry, in this city, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be made to depend upon things grave in themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest. [There is some obscurity in this sentence, which it is probable, is owing to typographical errors.—[Eds. Pic.

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God: to the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been affected by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural. But I shall desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen considerably the territory of the Republic, and not only the territory of the Republic, but that dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons. But, if by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation, but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's humble servant,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

The following are the concluding articles of Santa Anna's ultimatum, the rejection of which was followed by a renewal of hostilities:

All goods now in the ports occupied by the American troops to pay the duties established by the Republic, unless they have been pre-paid; otherwise they will be confiscated.

The government of the United States to satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citizens for the damage the American troops have done them.

New York, Oct. 5.—*By Telegraph.*—The Ann McKim has arrived at New-Orleans with 100 released American prisoners from Tampico. Eighteen Americans are reported to have been killed near the National Bridge, where there were said to be 1200 guerillas. Fears were entertained for the safety of Henderson's squad; he had not joined Major Lally. The guerillas were determined to intercept all communications. Lieut. Pedra, aid to La Vega, had escaped from New Orleans, and gone to Havana.

The Washington Union of the 4th publishes nine columns of official correspondence relating to the terms of the proposed treaty. The Union thinks that Generals Pillow, Wool, Smith and Worth are neither of them killed.—*Boston D. Ad.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and His Honor Chief Justice Chipman, left town on Thursday morning last for Fredericton.

His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntly, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, arrived in this city last week on a visit to His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke.

Rev. Dr. Mountain, Episcopal Bishop of Montreal, visited Fredericton and Miramichi last week.

The annual Regatta came off in our harbour to-day. A number of sail and row boats were entered; the weather was fine, and a large concourse of spectators attended to witness the interesting scene.—We have not learned the result of the several races.

Trade.—There were cleared at this port in September, 10 vessels for Hull, 7 for Liverpool, 5 for London, 3 for Cork, 2 for Glasgow, 2 for Newry, 2 for Ayr, and one each for Bristol, Dublin, Greenock, Glocester, Newcastle, Newport, Bridport, Waterford, Boston, Exeter, Aberdeen, and Sligo—Total 45 vessels for the United Kingdom, with cargoes amounting in the aggregate to 9605 tons Pine Timber; 961 do. Birch; 493 do. Spruce; 9,211,694 ft. Deals; 803,034 ft. Railway Sleepers; 143,000 ft. Boards; 17,188 do. Plank; 92,740 do. Scantling; 141,000 Palings; 89 cords Lathwood; 10,000 Laths; 48,098 Staves; and 500 boxes Herrings.

Quarantine.—There were 364 cases remaining in Hospital at Partridge Island on the 8th inst.—Died during the preceding week, 23; discharged 92.

The barque Fanny, from Londonderry, arrived on Thursday, with 240 passengers. Two infants died on the passage; remainder all well.

William Stairs, Esq. has been chosen Mayor of Halifax for the ensuing year, by the Council Board.

A fine Ship, named the *Kent*, 610 tons, owned by Hon. Joseph Cunard, was launched at Kouchibouguac on the 17th ult.

Philharmonic Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society on the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen office-bearers for the ensuing year; the former President, J. W. Boyd, Esq. having resigned—

Mr. Richard Seely, President; George Hutchinson, Vice President; R. Thomson, Treasurer; Charles Cammidge, Conductor; E. B. A. Blakslee, Secretary and Librarian; and Professor Beyer was appointed Leader.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the late President, for his long and efficient services as President of the Society, and congratulating him on his recent important official appointment.

☞ The Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show will be held on Thursday next, 14th inst. in Mr. Hazen's Field on Vinegar Hill.—(See advertisement in another column.)

Launch of an Ocean Steamer.—The Hermann, 1800 tons burthen, the second steamer of the U. States mail line to Southampton and Bremen, was to be launched at New York last week.

The American Ship Auburn, Capt. Hoyt, from New Orleans for New York, was wrecked at Long Beach, Barnegat, New Jersey, in a gale on the night of the 25th Sept., and the Captain, mate, and sixteen others were drowned. Seven persons, including a female, were saved.

The manufacture of Bricks has recently been commenced in Newfoundland, and quarries of slate and building stone, of good quality, have also been opened in the Island.

A. Campbell, Esq. arrived in town on Thursday evening last, to supply the place of Alfred Smithers, Esq., as Manager of the Branch of the Bank of British North America in this City. We understand that Mr. Smithers will retire from his charge on the first of January next, and remove to London, to engage in commercial business, in connection with a highly respectable firm of long standing. He will carry with him the good wishes of the inhabitants of this City, which, he has gained as well on account of the general satisfaction which he gave in the discharge of the highly responsible duties of his situation, as for his readiness to aid in the promotion of works of charity and utility during his residence in St. John.—*Courier.*

Death of Doctor Andrews.—We deeply regret to learn that Frank Andrews, Esquire, Assistant Surgeon of the 33d regiment, died last evening at 11 o'clock, of the malignant fever brought to this country by the emigrants which have arrived in New-Brunswick during the present season. Dr. Andrews has fallen a victim to this fatal malady from his kind exertions in assisting the medical gentlemen belonging to the city to save the poor creatures who have been so cruelly and unceremoniously forced on this community, and his death has produced feelings of the deepest regret among all classes. Dr. Andrews, a few days ago, was in the full vigour of youth, with the prospect of a long and happy life before him, and has been cut off under circumstances of the most melancholy and distressing description.—*Fredericton Head Quarters, Oct. 6.*

The *Fredericton Reporter* of Friday, in noticing the death of Dr. Andrews, remarks: "What makes this circumstance peculiarly distressing is, that he was to have been married to an amiable and accomplished lady on this very day—the time now selected for his funeral obsequies! Truly may it be said, that "in the midst of life we are in death." Dr. A. is the fourth victim in his Profession which this malignant disease has snatched away in the present season from this Province."

The Rev. Mr. Stavely, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this City, went passenger in the ship *St. John*, on Wednesday last, on a visit to his friends in Ireland. Previous to his departure an address was presented to the Rev. Gentleman, on behalf of his congregation, which, with the reply thereto, has been handed to us for publication.

St. John, N. B., October 5, 1847.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

The time having arrived when in the good providence of God, you are about to consummate a desire which for some time you have cherished—that of revisiting the land of your birth for a short period—you will permit us, before your departure, to convey to you the sense which we entertain of your high moral worth, your ministerial fidelity, and the deep interest that we have in all that concerns your temporal and spiritual welfare.

While the Reformed Presbyterian Board of Missions, anxious to comply with the urgent request of a few adherents to a Covenanted Reformation in this City for a supply of their spiritual destitution, was asking the question, Whom shall we send, and who will go for us?—your's was the cheerful response, "Here am I, send me"—regardless alike of those tender ties which bound you to the home of your youth, and those brighter worldly prospects which awaited you in your native land, you cheerfully cast in your lot amongst us, in the new habitations of the New World. The intelligence that you had purposed to become our Pastor, was hailed with a joy which words cannot express by us all; and especially so, as around your name, in the minds of many of us, were associated pleasing recollections of other days, when, in the land of our "fathers' sepulchres," we heard from your venerated grandfather and father (two of the most distinguished of the church's ministers) those same Gospel truths which we were now to hear from their son in a distant land.

Six years have now rolled away, since first your voice in our little sanctuary gladdened our hearts by the proclamation of peace and pardon through the blood of the Redeemer, and, we are your witnesses, that during that period you have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God fearlessly and faithfully; while *all* will bear you witness, that your whole walk, life and conversation has been a daily commentary upon your ministrations. Thus you were "the living epistle of Christ, read and known of all men."

We call to remembrance with grateful hearts, the many hallowed and refreshing seasons we have enjoyed, when, sitting around the table of holy communion, you directed the eye of our faith to the love of Him whose death and sufferings we thus called to remembrance; also, when in the course of your regular pulpit ministrations, you opened to us the Scriptures; as well as in your visits from house to house. By the child, you were regarded as a father—by the parents, as a kind friend to whom they might unreservedly unbosom all their sorrows, confident of receiving in return the kind words of sympathy, counsel and encouragement. As a citizen, we can honestly say, you are universally esteemed—the esteem your retired and unassuming worth, together with your active co-operation in those measures which had for their object the good of your fellow-citizens without regard to sect or party, have secured for you.

Few incidents of a disagreeable character have transpired among us since your arrival.—Death, ever busy, has made but few inroads upon your little flock. Still he has entered, and while some have been called to mourn departed friends, your prayers and sympathies with and for surviving relatives have poured the oil of joy and consolation upon the troubled waters of their sorrowful spirits, and your hand has been instrumental in wiping away their tears, whilst you pointed their faith and hope from "those things which are seen and temporal, to those things which are not seen and eternal" in "the better country, even the heavenly."

Mingled feelings of pleasure and sorrow fill our hearts upon your departure,—pleasure, because you will be again restored to your fond parents and friends,—sorrow, because for a time we shall be deprived of your society, ministrations and counsel; but that joy which the hope of shortly seeing you again face to face inspires, together with the high pleasure and gratification which we hope you will derive from again meeting with the friends of your youth, and especially with a beloved father and mother, will be our present compensation.

And now, in conclusion:—When on the bosom of the mighty Atlantic,—when proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation in your native land, as oft as you approach the throne of grace in the sanctuary, the family, the society, and the closet, we ask an interest in those fervent prayers in which we have so frequently participated in our own sanctuary, societies, and around our own family hearths; and, rest assured, that you carry with you the warmest affection of the hearts, and the prayers (however imperfect) of a loving and devoted people.

And now we commend you to the care of that God who stills the raging of the seas, and presides over the storm, whose you are and whom you serve; and that He may protect you by His providence, defend you by His power, comfort and sustain you by His Spirit, and restore you in safety and health to the embrace of the people of your charge, is the earnest prayer of, Reverend and Dear Sir,

Your's, in the bonds of Christian affection,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT EWING,
JAMES AGNEW,
On behalf of the Congregation.

To the Rev. Alex. McLeod Stavely, Pastor Reformed Presbyterian Church, Saint John, N. B.

MR. STAVELY'S REPLY.

My Dear Friends,—It is a source of heartfelt gratification to me that my humble labours have been appreciated by those whose good opinion I value most highly, and whose temporal and spiritual welfare it has been my highest ambition to advance.

I therefore unfeignedly thank you for your too flattering address. You over-estimate my services, but not my desire to advance your welfare; and I assure you that when the prospect of revisiting the scenes of my youth is connected with the most pleasing emotions, that pleasure is greatly increased by the assurance that I carry with me the good opinion of those from whom I have received so many kindnesses, and with whom I have taken sweet counsel during the period of my ministry in this place.

I not only thank you for your expression of affection to myself personally, but for the handsome allusion you have made to two of my dear relatives. One of these has received the crown; the other still bears the cross.—May the Lord grant me grace to walk in their footsteps, that we may be partakers in the same reward!

I came to you, my dear friends, in weakness and fear, and in much trembling. I found you a small but united company, and the very kind welcome which I received amongst you gave courage to my heart when, with the Apostle, I was disposed to exclaim, "Who is sufficient for these things?"

In discharging the various duties of my office, I have ever found you ready to receive my ministrations, and to co-operate with me in every good word and work, as when there existed the fresh novelty of the pastoral relation. During the years that we have passed together—years which cannot now be recalled—some have been borne away from our fellowship by death,—that solemn event which comes alike to the righteous and the wicked; others by emigration have found a dwelling-place far remote from that in which with us they worshipped the God of their fathers;—yet I bless the Great Ruler in Israel, that amidst the changes of this chequered scene our number has been increased fourfold, whilst we have not been left without some cheering testimonies of the Divine presence and approbation.

The mortality which has prevailed in the midst of us during the past summer, and which still continues to furnish us with so many solemn warnings concerning the transitory nature of every earthly relationship, associates some painful feelings with the thought of separation.—Whilst, however, I am far absent in person from the sons and daughters of affliction, I will be present with them in spirit, and it shall be my earnest, anxious prayer, that divine consolations may be mingled in the cup of sorrow, that they may enjoy the presence of the abiding Comforter, and receive the healing balm of the Great Physician.

And now, my dear friends, with whom I have often gone to the house of the Lord—to the house of the mighty God of Jacob, allow me for a time to take an affectionate farewell, with many prayers for eternal blessings upon yourselves, your children, your families.—"Be kindly affectioned one to another in brotherly love." Let your motto ever be—"One is our Master, even Christ, and we all are brethren." Particularly be instant in prayer; though God has promised to "bless Zion's provision, and to satisfy her poor with bread," yet for these things will be be enquired of by the House of Israel.

God before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk, the God which fed me all my life long unto this day, the Angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless you and make you a blessing. And when our wanderings on earth are forever terminated, it is our heart's desire and earnest prayer that we may meet in that congregation of the redeemed, where all those who loved the Saviour here shall enjoy the rest that remaineth for the people of God, and forever sing, with united voices and united hearts, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain."

Brethren Farewell! Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you.—Amen!

ALEX. McLEOD STAVELY.

To Messrs. John Armstrong, Robert Ewing, James Agnew, &c. &c.

Congregational Church at Herring Cove, Liverpool, N. S.—The first stone of a new Congregational Church, at Herring Cove, near Liverpool, was laid on the 25th Sept. by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A. M. On the occasion hymns were sung, and prayer was offered for the Divine blessing to attend the undertaking. Mr. Gallaway directed attention to the important consequences of a spiritual nature which might be connected with the initiatory transaction in which the parties present were then engaged; and then gave a distinct statement of the principles of Religious Faith and Church Order, which are held to be of Divine origin by the Congregationalists.

We understand that the contract has already been signed for the erection of a College in Liverpool, N. S. in connection with the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The building is to be 40 feet by 30 feet, to contain three stories besides cellars, and is to be finished outside by October, 1848. When completed, the building will be able to accommodate 50 students, in addition to containing the Principal's residence.—Though the Congregational Union of these two Provinces undertake the erection of this building, and will exercise supreme control in its management; the whole of the advantages of the institution will be equally open to all denominations. Your readers are probably aware that in the erection and support of this College, which, in a literary, scientific, and commercial respect, is calculated to prove a public benefit, the Union have declared their unalterable intention of not receiving any support from the Provincial Chest.—We understand that the sum of £1200 has already been subscribed in Liverpool towards the object.—[Halifax Guardian.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—The thirteenth annual Report of the Wesleyan Missionary Auxiliary Society for this District, is being circulated. The gross amount of contributions for the present year is £955.—(Halifax Her.

Quebec, Sept. 27.—His Excellency the Governor General held a Levee this day, in the Parliament Buildings. It was attended by an immense number of the inhabitants.

After the Levee the Board of Trade had the honor of presenting a congratulatory Address.

The Countess of Elgin will hold a Drawing Room tomorrow at Payne's Hotel.

His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Elgin visited the Falls of Montmorenci yesterday.

To-day His Excellency attended an inspection of the 93d Highlanders, on the Plains of Abraham. A large concourse of spectators witnessed the brilliant sight.—After the review His Excellency rode over the ancient battle-field and visited the Monument erected to mark the spot where the gallant Wolfe fell.—*Mercury.*

Quebec, Sept. 30.—The telegraph between this city and Montreal will be in operation on Saturday next. We are informed that on the first day, the public will have an opportunity of communicating with their friends at the sister city, free of expense.

A Present.—The passengers by the French steamship Missouri, which put into Halifax on her late passage from Cherbourg to New York, have caused a silver Speaking Trumpet to be manufactured, which it is their intention to present to Capt. Darby, of the British revenue cutter Daring, for his services upon that occasion. The trumpet is of massive silver, covered with foliage and flowers, not embossed in the usual manner, but engraved, so as to make the interior smooth. A representation of the Missouri and Daring is engraved on one side, and on the other is the following inscription:—

"Presented to Captain Edw'd Darby, of the Revenue Schooner Daring, by the cabin passengers of the French steamship "Missouri," as an acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by him to that vessel, in August, 1847."—*Boston paper.*

Buckwheat Cakes.—The lovers of these cakes—and who is not a lover of them—will be delighted to learn that the crops will be fine and very large, and of course the cakes good.—*Halifax Post.*

Signs of the Times.—*A Week's work!*—The papers of Monday last dismally wind up one single week's history of the terrible symptoms which are marking the advent of that glorious burst of prosperity, which, still say Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Co., is so certain and so near. Have the people eyes that they can see—and ears that they can hear? On Monday one failure for £50,000 is announced, and another for an amount of liabilities which is not stated. On Tuesday one crash for £200,000 is recorded, and a second for £40,000—to take the smaller amount stated is only to mislead. On Thursday we are told that one firm has broken with a "hope" of being put together again, while all around it are going to pieces; and that a second has stopped for £400,000. Two foreign firms, in close connection with this country, of course, owe £110,000. On Saturday we hear of three additional failures—one for £100,000, one for £60,000, and one, a little affair, scarcely worth mentioning, only about £10,000 or £15,000 perhaps. And to this is appended the comforting circumstance that Messrs. Lesley, Alexander, and Co., who failed the other day for £600,000, will not pay 2s. in the twenty. On Monday last came the astounding information, by way of a fitting conclusion to a week of such dire misfortune, that one house alone, having mercantile operations "in all parts of the world," have failed for *a million sterling*. A second consequent failure is stated, and doubtless the fall of this great firm will drag down many more. We have thus in one week the stoppage of eleven English firms announced, the liabilities of seven of which alone amount to the enormous sum of £1,850,000. Taking the other four firms as having failed for £150,000 only, a sum no doubt far below the mark, we have failures to the extent of *two millions* made public on five nearly consecutive days; with assets, expected, varying from two shilling to six and eightpence in the pound! So much for these symptoms of progressive improvement—these shadows of coming events.—*Liverpool Mail, Sept. 18.*

The Duke of Buckingham.—The embarrassments of this nobleman do not appear to have been in the least overcome, as the last reports led us to believe they were. The *Observer*, of Sunday, says, "Within the last few days a great sensation has been caused in one of our English counties, by a series of legal proceedings, of the most rigorous nature, taken against a noble duke. His grace has himself, with a portion of his family, hurried off to the continent, and is not expected to visit England again for several years. The princely establishment of the noble duke is completely broken up. An attachment has been laid on his personal effects, wherever they could be come at. His pack of hounds, and even the poultry in his yard, have been attacked by the creditors. The liabilities for which these proceedings are taken are said to have been chiefly contracted during his grace's marquisate. The parties at whose suit the proceeding are taken are a wealthy Jewish firm in the metropolis, remarkable for the magnitude of their monetary transactions. The heir to the ducal coronet, a member of the new House of Commons, is said to have added very materially, by his expensive habits, to the incumbrances of the family estates, and it is confidently stated in private circles, that a noble earl, who lately received the aid of the duke's influence in a memorable electioneering contest, is the holder of bonds for loans to his grace to the large amount of £50,000."

Irish General Assembly.—The adjourned meeting of the General Assembly will be held this day in Fisherwick Place Church, when that reverend body will proceed to the election of four Professors for the additional chairs lately endowed by Government, and to transact such other business as may come before them.—*Banner of Ulster, Sept. 14.*

Sale of the Copyright of the Posthumous Works of Dr. Chalmers.—The religious public will be equally surprised and gratified to learn that the late Dr. Chalmers has left a large quantity of unpublished manuscripts, among which is a Commentary on the Scriptures as far as the book of Jeremiah. The commentary, we understand, differs in its plan from the commentaries of Poole, Henry, Scott, and Clarke, and is written in a manner which is sure to render it popular among all classes of evangelical Christians. Among the manuscripts fully written out, and in a fit state for publication, are also the series of lectures which he, as Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, addressed to the students whose theological education was committed to his care. These lectures are understood to be singularly original and brilliant. There have likewise been found among the correspondence which Dr. Chalmers carried on with nearly all the distinguished men of the present century a number of letters of a deeply interesting nature, sufficient to make, with a memoir of himself, four large octavo volumes. The whole of the reverend gentleman's manuscripts have been bought by Mr. Thomas Constable, son of Mr. Constable the friend of Sir Walter Scott, and publisher of all his works. Mr. Constable has given the enormous sum of £10,000 for Dr. Chalmers's manuscripts,—a sum, we believe, much greater than was ever before given for the posthumous works of an author. The largest amount ever given under similar circumstances was £4,500, which Mr. Murray gave to the sons of Mr. Wilberforce for his "Life and Correspondence."—*London Observer.*

[Our contemporary, though correct to a certain extent in the statement above quoted, has given an inadequate idea of the value of Dr. Chalmers' posthumous works as an addition to the religious literature of Christendom. The Scriptural Commentary consists of two series. The Daily Scriptural Readings, being Dr. Chalmers' first and readiest thoughts upon the passage coming daily under review, extend from Genesis to the end of Jeremiah. The Second Series, or Sabbath Meditations, are of a more devoted character. They extend in the Old Testament from Genesis to the Second Book of Kings, and embrace the *whole* of the New Testament. Dr. Chalmers has also left a number of valuable lectures on Butler's "Analogy," which cannot fail to be a highly popular work, especially in our universities. We have reason to know that the pecuniary advantage to accrue to the family of Dr. Chalmers will, to a great extent, be dependent on the amount of the sales—*Witness.*

[Mr. Constable's purchase includes the writings of Dr. Chalmers already before the public, as well as his Posthumous Works.—Ed. L. J.]

The Female Army of Switzerland.—We have mentioned in a previous number the two regiments of the women of the Canton Uri, but we find in a French paper a notice of them, which we translate literally. "The two battalions, numbering fourteen hundred females in military dress, present an aspect at the same time formidable and captivating. In their evolutions and discipline they are drilled to perfection. Curiously enough, superiority of form and beauty has been very much the reason of difference of grade: the handsomest are of the advance guard, and this post of distinction and danger seems willingly conceded them by their companions who are less favoured by nature. Some classification has been guided by temperament also. The more vivid and flighty have been enrolled as voltigeurs, or light-horse—the more phlegmatic as grenadiers. Those who have figures of more *embonpoint* are in the central body, those of slighter forms are stationed at the wings. The coarse and rude are enrolled as dragoons and *cantinieres*. The creation of this corps (which, with its discipline and enthusiasm, seems likely, at the first throe of the coming political movement of Europe, to take possession of the Helvetian soil) is an exercise of the powerful genius of Salis-Soglio, who has reserved to himself the general command.

A monster banquet, at which 700 journeymen carpenters partook of a substantial dinner and its accompaniments, took place on Tuesday last, in the large room of Cremorne-gardens, London, to celebrate the compact just entered into between the master builders in London and the vicinity and the journeymen or operatives, by which the men are discharged from labour at for o'clock on Saturdays, and enabled to enjoy a sort of half holiday.

There are in the new House of Commons fifty-four eldest sons of peers, seven heirs presumptive, thirty-five younger sons, nineteen grandsons, forty-five brothers, and altogether 266 persons connected with the peerage.

Several guns of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's flagship, which was lost off the Scilly islands during the reign of Queen Anne, have been discovered near a rock called the Gil stone, by a diver who stated that some of them might be raised, and who has brought up several shot.

The news that England is disposed to support the Pope in his liberal line of policy was received at Rome with great exultation.

The late John Walter, Esq., has left his freehold estate, in Berks and Wilts, and his interest in the *Times* newspaper, to his son, John Walter, M. P., and the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife, who is his sole executrix. The personalty was valued at £90,000.

On Saturday, an inquest was held at Clapham on Mr. John Fothergill, aged 36, a gentleman of fortune, who for the last eighteen months had been in a constant state of intoxication, never drinking less than twenty glasses of ardent spirits in a day. Verdict, died from excessive drinking.

Two privates of the royal marines, just paid off from her Majesty's steam-vessel Pluto, Lieutenant-Commander Low, at Woolwich, for a trifling wager commenced eating several £5 Bank of England notes with bread, cheese, and onions, but were stopped by some of their more sensible comrades, who came up at the time, and compelled them to desist. Fortunately the numbers of the notes remained unmutilated. The Prometheus, Commander Hay, and the Phœnix, Commander Dennis, have just been paid off, and the seamen have been playing similar absurd tricks. Most of the sailors have received nearly £100 each.

Love in the Lazarettoes.—A gentleman looking through a telescope the other day at the lazarettoes, on board of which fever patients are at present located, was surprised to find, so high did the fever rage amongst the males and females walking the upper deck, that they were clasping each other in their arms and kissing each other.

Mr. Commissioner Ellison, in the Newcastle Court of Bankruptcy, has decided that where a creditor has been induced to forego his proof of debt by a bankrupt, and the promises held out are evaded and not fulfilled, the creditor may, if he thinks fit, re-open the fiat, even though the certificate has been allowed.

The result of the various trials among the ships composing Sir Charles Napier's squadron is reported to be, that the Queen, 110, is the smartest-handled ship in the force, the St. Vincent the next, the Howe third, and the Caledonia last. The Vengeance is the fastest sailer of the squadron. The steamers had not been tried separately.

In the *Gazette* of Tuesday, there was a list of twenty-five bankrupts, nearly all small tradesmen.

The decrees of the Danish States for the abolition of slavery in the Danish West India islands have been brought into force.

The American papers announce the death of an Indian chief, named Blackskin, who obtained some renown in the war of 1812. He was upwards of 100 years old.

Calvin, the Jesuit, computed that the combinations capable of being made out of the letters of the alphabet, amount to the astonishing sum of 52,636,738,497,964,000.

The *Patriot* states, that the marriage of the Duke of Wellington with Miss Burdett Coutts, the rich spinster, is understood to be decided upon. Some £200,000 are to be placed to the account of his grace. Poor old fellow!

The "Lightning Letter Printer."—Professor House, has been for several days in this city, engaged in putting into operation his new Telegraph machine named as above. This Telegraph prints letters instead of the characters written by Morse's, and, we are told, it operates admirably well, and with speed equal to Morse's. Yesterday he transmitted a despatch of 220 words to Louisville, a greater distance than any heretofore sent by this Telegraph. Should this Telegraph equal the expectations of the inventor, it has one decided advantage over that of Professor Morse, is this, that it will save much of the delay and cost of transcribing despatches received.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Cunard Depot.—We notice that vessels are now discharging their cargoes of coal, in the coal depot, for the use of the Cunard line of steamers, and great activity prevails in the progression of the wharves. We have no doubt the expense of this enterprise will far exceed the original estimate, which was at first put down at $60,000, contingencies having arisen not previously anticipated. We should not wonder if the cost was nearer $100,000 than $60,000.—[Jersey City Sentinel.

The number of public libraries at present existing in the United States is 355, containing 2,351,200 volumes.

Insane Freaks.—An insane foreigner, a sailor, who calls his name Peter Trull, was taken into custody this morning, by officer Bennett. It seems that he is liable to periodical fits of insanity, which have exhibited themselves at different times on board of various vessels. Last night he wandered down to the end of Long wharf, got on board the ship Grotius, and while the crew were asleep below, ascended the rigging, and proceeded to send down yards, rigging, sails, &c. and was found this morning hard at work.

The deck was a scene of admired confusion, he having accomplished as much in his insane mischief as any two men could have done during the same time in their sober senses. The damage, probably, is from $10 to $15.—*Boston Traveller.*

Cruel Accusation and Suicide.—A servant girl in St. Louis was accused of stealing her mistresses jewelry. This charge so wrought upon her that she committed suicide. A few days afterwards the woman found her jewelry where she had herself placed it!

Indiana.—*The Wabash River.*—The Cincinnati Chronicle, in an article on the physical aspect of this State, says, Indiana is greatly *misnamed*; it should have been called the State of Wabash. The Wabash and its tributaries water nearly two-thirds of all the counties of Indiana! Of eighty-eight counties in this State, no less than fifty-five are watered by the Wabash river!

From Hayti.—The New York Courier translates the following interesting information from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of the same city:—

The disbelieved rumors of a conspiracy before received, prove well founded. On Sunday, 22nd ult., two negro Generals, Semilien and Alerte, having incited rebellion, Gen's Teslonge and Descayettes openly revolted. They were joined by hundreds of negro citizens and a portion of the guard, and immediately took possession of the National Palace. The purpose of the insurrection was the expulsion or extermination of the mulattoes. This civil war between the blacks and mulattoes is caused by the hatred of the former for the latter on account of their white blood and by the remembrance of the oppression to which the negroes were subjected under the mulatto Governor Beyer.

The President Souloque was absent from Port au Prince at the time of the revolt, and on hearing of it sent Prince David Troy, one of his most trusted ministers, a negro, to restore order. Troy conferred with the revolting Generals, and induced Alerte to return to his allegiance. Semilien held out and declared that he acted under the instructions of the President himself, who was anxious for the destruction of his ministers and the annihilation of the mulattoes. The authorities awaited the response of the President to this declaration. If he denied it, it would cost Semilien his life; if he confirmed it, the result would be the formation of a new Cabinet, and war to the knife against the mulattoes.

On the 1st of September, this political drama had not reached its *denouement*, but it is hoped that it would be a triumph of law, civilization, and humanity.—[N. Y. Express.

Passengers in ship St. John, sailed 6th inst. for Cork—Mrs. Irvine, (lady of the Rev. Robert Irvine,) child, and servant, Miss Reid, Rev. Mr. Stavely, Rev. Mr. Law, of Richibucto, Mr. Alex. Petrie, Mr. Allan.

☞ The Mail for England to meet the sailing of the Hibernia from Halifax on the 18th inst. will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, To-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at Three o'clock.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry Confrey," &c. Another, "Westar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," mispelling the name, and certificates to resemble those of true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila" blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS.

*** For sale by Peters & Tilley, St. John, N. B.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER—Please read it.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mas but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr. David Jayne.—Dear Sir—I have used your Medicine, (so universally known by the name of Jayne's Expectorant,) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expectorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient like other nauseating medicines which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by. I remain yours, &c.

Luther Brigham, M. D.

Dr. Jayne's Medicines.—The EXPECTORANT, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and other Pulmonary complaints; the ALTERATIVE, for Cancer, Scrofula, and Cutaneous Affections generally; Carminative Balsam, for Dysentery, or Summer complaint, and all disorders of the Bowels; VERMIFUGE, for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, &c.; SANATIVE PILLS, for Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Nervousness, Melancholy, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases, &c.; HAIR TONIC, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, &c.

*** The above long-tried and valuable Medicines, prepared by Dr. D. Jayne, of Philadelphia, are for sale by Messrs. T. Walker & Son, Market Square, St. John.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, Mr. James H. Chipman, Druggist, to Hephzibah, eldest daughter of Thomas Leavitt, Esquire, all of this City.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Samuel Devine, to Miss Isabella Paul.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Joseph Sketh, to Miss Matilda McAndrew, all of this City.

On Wednesday last, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Edmond Fitzgerald, to Miss Sarah Carleton, both of this City.