degerly, danced and sang to its unmusical jingle. He whirled about; jabbered bad Italian, (he knew more of English than his native language,) and his bronze countenance was lit up with smiles, as the men applauded his performance. Poor boy! he little knew the danger he was in. The very men who shook with laughter at his light-hearted merriment contemplated his death. They made their victim sing, sy, sing the melodies of his country, that breathe of happiness and contentment, and even while they clutched at his life, laughed. Accursed fiends!

'Come, I say,' cried Bilson, 'it's getting late and I must go to bed. We'll have a drop of grog afore we go, and then you can take your snooze, boy.—Here, this is for you; drink it off.'

The boy took the hot liquor the men had mixed for him; and it poured down his throat at one draught. He winced a little, and the water came into his eyes. A few minutes more, and he fell back in his chair in a profound sleep. Bilson lifted him up, and laid him at full length on the floor.

'He is such a jolly boy,' said Priestly, 'it's almost a shame to settle him.'

'Well,' if ever I see such a fellow as you are,' replied the other. 'Every thing's a 'shame' with you. Why, if it was the King or the Bishop of London, you couldn't make more foss. Here, take summat to drink, and wash that humbug away. It's enough to turn a man sick.'

'Well, well,' returned Priestly, 'you needn't be affronted. Let's go out for half an hour, till he's fairly stupified, and then we drop him in. What do you suppose he's worth?'

'Oh, a good un like him, an't going under ten guineas. I know the place to take him. Come along; leave him there abit.'

So they took their hats and left the house, having previously locked the door and pocketed the key.

These men—*men!* we fear we have disgraced the name of by so designating them—followed the disgusting occupation of 'body-snatching,' as it is call ed. They found a ready market for these 'subjects' at the different medical halls, where young professors studied anatomy. The difficulty and danger of ransacking the grave of its tenant, induced these fiends to try the more easy method of murdering—*murdering* for the sake of obtaining a few guineas for the corpse. Tremendous as this may seem, our readers may doubtless recollect the appalling disclosures of 1831, connected with this awful traffic. A trade of murder!

The little girl, Bilson's niece, had for some time suspected strange things; her dreams were haunted; fancies undefinable, but not the less hideous; shapeless thoughts—nothing, but everything—flitted about her brain when night came on. It was though the ghosts of those, murdered close by her bed, appealed to her—a woman, though a child—for vengeance. Nor, she knew the truth. Under the influence of this horrible conviction, the girl surpassed her nature, and became something more than human. And on the roof outside the house, shivering with cold, but her soul quickened by spiritual fire, stood this child, a watchful angel. When the fiends left their victim awhile, she descended the tiling, and passed into the house by a back entrance. But the room wherein the boy was imprisoned was locked: the key gone. With her fist she smote the panel violently, again and again. Its echo was the only answer.

'Boy, boy!' she screamed, throwing herself against the door with frantic passion. 'Quick!—wake up! hide yourself!—boy, boy!'

But he was senseless, and heard her not. She rushed below, and seizing a heavy iron bar—she could not have lifted it at another time—bore it up and dashed it against the door. It quivered under the shock. Again, and it flew open. Despite the noise, the boy lay there unmoved. Running up to him she shook him violently, shrieking out, 'wake, wake! murder's about! Shake off this sleep—they'll kill you! d'ye hear me? Wake! wake!—O what is to be done?'

With tremendous force she lifted him from the floor, and placed him in a chair. She pinched the boy almost till the blood came, but he showed no signs of animation.

'He's dead!' she cried.

She got water, and threw it over him. He opened his eyes slowly, but he saw nothing, and they fell again. She feared to call the police; she tho't her uncle would murder *her* if she did.

'He's still alive!' she cried, dashing more water over the boy. 'Rouse yourself!—sleep no more! Death's in the room! There, take hold of me. Quick! don't fall back!—they'll be here directly. O, will he never wake! Ah! too late—they're here! I shall be murdered!'

She stood glaring out into the passage, as the street door was heard to open, followed by the footsteps of the two men.

'Hallo!' cried Priestly, 'what's that! The door's open!'

They rushed into the room, but on the instant started back affrighted on beholding that child's features, transformed with excess of passion. The girl with a wild scream, made a rush at the door, but Bilson struck her back, and she fell—blood spouting from her face.

'You hell hound,' cried the man, with a terrible oath; I'll do for you first. What brought you here? —speak!'

'Murder! murder!' shrieked the girl.

'Damination! will you hold your noise?' growled Priestly, striking the girl down again as she strove to rise. She screamed more loudly yet, as Bilson kneeled down and caught her by the throat. But the girl's frantic cries had been heard in the street, and at this moment a violent knocking at the outer door resounded through the house.

'It's all up,' cried Priestly; leave her—quick! or we shall be taken!'

He threw open the window and dashed through it, followed by Bilson. In another minute the street door burst open, and several policemen rushed into the room. The girl was senseless as well as the boy, and the police at first thought them dead. Bilson and Priestly had closed the shutters behind them, and by this means deceived the officers as to their flight. The two children were conveyed to the station house, and, after a time, recovered. It will hardly be believed that this girl, notwithstanding her uncle's attempt to kill her, refused to give any information that might criminate the men. She simply said that her uncle was ill-treating her, and she cried out murder. She had saved the boy; revenge was foreign to her heart.

The Italian boy's story was a simple relation of the fact of the men's taking him to their home, and treating him, as he said, kindly. He knew nothing more, poor boy! So for a time, the ruffians escaped.

* * * * * * * *

About a year after, the Italian boy, who had got another Jocko, and was as merry as ever, was pasing through Newgate street at eight o'clock in the morning, when a vast crowd close to the prison attracted his attention. He mingled with it, and saw erected in the Old Bailey, the dismal scaffold. He heard men talking of 'the Burkers.' Eight o'clock struck, and a minute after, a terrific yell arose from the vast multitude there assembled. It shook the air. Looking up the boy distinctly recognised the two men who appeared on the scaffold. He turned deadly pale, and felt very sick. They were the same men who entertained him a year before. He turned away his eyes from the awful spectacle; but he did not dance or sing that day.

The girl who saved his life was taken by a relative into the country, and is now a servant in a farm house. She fears to enter London: the great metropolis frightens her.—*Ainsworth's Magazine.*

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Unicorn Tavern, Horseferry-Road, Greenwich, before C. J. Carttar, Esqr. Coroner for West Kent, on the body of Edward Grainger, of brig Ninas Bland, of Scarborough, who died on board the Seaman's Hospital ship Dreadnought.—Evidence as to the cause of death having been given, which was inflammation of the bowels, the Coroner said that as there was £2 wages due to the deceased, the Captain must deposit in the hands of the parish officers sufficient to cover the expenses of the funeral of the deceased.—Captain Bland demurred to this. Under the regulations of the Merchant Seamen's Act he was bound to hand over the amount of wages due to the widow of the deceased, who could demand it of him: and if he paid it here, she would come upon him again for the amount. The Coroner said that was all nonsense; he would have an acknowledgment given to him for the money, and that would exonerate him.—Unless he complied he should certainly recommend the parochial authorities to indict the Captain, which would operate as a lesson for the future. Captain Bland reluctantly agreed to leave in the hands of the parish officers the amount for which funerals are contracted for by the hospital authorities—viz. 30s. The jury, under the direction of the Coroner, then returned a verdict "that the deceased died from inflammation of the bowels, brought on by natural causes."

THE POTATO CROP.—The *Dusseldorf Gazette* states that a farmer of the lands of the Duke d'Aremberg, near that city, has found a means of preventing the disease with which the potato crops have been affected, and even of curing those which are already attacked. The method consists simply in harrowing deeply the potato grounds, whereby the fermentation produced by too great humidity is allowed to evaporate. It has completely succeeded.

DEATH OF COLONEL CROMWELL MASSEY.—On the 5th instant, died at St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, aged 103, Colonel Cromwell Massey, late of the Hon. East India Company's service. He was a combatant, on the 10th of September, 1780, in the sanguinary battle of Perimbancum, in Mysore, against the forces of Hyder Ally, when he with Col. Baillie, Captain (afterwards Sir David) Baird, and about 200 British soldiers were taken prisoners—Without ammunition, their waggons being accidentally blown up, they formed themselves, under the fire of the enemy's numerous artillery into a square, and there resisted and repulsed thirteen different attacks, until borne down and trampled upon, and still fighting under the legs of the elephants and horses, they were compelled to surrender, and were thrown, chained together two and two into Hyder's dungeons at Seringapatam, suffering from their wounds, without surgical care, almost naked, exposed to privations, cruel indignities, and ill-treatment and remained captives for three years and nine months, when Hyder's death led to their release.

WOOLWICH.—An order has been received at this dockyard to expedite the building of the Royal Albert, of 120 guns.—The Amphion of 36 guns, converting into a steam vessel with screw propellor, is ordered to be completed as soon as possible for commission; and the Niger, steam vessel, ordered to be built at this yard, is to be proceeded with. These works require a number of hands, and instructions have been issued to employ 60 extra ship wrights, 12 blacksmiths, and 6 joiners.—A similar activity prevails at Sheerness to expedite the works at that dockyard, 68 shipwrights, 12 blacksmiths, and several joiners having been recently added, to be employed on task work. The Grampus, 74, razeed at Woolwich into a 50-gun ship, is progressing rapidly in the basin. Her masts are all put up, and the rigging attached and being tightened. The mainmast weighs 14 tons 6 cwt. and the whole of her masts and rigging upwards of 64 tons. The Terrible, steam vessel, has a number of workmen employed upon her, and her officers' cabins are nearly completed. She will soon be ready for commission.

From the Liverpool Mail, 17th ult.

Every one admits that Sir Robert Peel has an ungracious, if not a dangerous duty, to perform in Ireland. When a man has a couple of quarrelsome servants, it is easy to resolve to dismiss them; but what would be gain by this if, upon reflection, he felt convinced that he ran a great risk of getting an infinitely worse pair. If every magistrate is to be removed from the bench who is an Orangeman, where will qualified persons be found to succeed them? Magistrates have serious and onerous duties to discharge; and when they are appointed to the office, they are supposed to be men of honour, integrity, possessing a little knowledge of law and some share of intellect. When elevated to the distinction of Justice of the Peace, it is no slight matter to be considered unfit to hold it, and be degraded by a *superscedeas*. And what for? Not for a crime, not for being dissolute, not for being grossly ignorant both of manners and morals, but for entertaining certain opinions which it is not illegal to hold.

This is the case in Ireland—such the policy, be it for good or evil of Sir Robert Peel's government. So far as we understand the principles of Orangemen they are strictly loyal and conservative. Their aim and object are to support the throne, the church, and the laws. The Repealers, on the other hand, are a monstrous faction of disloyal men, disturbers of the public peace, who keep Ireland in seditious turmoil, who rob the poor, delude the ignorant, menace the government, and threaten to disembember the empire. No man, holding such principles, is fit to fill any office or trust, however humble, under a rational, and constitutional, and conservative government. In short, no man, professing such atrocious and revolutionary principles, should be allowed to sit in parliament, or be a member of a municipal corporation. Sir Robert Peel therefore is fully justified, and is entitled to thanks, for removing Repealers from offices, judicial or otherwise, under the Crown.

But to place a member of an Orange Lodge, a faithful servant, it may be, of his Sovereign in troublous times, on a *parity* with a Repealer, is openly to insult a race of noble, honourable, exemplary, and high-spirited men. What young blood in Ireland would not boil to see the father of such a race so treated by any government? What daughter would not weep at such a deed, feel all her proud attachments changed, and carry with her to the grave, as if the words were written in her heart, "Put not your trust in princes!" Some people may deem the policy expedient and unavoidable; but we cannot help being of a different opinion.—We take it to be a rash, unwise, and unjust policy.

And these are our reasons. Orangeism had gone to sleep. It was inert, if not absolutely dead, for several years. The Orange Lodges were voluntarily and generously dissolved, as an act of grace to the Government, under the advice of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, Lord KENYON, and their noble leaders and friends in Ireland. At their dissolution the Repeal clamour commenced more furiously. Agitation renewed its terrors. Monster meetings were held in various places; and the loyal and well-disposed hardly knew where to hide themselves. They were in fear for their property and their lives.—Processions and revolutionary banners, men on horseback by thousands, and tens of thousands of ragged peasants on foot, traversed the country—met the eye everywhere. Seditious speeches, menacing innuendoes, sanguinary allusions, braggings of physical force, and frightful appeals that could not be misunderstood, were the order of the day.

And what did the government? Look on, like the Queen of Spain at a bull fight! The loyal were commanded to do the same. An orange ribband in a lady's cap was a crime. An innocent toast at a convivial meeting of a few friends was a punishable offence. A yellow handkerchief, or buckskin continuations, not dyed black, were an insult to Queen Victoria. All this nonsense, fatuity, tribblement, and one sided justice, was practised in the name of peace, while O'Connell raved, the Romish press raved, the mob raved, and Ireland was in convulsions, worse than a state of seige. The Lord Lieutenant wrote letters on gardening and the gout; his first officer, the Secretary, was reposing in poetry; and the law officers of the Crown were inventing quirks and political conundrums.

We ask was it reasonable to expect that the brave loyalists of Ireland would submit to this treatment in silence—would submit to have their lives and property endangered without "setting their houses in order," and adopting some measures for their protection? We contend that it was *not* reasonable to expect this. And hence the quiet and unostentatious movement in favour of the Orange revival.

It is true that the contemplated monster meeting at Clontarf, in the immediate vicinity of Dublin, was suppressed by proclamation, as the last house in a burning street is blown up to prevent the spreading of the flames, and the late most expensive procrastinated, and futile prosecution was commenced. But before this all the mischief had been done. The poisonous tree had been planted, and well watered. The seed was in the ground, and had sprung up too rank and strong for the sickle of Irish Attorney-General. The prosecution failed, and the seditious movement continues, despite the Queen's government.

We have always been unfavourable to party processions and party divisions in Ireland; but we would be unjust if we were to contend that the government are not amenable to censure for punishing the loyal party for their defensive acts, while they have taken no power from Parliament to suppress the revolutionary and rebellious party. Put down all such parties, if you please, by legislative authority; but the present invidious policy is tyrannous and fratricidal. If the northern Orangemen are not to be trusted, in whom are the Queen's ministers to place their confidence? Who is nearest Rome—Dr. Murray or Dr. McHale? Who are most honestly in favour of the Union and British protection—the men of Enniskillen or the men of Waterford? A minister and servants of the Crown should look to this. A wise father, unless to save his and their lives will not take the children's bread and give it to a lawless mendicant.

Our opinions as to Sir Robert Peel's generous policy towards Ireland are well known. In this paper the faithful outline of them was first given to the public, and many of our most excellent friends were astounded, but were pleased to be incredulous. We appeal to them, nevertheless, whether what we communicated so early did not prove true almost to the letter. How we came to know the intentions of the Cabinet is another matter.

It is our anxious and sincere desire to support the Premier in this great experiment; but we would whisper a word of caution, contained in the homeliest line of an old song—"not to be off with the old love before you are on with the new." Do not quarrel with proved friends in a matter of bold and well meaning, but still doubtful speculation. No general flings off an ally at a venture, in the hope of making his enemy a friend. We have offered an excuse, under painful circumstances, for the revival of the Orange order in the north of Ireland. Necessity oftentimes overrules affection, and takes her place on the dark side of a court of justice. But we see no overwhelming necessity in the case. Let the present government exhibit the firm front that the late Lord Grey did, although a whig by profession, but a sterling Englishman in many honourable respects, and the repeal fraud, its shifts, artifices, and plunder, beggar upon beggar, would speedily be at an end. Until this is done by Sir Robert Peel's government, he will only fulfil his own prediction, viz., "that Ireland will be *the* difficulty."—*Liverpool Mail.*

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 17, 1845.

GENERAL ELECTION.—There exists a good deal of excitement connected with this important matter, and curiosity is on tip toe to ascertain the sentiments of the Executive Government on the premises—whether it is, or is not to be, The popular bench have said that *that harmony* does not prevail between the Lower House and the *Cabinet*, which the latter body more particularly desire, and which they seem to think is so absolutely necessary to the *harmonious* working of the different branches—therefore an appeal must be made to the people. For our own part we can see no substantial reason why the country should be put to the expense, turmoil and inconvenience naturally attendant upon a general election; another session of the Legislature need only to pass by and one effect of the Quadrennial Bill, would have been to supersede the necessity of exercising the delicate, yet constitutional prerogative of proclaiming a dissolution.

Should our present Representatives be returned to their constituents without the privilege of meeting again in General Assembly, for the purpose of deliberating upon their affairs, it is somewhat gratifying to know that the "Act to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives," which has recently received the Royal assent, contains an important section, which provides that throughout the several counties the poll shall be held at different prominent points simultaneously, opening at 8 o'clock and closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; and thus terminating in one day the elections throughout the Province.

This new mode of proceeding will, we apprehend, in a great measure destroy the abominable system which has hitherto too extensively prevailed, of bargaining and compromising between cunning candidates and wily electors, resulting too frequently in the sacrifice of a sterling man, at the shrine of a doubtful or false expediency; of one too, who very frequently possessed too much honest principle to enter into a truckling arrangement, or too much commendable pride and self respect, to descend to the practice of a fraudulent manœuvre.

As the power of ubiquity is wisely denied to us, the elector at any particular Parish will now be spared the annoyance of the personal solicitation or coercion of a fawning or threatening candidate, as, peradventure, his deepest political or best personal influence are wanted in a far distant quarter, and when he probably anticipates a certain defeat, by an absence from the most exciting scenes, of his brief electioneering campaign.

We may reasonably assume it for granted, that the recent alteration in the Election Law will insure a more free, and at the same time a more sure and correct expression of popular opinion than has hitherto been obtained. Arrangements, collusions, cunning schemes and semi conspiracies to defraud the people out of a sacred right—that of exercising the elective franchise—will now, in a great measure be defeated, as at each place of election throughout the Counties, there must necessarily be a separate and independent action, removed in a great degree from the corrupting influence of far-distant co operators in the same work—that of electing—and thus, prior planning and negociating can have but a paltry share of control in the general result. It is well known that there is in electioneering, as in horse dealing, a certain principle wanting, which materially diminishes the confidence all parties engaged in either employment have, in the sayings and doings of those who are stimulated by opposing interests.

By the 42d section of the new Election Law, the Candidate, if required, is to *declare* the nature and extent of his property qualification. This is not sufficient. There should, we contend, be satisfactory *proof* furnished, of his eligibility in this respect, as is required in Great Britain. Indeed, we have one or two rather queer cases in view, where, had a *very* rigid investigation taken place, some furny revelations would have presented themselves, developing a certain system of *cloaking* the property of an aspirant or two, who were more than ordinarily anxious for political elevation.

RIOTS.—We are informed that several riots of an alarming character have lately taken place between a number of persons who frequent the brothels near the Barracks, and the soldiers belonging to this garrison, in which the latter have gone so far as to use their bayonets against the opposing party. It is gratifying to know that every exertion has been made by the Chief Magistrate to find out and punish these disturbers of the public peace, and not altogether without success; and we trust that the officers of the garrison, and all in authority will use their utmost exertions in preventing any occurrence which may tend to destroy the good feeling hitherto existing between the military stationed here, and the citizens.

THE CATHEDRAL.—The Corner Stone of the Cathedral was laid at Fredericton on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. The Military, headed by His Excellency Sir WM. COLEBROOKE, the Judges, Councillors, Members of the Assembly and gentlemen of the Bar, together with the Clergy, headed by the Lord Bishop, formed a procession in front of the Court House, and proceeded to the site of the building, in the immediate vicinity of the Parish Church. Here a numerous assemblage of spectators was gathered to witness the ceremony. An appropriate prayer was offered by the Lord Bishop, and the Silver Trowel handed to Sir William Colebrooke, with a request that he would lay the stone. To this Sir William replied in an eloquent speech, and then executed in due form the office assigned him. Afterwards, His Lordship addressed at some length the numerous assemblage that were present—combating the objections which some persons felt to this projected work, and earnestly inviting the co-operation of all. He then offered a concluding prayer, and the ceremony ended with singing the 100th Psalm, accompanied by the Band.

The morning presented rather a gloomy sky, but just as the stone was about to be laid, a momentary gleam of sun-shine enlivened the scene, which throughout the whole proceeding appeared to awaken much interest in the minds of the spectators.

We learn that some fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer *Herald*. It appears she left Eastport on Tuesday night for this Port, with a large number of passengers and a heavy freight, and when arriving near the Wolves, some part of her machinery gave way, which rendered her unmanageable and powerless; she was consequently obliged to come to anchor in deep water. During the night the passengers procured a small vessel then lying at Head harbor with which they set sail, and after a rough passage, succeeded in reaching here in the course of the following (Wednesday) night, at which time it came on to blow very fresh. Considerable fear began at that time to be felt for the safety of the steamer;—yesterday a fast sailing schooner was sent down with necessary assistance; and we have since learned that the steamer has been found safe at anchor, waiting further assistance to tow her into harbor or repair the damage done to her machinery.

JUVENILE BAZAAR AT DIGBY.—Children will be imitators—but they do not always succeed so well as the juvenile merchants of Digby. Like their elders they have had a Bazaar, and like them too their zeal for their Churches' good met with a success far beyond their anticipations. Their little sale has just been closed, and they have handed over to their Treasurer the sum of £26 12s 9d., not a little pleased at the result of their unaided efforts.

We learn from Fredericton that the learned Chief Justice has given judgment in the case of Dosk & Hill vs. the Speaker of the House of Assembly—confirming the former judgment for the Plaintiffs in every particular.

Saint John Subscription Races.—The St. John Races will take place on the Sands, on Monday and Tuesday the 10th and 11th November. Horses to be entered on Thursday the 6th.

RESPITE.—We understand that Fullarton, who was sentenced to be hung at Bathurst on Monday next, has obtained a respite for one month.

LARGE STEAMERS.—The steamer Hendrick Hudson is now nearly completed at New-York. She is 341 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 10 feet hold. Her engine is 1200 horse power. This monster steamer belongs to the People's Line, and will be put on the North river in a few weeks. There is now being built at the yard of Mr. W. H. Brown, at the foot of Twelfth street, New York, another monster steamer for the People's Line—she is 336 feet feet long, 40 feet breadth of beam and an entire width of 76 feet. She is built very wide, so as to render her of as light a draught as possible. She is calculated to draw but 3 feet 9 inches of water. She is to have a 100 inch cylinder, with an eight feet stroke.

We have learned, with a gratification in which our readers, generally will, we know, warmly participate, that some benevolent individual in England wholly unknown to us, has placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the sum of £5000 sterling to be expended in the erection of a Church in this Diocese, the sittings in which shall be *entirely free*. This communication was made through the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in whose hands the money has been deposited, and who is equally unconscious of the source from which it has been derived.

The Bishop of Toronto, we understand, has resolved upon applying this sum to the building and endowing of a Church in the city of Toronto,—the seats of which, according to the intimation of the benevolent donor, shall be entirely free. His Lordship, we believe, is already actively engaged in the effort to procure a proper site,—one which shall be contiguous to the largest and most unprovided portion of the population; and we should be rejoiced to hear that some generous individual in Toronto, in the spirit of that Christian and liberal person whose munificent donation will lay this growing diocese and that rising city under so vast a debt of obligation, will contribute gratuitously an appropriate site for that holy and charitable purpose.

It is his Lordship's intention, we believe, out of this handsome sum to attach to a handsome and capacious Church a commodious Parsonage, and such an endowment as will, with the contingent aid that may always be relied upon, secure for it the permanent services of a resident Clergyman. It is, as we think, justly felt that the intentions of this benevolent individual will be most effectually met by not only erecting a Church in which the unprovided and the poor may worship, but by securing uninterruptedly and forever there the administration of the Word and the Sacrements, and that spiritual counsel and comfort, which a pastor resident amongst them, and beyond the change of removal from popular caprice or national indifference, may always, with God's blessing provide and ensure.

We understand that it is further proposed by the same benevolent person to furnish the communion plate and appropriate vestments, so soon as the contemplated Church shall be ready for their reception.

While we look at the practical blessings which this gift is likely to be the means of conferring upon generations to come to the end of time, we cannot but hail it as one result of the religious movements of the day,—a result of the enquiry which has been so diligently and widely pursued into the construction of the Church, and the responsibility of its members. And to revert to the particular channel into which this bounty has been made to flow, we cannot but ascribe it, in part, to the effect produced in the mother country, by the faithful and explicit narrative of our local wants contained as well in the Charges of our Reverend Diocesan, as in the journals of his Lordship's pastoral visitations, which have been widely circulated in the United Kingdom, through the instrumentality of the excellent Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. —*Toronto Church.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Revolt of the Troops marching on the Rio Grande—probable revolution and recall of Santa Anna.

We are indebted to a friend for the following important information obtained of an Officer belonging to the Royal Mail steam ship Clyde.

When the Clyde left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. Mexico was in a most disturbed state. General Herrera, had been re-elected President on the 15th August by a large majority of the departments, which led to the resignation of the whole of the Ministers, and it was not until after a lapse of ten days that a Cabinet could be formed, but such was the critical position of affairs, that the new Ministry from want of funds and motives of prudence had remained quite passive.

There was no declaration of war against the United States, as General Filosota had arrived in Mexico, from San Louis, Potosi, with the appalling information, that General Paredes and his division of the army, which was marching on the Rio Grande were in a state of open revolt from want of pay, food, and clothing; in fact another revolution and the recall of General Santa Anna from his banishment, was daily looked for.

California had declared for a Federal Government.

The French Minister not having received satisfaction for an insult offered to him in May last, had demanded his passports, and placed the French residents under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

The decree for the new tariff had been published, with some trifling amendments on the tariff of 1842

At Vera Cruz, H.M. ships Eurydice and Persian, and French brig La Perouse.

An American squadron of ten sail were cruizing in the Gulf of Mexico, ready to make reprisals, immediately on war being declared by Mexico.

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS.—They are on the eve of a general Election in this Colony. A very seasonable supply of rain fell on the 6th.—The weather had been intensely hot.—Major Kendal, R. A. died at St. Anns Garrison on the 3d inst. in his 54th year. The crop this year exceeded that of the past by nearly 1800 hhds. The proposed railway communication through the Island is looked forward to with increasing interest. On the 30th June, 1843, the amount of deposits in the West India Bank was £193 074 8s. 2d, whilst on the 30th of the same month, 1845, they had reached £356,585 7s. 5d. or about 85 per cent of an increase.

DEMERARA.—Meetings had been held to memorial Her Majesty's Government for popular representation.—Influenza prevailed to a very great extent, but very few deaths had resulted.—The failure of a Mercantile house Messrs. Stewart & Co. in the American line had caused much distress.—The Colonial Minister had been pleased to allow an additional number of 5000 Coolies to be shipped from the East Indies to British Guiana—the whole number that this Colony will be entitled to receive by the end of the first quarter of next year will be 10,000, nearly one twelfth of their present laboring population.—Advices had been received from the Provincial Committee at home, stating that nearly all the shares for the projected Railroad from Georgetown to Mahaica had been taken up—and an Engineer and other practical scientific persons were immediately expected to arrive. The weather was sultry—with occasional heavy showers, the heat in Water street is represented to have been during the middle of August "nearly insupportable by animal life."—The Crop was expected to fall short of that of last year.—The dullness of Trade and scarcity of money is spoken of. The entire criminal code was to undergo a change, to be assimilated to that of England.

TRINIDAD.—Meetings have been held in this Colony also for the advantages of popular representation. The project of laying down a railway in the Island has been favourably entertained. The weather has been unfavourable. The Governor Sir Henry McLeod was about to proceed to England in consequence of the illness of his Lady. Major Crutchley the Officer commanding the Troops was to administer the Government during his absence Judge Scotland has been ordered to return to his official duties by Lord Stanley.

JAMAICA.—The monument to Baron Metcalfe had arrived. Influenza of a severe description prevailed both at Kingston and Port Royal, and very few families have escaped, not one case had however proved fatal—it attacks with catarrh and fever; attended with considerable pain in the chest and limbs. Immigration is to be increased, the proprietor of the soil agreeing to a tax on their exportations to raise a fund for this purpose. The Baptist Minister Knibb has returned to the Island. His party determined a late election at Vere, having showered themselves with bludgeons, intimidating the friends of the opposing party. Several of the Police force were injured in endeavouring to disperse the rioters.

From the Montreal Courier, October 6.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GRIFFIN TOWN.

On Saturday morning we stopped the press to announce that a fire had broken out in that part of the town and continued burning at the time we wrote.

The following are the particulars so far as we have been able to learn. It appears that the fire originated about three o'clock in the morning, in a Coffee Roasting establishment, Queen street, not far from Wellington street; the building itself being of wood as well as the adjoining houses, the flames spread rapidly, the wind being from the east, and before the fire engines could be brought to the spot, had communicated to the large wooden building occupied by Mr. M. Wragg as a Nail Factory, situated on Gabriel and Prince streets; thence the fire extended to and along Wellington street, destroying every house between Queen and Nazareth streets with the exception of two; it likewise extended along Gabriel street as far as Nazareth street, leaving but three or four buildings in the whole space, comprising two squares. Most of the houses on Wellington street were good substantial stone and brick buildings, and the fire was only arrested in this direction by the blowing up of one brick house at the corner of Nazareth street, and another in that street, which was done by the Royal Artillery; after this, the fire companies with the assistance of the military, were enabled to turn their undivided attention to the Southwest side of Nazareth street, and they succeeded in getting the conflagration under at this point. Among the buildings destroyed on Wellington street was the Methodist Chapel—the minister's house adjoining, strange to say, was saved although much damaged—and a fine three strory cut stone building belonging to Mr Craik next to the latter building was consumed.

The total number of dwelling houses destroyed, many of which were good substantial stone and brick houses, is thirty-six; but we conceive that the total number of buildings destroyed, including factories, stores, workshops, stables, &c. must be considerably above a hundred. The principal proprietors of property who are sufferers by this calamity, are Messrs. Spiers, Phillips, Wragg, Macdonell, Macarthur, Galt; Alison, and Footner, besides a number of poor families, amounting it is said to a hundred and nine, who have lost almost every thing. Very little furniture has been saved, even what was carried out in time to escape the flames being broken and destroyed. The Military as usual when called upon in such cases, behaved very well, and we may in a great measure attribute to their exertions the stop put to the conflagration. The English Church lately erected was at one time in considerable danger, but was saved by the active exertions of some of the firemen directed by the clergyman and church wardens.

We understand that the principal sufferers in the way of insurance are the Montreal and Mutual offices—the Phœnix, Alliance and Ætna we believe also lose something. This is the largest fire that has occurred since 1825, when, we believe that some two hundred buildings were consumed in the Quebec Suburbs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir,—Although no longer members of the same Diocese, yet that bond of fellowship which so universally pervades and characterises the Church Catholic, cannot but insure the interest of many of your readers to any notice of the doings upon this side the Bay. By a recent visit of our venerable Diocesan to the western portion of his charge, a considerable display of church feeling has been excited, and several positive acts of church extension effected. His Lordship, notwithstanding his recent indisposition, seems fired by the same holy zeal for which he has ever been distinguished, and still possessed of that capability for fatigue, which has always rendered him so eminently fitted in the discharge of the high, but laborious duties of his office. Although the visitation has scarcely occupied a fortnight, yet during that brief space two candidates, (the Rev. L. M. W. Hill and the Rev. E. B. Nichols,) were admitted into the higher order of the Ministry. Meetings of the Diocesan Church Society held in various places, and five new buildings one at Granville, one at Hillsburgh, one at Tusket, and two in the Parish of Digby, solemnly dedicated and set apart for ever for the service of the most High—besides travelling, in the interval, upwards of nearly 400 miles. Upon his Lordship's arrival here a special meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was convened, and a gratulatory address agreed upon and presented. The Bishop in his reply to this while speaking of the steady advancement of the church and her extending influence, made particular allusion to our own immediate neighborhood, thanking his God, that where he had formerly known but *one*, he had been spared to witness the dedication of 19 houses to His name, and to know of others rapidly progressing towards completion. He also took occasion to call the attention of the meeting to the present position of the Parent Society, the pressing demands upon her, and the duty of every churchman to sacrifice something *to her* necessities. His Lordship was ably supported in a long and effective speech from the Rev'd. the Rector—and an immediate increase in the subscription, and the gift of a tract of land from one individual present, bore ample testimony to the impression that had been made. The close of the meeting was also noted by an incident not less gratifying to the Bishop than creditable to the members of the society—for when a seconder was required to support a resolution expressive of their thanks for this visit of their President, and their grateful sense of his unceasing care—the whole assembly rose as one man and thus spontaneously attested to this tribute of affection and respect.

On the following morning His Lordship left us on his way to Hillsburgh, in the Parish of St. Clements, where there awaited a new chapel for consecration—whence he was to proceed to Granville upon a similar purpose—and that many years may yet be spared him, and that the richest blessings may attend him I am sure not only mine, but the fervent prayer of every

GOOD CHURCHMAN.

Digby, (N. S.) Sept. 30.

To Correspondents.—"W" and "An Observer" have both been received.

Married.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, Mr. Charles Petch, to Miss Charlotte Wilson, both of this city.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Peter Sime, to Miss Jane Trimble, both of the parish of Portland.

At St. Catherine's, U. C., on the 23d ult., Alexander Edwards, Esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Nehemiah Merritt, Esq., of St. John, N. B.

On the 9th inst., at Chatham, Miramichi, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rector, John M. Johnson, jr., Esq., Barrister at Law, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late A. D. Sturrett Esq., of that place.

Died.

On Thursday morning, Joseph M., infant son of Mr James Hopley, aged six weeks.

At Hampton, on the 30th Sept., Charlotte Eliza, infant daughter of Washington and Charlotte Alden, aged ten weeks,—and on the 2d of October, of consumption, Charlotte, wife of the said Washington Alden, aged 27 years, with a sure and certain hope of a blessed immortality—her end was peace.

At Sussex Vale, on the 24th ult., in the 21st year of her age, after a very short illness, teaching most forcibly that "in the midst of life we are in death," Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John M. Kean of that place, leaving fond parents to mourn the loss of an affectionate child.

In the parish of Kingston, on the 10th ult., Mr. Arthur Etchingham, aged 90 years and 6 months.

Drowned on the 14th Sept., from on board the schr. Hesperus, of Digby, N. S., while lying at the wharf in Boston harbour, Captain William Pickles, of Annapolis, aged 33,—leaving a wife and three children, and an aged mother to lament his untimely loss. His remains were decently interred in one of the public burying grounds at Boston, and attended to the grave by the crew of the Hesperus and a few friends.

SHIPPING LIST.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. ARRIVED, 10th—ship Queen Pomare, Till, Greenock, 40, Parks & Hegan, merchandize.

11th—ship Sir Edward Hamilton, Lundy, Hull 40, Wiggins & son, ballast; Sophia, Peck, Liverpool, 37, John Robertson, merchandize; brig Argo, Fearon, Harrington, 39, John Robertson, ballast.

12th—ship Thomas, Vaughan, Warren Point, master, ballast; Britannia, Coulthart, London, John Wishart, ballast; Harmony, Jamieson, Wiggins & son, general cargo; Hillsborough, Lamb, Preston, order, coals; Envoy, Mason, Londonderry, J. Wallace, goods and passengers; Pearl, Rowles, Dublin, Wiggins & son, ballast; Canton, Jack, Hull, do., do.; brig Albion, Leisle, Halifax, order, ballast; Dundonald, McNichol, Glasgow, J. Alexander, general cargo; Bruce, Michael, Sligo, J. Mackay, ballast; Liddell, Patterson, Belfast, order, ballast; Harmony, Muir, Irvine, J. Kirk, coals; Wellington, Day, Bideford, R. Rankin & co., ballast; Diadem, Dabill, New York, master, assorted cargo; Fidelia, Small, Alexandria, L. H. Waterhouse, wheat; schr. Prince Rupert, Downe, Halifax, Master, sugar.

13th—schr. Eliza Ann, Crowell, Halifax, 33, John Kirk, sugar; Abigal, Smith, Boston, 4, T. Hanford & co., assorted cargo.

14th—Barque Sarah, Fletcher, Greenock, 34, Chas. McLauchlan, general cargo; Coxon, Cooper, Belfast, 27, order, ballast; brig Germ, Shackford, Philadelphia, 14, order, assorted cargo; schr. Brothers, Coffey, Boston, 4, T. L. Nicholson & Co., assorted cargo.

15th—Brig Mayflower, Cochran, Baltimore, 15, H. Gilbert, wheat; schr. Meridian, Kinney, Boston, 7, master, assorted cargo.

16th—brig Belle of Maitland, Lingley, Turks' Island, 20, J. & T. Robinson, salt.

17th—schr. Belle, Veese, New York, 6, assorted cargo, T. M. Sime.

CLEARED.

11th—schr. Charlotte, Driscoll, Boston, iron, W. Carvill.

14th—ship Lord Maidstone, Taylor, Liverpool, timber & deals, N. S. Demill; Emerald, Leighton, Liverpool, timber & deals, Wiggins & son; brig Sarah, Sim, Aberdeen, timber & deals, R. Rankin & co; ship Themis, Brown, Liverpool, timber & deals, John Mackay; brig Jane, Wood, Maryport, do., R. Rankin & co.

15th—brig Clarissa, Pettey, Grimsley, timber and deals; ship Loosbtauk, Thain, Glasgow, timber; brig Vestal, Walker, Dublin, timber & deals; schr. Geo. Henry, D'Entremont, Boston, potatoes.

17th—Corinthian, Davidson, Hull, timber and