PUSEYISM AND PREJUDICE.

At the Annual Visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Exeter, (Moore Stovens,) held at the Church of St. Mary Major in that City, on the 25th May last, the Venerable Archdeacon, in the course of his excellent charge to the assembled Clergy, appropriately noticed in the following terms, both the lamentable errors and delusions of those who have of late apostatized from the communion and doctrine of our own truly apostolic church to the corruptions and idolatries of the church of Rome; and the equally lamentable prejudice and disingenuous heterodoxy of those who falsely stigmatize every laudable attempt to reform abuses, to rectify negligence and carelessness, to restore orthodox and needful discipline and wholesome uniformity of practice and observance, as a symptom of "Puseyism" and a step towards secession to the communion of Rome.

My brethern I would willingly abstain from any allusion to the breach of the Church's peace; but having at former visitations expressed my sentiments on the two great parties which have been so hotly opposed, encouraged the efforts of those usefully and honourably employed in establishing sound church principles, and condemned the unfaithfulness of those who mutilated our Liturgy, and denied the inward and spiritual grace conferred in Baptism, I feel I ought not to pass them by in silence on the present occasion. In the expression of my opinions, I beg you to consider me not as usurping authority which does not belong to my office, but only fulfilling the duty incumbent on us all, to admonish one another. I confess I never contemplated the possibility of a return to the superstitions and idolatries of Rome in an age of light and knowledge like the present. The prejudices of education are apt to strike deep roots in the human heart, and probably those which concern religion are stronger than the prejudices of education; and thus the error of those brought up in it from their youth may be accounted for. But that men of better education, ministers of our Reformed Church, men of acknowledged piety, some of them of eminent ability and considerable learning, should leave our communion and become ensnared in the sorceries of Rome, is marvellous to conceive. The religion of Christ imposes no absurdities in belief nor austerities in practice, it loads men with no burthensome ceremonies, no solemn tasks of superstition. Its doctrines are reasonable, its worship pure, its precepts easy and delightful. That this is the religion of the Reformed Church, is placed in the clearest light by the works of her most eminen champions, who have founded their arguments on Scriptural testimony and primitive Christianity, and have carried conviction by the soundness of their reasoning. The Ven. Archdeacon then went into a lucid and able refutation of the Romish errors of Mariolatry, Invocation of Saints and Angels, Transubstantiation; and continued, "I cannot bring myself to believe that men who have known and lived under a purer faith, could have taught and practised such excessively abominable and idolatrous delusions. But that is a consideration for themselves alone; our part is to lament their apostacy, with so much the greater regret, inasmuch as their conduct has tended to throw discredit on the sound principles and practices which they so strenuously advanced in the earlier stage of their career. And it excites suspicion of the execution of every tenet of church discipline, of every approach to the strict observances of Church order and obedience to the Rubric, as betraying a leaning to the errors of Rome and her idolatrous religion. Besides, proceedings and observances, not only innocent in themselves, but also in accordance with the views of our Reformed Church and the spirit of [illegible] and by no means inconsistent with our anniversaries as tainted by Popery, and calculated to bring us back to Romanish superstition and tyranny. The suspicion is most unjust as unfounded, and let it be our endeavour to undeceive our people, and let them see that these things are conducive of good to those committed to our pastoral care. We must not compromise one single doctrine of pure Christianity; but, following the example of our blessed Saviour, let us show condescension to the wants of ignorance, and indulgence to the infirmities of prejudice; never relaxing our efforts to bring all to the knowledge of the truth by persuasion and kindness. Let our piety be without ostentation, our zeal for the honour of God without strife or animosity, chastened by wisdom and tempered by charity. By acting thus, we shall do nothing to strengthen the hands of the unfaithful nor give any offance to any member of our own congregation. Above all, let us promote peace among ourselves, and follow after the things which make for peace. The design of Christianity was to declare the glory of God, and to restore peace on earth, peace with God, and peace among ourselves. He is our peace saith the Apostle, not only having reconciled us to God by the blood of His cross, but having collected together in one body—or one harmonious society, of which he is the head—all true worshippers of God on a Catholic foundation. His last prayers was for the peace and unity of His Church; and Reverend Brethern, the more we exert ourselves to promote the blessed object of his Prayer, the more we manifest that humble Christian and peaceful spirit which He prayed for, and of which he set the happiest example, the more efficiently and satisfactory, shall we discharge our office as God's ministers, amid the trials and distractions of this world of sin and sorrow; and when our day of departure cometh, the better shall we go prepared to enjoy the peace of heaven, where no jarring elements shall enter in, to disturb our peace and happiness forever."

(From the New Orleans Times.

FROM MEXICO.

The United States steamer Mary Kingsland, Captain Davis, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th, from Vera Cruz the 9th, and from Brazos, the 13th instant. Although the Mary Kingsland left Vera Cruz two days previously to the departure of the Massachusetts, she brought more details of the most important event that has lately happened in that part of Mexico, viz: the attack on Col. McIntosh's train.

We learn that the whole of the immense train, under the escort of Col. McIntosh and 300 men, proceeding onward to the head quarters of Gen. Scott, were attacked by a guerilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond Santa Fe, a village just eight miles from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the Dragoons charged on the enemy, and dispersed them. After the lapse of a very short time, the Mexicans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 17 or 1800 strong, and opened a fire on several points at once. Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing. Col. McIntosh, after a rather severe contest, beat off the assailants, and then fortified himself behind his wagons, deeming it imprudent to continue on without a reinforcement particularly requiring artillery. An express reached the city on Monday, the 7th in the evening, and on Tuesday morning, Gen. Caldwallader marched to his relief, with a section detailed from the Howitzer battery, 10 guns attached to the Voltigeur regiment, under Lieutenant Blakely and Cocheran; four companies of the 11th regiment under Colonel Ramsey; one company of the 9th and one of the 7th Infantry, and company K. of the third dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied. The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength in the vicinity of the Rabina Bridge, close to which the train is encamped. They are determined to dispute the passage with us. Gen. Caldwallader on his junction with Colonel McIntosh, will fall in at the head of about 1500 strong, and he has declared that he will soon be able to clear the road of these depredators, the guerrilla. Although the exact loss is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Padre Jarneta, the Spaniard, of whose exploits we have already spoken. The exact sum, in specie, conveyed by this train was $250,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party in this encounter. Dr. Harney, brother of the colonel, it is said, received a musket ball in the leg, which was, however, but a flesh wound.

Garrison of Vera Cruz.—We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of Gen. Cadwallader, has been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack, by any thing like the number said to be under Padre Jarneta. There were not more than forty men fit for duty, in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, when the Massachusetts left.

Padre Jarneta, as he finds no guard on the road, daily grows bolder; and small parties of his command make descents upon the villages within a few miles of this city.

The weather is growing less intolerable, but not more wholesome. Every night gives us a rain, and mornings are peculiarly delightful. For two days, I have not heard of a case of vomito, but those acquainted with the climate say its worst season is upon us, and that the rains are fruitful of disease.—Many are leaving for the United States, and for the interior, from fear of the vomito, and some ran too late.

People here, of all countries, including as well Mexican thinkers, as Americans, hope that Herrera will receive a majority of the suffrages of the electors at the approaching election. I think he will, and his choice will be a fact, but an unmistakeable expression of the National will, in favour of peace. His authority may be hampered at first with restrictions, but I am sure means will be found to remove them before he will have occupied the chair a month.

If Herrera were a man of greater energy, and of more decision of character, I should look forward to the event with more hope; but as it is, he can do much good, and I believe will not shrink from his duty.

Monterey, May 30, 1847.—When I wrote you last we were all full of the expedition of San Luis and active prepatations were making for a march at an early period, but now everything is knocked in the head. General Scott has thrown a bombshell into this division of the forces which will utterly preclude the possibility of Gen. Taylor's advancing for many weeks, and probably will put an end to the expedition. Seven of the ten regiments have received orders to repair to Vera Cruz and join Gen. Scott, which completely strips General Taylor of the troops now at the Brazos, who were to form part of his force, and leaves him utterly powerless.

It would be utterly useless to attempt an advance into the interior with less than 6000 men, and it would require at least 2000 to keep open the line of communication from Saltillo to the Brazos. If this last order is complied with, as it must be, of course, Gen. Taylor's whole force would consist of the Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Mississippi regiments, six companies of regular artillery, one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of Texan horse, and, say, one battalion of volunteer cavalry, composed of re enlisted volunteers. These will scarcely number 6000, all told, and to leave garrison forces will reduce the column to 3000.—With this force it would be quixotic to attempt to move, and you are well aware that it is a matter of great uncertainty when a sufficient number of troops can arrive at the Brazos.

Communications.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Editors—

The accompanying Communication was refused insertion by the Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*: by giving it room in your journal you will much oblige,

AN OLD PURITAN.

[FOR THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE.]

Mr. Editor—I am rejoiced to find, that while you are spending your time and talents in endeavouring to bring about a reformation in the affairs [illegible] overlooked the evil tendency of the heads of the different bodies of Dissenters in this Province allowing unordained and uneducated men to minister to the people on holy things. One of the proofs you adduce to substantiate your argument is, that, "In the western portion of this very County there is now a Person preaching to a congregation who support him, who calls himself, and is believed to be a Baptist, yet we have never learnt that he was publicly disowned by that body, though we believe he does not belong to them."

Now, Sir, having been born and brought up in a part of England in which the Baptists are scarcely known, and since my settlement in this country not having been thrown much in their way, I have not been particularly surprised at any one circumstance connected with the discipline of the Baptist Society, until the appearance among us sometime during the summer of forty five, of an old man calling himself McInnis, professing to be a Baptist Minister.—Although there was nothing prepossessing in his exterior, being apparently very much straitened in circumstances, yet as we were destitute of any spiritual instruction of whatever, with the exception of occasional visit of some itinerant minister, a few of the people in this place, aided by some three or four individuals in Musquash, hired him to preach for one year to them for the sum of £25. All this was done you will observe without either the people making enquiry of the Moderator of the Baptist Society, whether the man was authorised, or the man himself producing (what he never possessed,) his Licence to Preach.

Soon after this, he took his departure for Grand Manan, it was supposed to seek a better living, with the understanding that if he did not return by the first of October, the bargain was to be null and void. About the middle of September of the same year, the Bishop of Fredericton sent Mr. Robertson to labour among us in the capacity of Lay Reader and Catechist, preparatory to his taking holy orders in the Church of England. This somewhat turned the tide of affairs, and at once caused what is termed "a split" amongst the inhabitants. In due time Mr. McInnis returned and assumed the duties of a Preacher, great umbrage being taken by his small party at the encroachment of Mr. Robertson upon what they termed Mr. McInnis' "rights."—Mr. Robertson however not designing to notice this uncircumcised Philistine—this usurper of the Priestly office, quietly and unobtrusively "pursued the even tenor of his ways" inculcating, as he has always endeavoured to do, principles of love and charity among the people. Thus much for Mr. McInnis' installation. Since that time I have been frequently surprised at his unchristianlike, unministerial (if I may use the word,) conduct, as for example in two instances turning his back upon the home of mourning, and simply and solely because Mr. Robertson was in his way. Such conduct did not at all surprise me after I had heard of his being suspended as a local Preacher by the Methodist Conference in Nova Scotia, for highly improper conduct. But Mr. Editor, I beg to correct your assertion, that he has not been publicly disowned by that body. Publicly, I am not aware that he has, if by the term you mean before, or by the Baptist association: but repeatedly has he been by Mr. Robinson, the Baptist Moderator, who even took the trouble to send word down here to the people, not to receive Mr. McInnis as a Preacher for he did not belong to the Association. To that body had he the assurance to apply last summer for ordination (thus proving himself an Impostor, for what can we be called else, who dares to preach the Gospel without some shadow of authority,) but was rejected, there happening to be a respectable Baptist Minister present from Nova Scotia who was well acquainted with the cause of Mr. McInnis' suspension by the Methodists and to whose credit, objected to and thus prevented his ordination. Being thus thwarted in his expectations, as a "dernier resort," he succeeded in getting up an excitement (which it is to be feared is too often mistaken for conviction of sin) in the breasts of four or five individuals in this place, and persuaded them that they were fit and proper subjects for Baptism. And now to show you a little piece of inconsistency in Mr. Robinson's conduct, after declaring that Mr. McInnis had no authority to act as a Baptist Preacher, he came here a week or two since, accompanied by a Mr. Wells, and a Mr. Walker, Baptist Ministers, for the purpose of being present "at the dipping" of those individuals; and to show as they declared publicly their approval of Mr. McInnis. Such conduct will speak for itself.—it requires no comment.—It has tended very materially to diminish the esteem in which Mr. Robinson was formerly held in this place. I forbear to give you a description of the protracted, or rather *distracted* meeting that preceded the dipping, suffice it to say it was marked by conduct the most outrageous, and language the most extravagant, especially on the part of Mr. Walker, who asserted publicly that "there is no salvation without immersion, and who even had the audacity to tell a neighbor of mine that his father was in hell because he had not been dipped. In conclusion, I would advise the Moderator of the Baptist Society to silence the tongues of all such men as Mr. Walker amongst his Preachers, that is if he values the interest of his flock, and wishes to see their faith and cause prevail; and to Mr. McInnis I would apply a Latin phrase, though not a Latin scholar, but one that I have seen frequently quoted, and which I consider exceedingly well adapted to that individual, viz.: "Ne sutor supra crepidam judicaret," which I believe is generally rendered, "Let not the *Cobler* go beyond his last." The sentence quoted from your last week's editorial, which appears at the commencement of this paper, has called forth this communication. For many very many Baptists I have a great regard; but for the conduct of their Moderator (who I presume has the same power in that Society, as a Bishop of the Church of England has in the establishment) in countenancing such men as Mr. Walker and Mr. McInnis, I feel the greatest astonishment. Trusting that your independent spirit will not allow you to refuse insertion to the above remarks. I am yours, &c.

AN OLD PURITAN.

Dipper Harbor, Parish of Lancaster, June 21, 1847.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 2, 1847.

☞ The *Chronicle* office is removed to the Brick building in Prince William Street of L. H. De Veber & Son, west side, where Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds will be executed at lowest prices.—Advertising in the Chronicle by the year, will also be done on reasonable terms.

At the time of our going to press, the second June Mail had not arrived. The steamer due early this morning from Windsor, had not reached the city either. By this latter conveyance, news of the Mail steamer's arrival may be expected.

Labourers Wanted.—Letters from Portland state that a great number of hands are required to labour on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad. Those who left here for that place in the steamer Maid of Erin found immediate employment. This steamer starts for Portland on Tuesday next.

Murder at St. Stephen.—The Temperance Telegraph of Monday states that a shocking murder was committed on the Thursday previous, at St. Stephen, by a small farmer named Stephen Libbey, on the person of his wife, whom, in a fit of drunkenness, he had violently abused, so that she fled for safety to a neighbour's house, but returned at Libbey's solicitation on the following morning, when he struck her several blows with an axe, of which the unfortunate woman died on the following night.

Dreadful Loss of Life.—The Charlotte County Gazette says—On Monday last, a small boat in which five individuals were passing across the bay was upset, and melancholy to relate, four of the five were drowned. It has been stated that one of the number, Hector Leland, was intoxicated and unruly, and by his staggering about occasioned the sad catastrophe. The other individuals who met a watery grave were John Cameron, Margaret Hagarty, and Jane McVicar, the last daughter and sister of two individuals bearing the same name.—Niven McVicar—who met a similar fate within the last five years crossing the same sheet of water.—Mr. Peter Cameron, the only person saved in this lamentable occasion, was picked up by a boat from Eastport, in the middle of the bay. This is the second time he has been placed in such perilous circumstances. All the parties belonged to Maschreen, in this county.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday evening last, a young man named John Spittle was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the head of the Musquash river, a short distance below the Lancaster Mills. It is supposed he was seized with cramp, as he was seen to struggle for a short time and then disappear. Several persons, as soon as they perceived he was sinking, (though they at first thought he was diving,) immediately started in a boat to his rescue, but when they reached the spot where he had been last seen, he had sunk to rise no more. The body was found the next morning, and (in the absence of the Coroner from the city,) an inquest held thereon, before G. U. Carman, Esq., when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.—Deceased was an Englishman, a carpenter by trade, and has been for some time past in the employment of Mr. Watters, master carpenter of this city, by whom he was much esteemed for his faithfulness and general good conduct.

Mr. Watters provided every thing necessary for the interment of the body, which took place on Sunday morning last, at Musquash, numerously and respectably attended.—*Com.*

The new and splendid steamer *Admiral*, built expressly for the route between this place and Boston, arrived here on Friday afternoon last, in 23½ hours from Boston, having performed the passage from Eastport in 3½ hours. She left the following morning at 9 o'clock, and during her stay here was visited by some thousands of ladies and gentlemen, who all seemed pleased with her substantial appearance, and the very comfortable, convenient, and costly manner in which the boat throughout is fitted up.—Her commander, Captain Rogers, has been long known and esteemed on the route as a skilful navigator; and his gentleman ly deportment and kind attention to passengers are justly appreciated; and, with such a fine vessel, cannot fail to commend the notice of the travelling public.

We learn that some trifling difficulty stands in the way of running the Admiral direct to this port, in consequence of the want of a suitable wharf,—which difficulty we hope may soon be remedied by the enterprise of our commercial men, as great inconvenience arises to passengers having their conveyance changed at Eastport.

As Error.—In Mr. Sears' Historical and Descriptive account of the Province of New Brunswick, we find the following erroneous sentences respecting the Harbor of Saint John, and which seem to us to require correction. He says "the harbor is commodious, safe and sufficiently spacious, and notwithstanding a bar across its entrance, which is even dry at low water, large vessels can enter at full tide." The first part of this sentence is correct; but with respect to the latter—the harbour is only partially barred, and so far from its being ever dry, a line of battle ship may enter at low water.—Another sentence says—"A great space in front of the town covered at ebb with mud and slime, is converted at high water into a magnificent expanse." No such "great space" in front of the town exists; the wharves are all built out to the line of low water.—Another slight error occurs in the statement that the Representative branch are elected by universal suffrage; whereas no person can become an elector without being possessed of real estate, either in his own right, or by devise or descent; except in this City, which, being a freeman of, entitles the party to a vote therein.

Thursday last being St. John's day, the Sons of Temperance, to the number of about three hundred, from several of the Divisions of the Order in this Province and on the frontier of Maine, joined a procession of the Freemasons, by invitation, and walked in their regalia headed by a band of music, from St. Stephen to Calais, and after listening to an able address on the subject of Freemasonry, returned to St. Stephen, where the whole body, to the number of six hundred, sat down to a lunch provided by the Masons, on a green at the out-skirts of the village, when a marked deference to the sentiments of the Teetotalers was observable in the absence of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, which proved neither a hindrance to the cheerful exercise of the rites of hospitality, nor an obstacle to the enjoyment on the part of either the hosts or their guests; on the contrary, the most cordial good feeling prevailed throughout the arrangements, and extended to the crowd of spectators. The whole affair is said to have passed off exceedingly well; and it is hoped will not be without a favourable effect on the minds of those who may have a lingering prejudice against the principles of abstinence.—*Temp. Telegraph.*

In the Court of Common Pleas, lately in England, a Waterman obtained £300 damages for the loss of his wife, killed by falling into an excavation for a new house, not railed off.

President Polk arrived at New York on Friday last from Washington. He was well received, and according to American custom a procession was formed, consisting of military (volunteer companies) and citizens, which occupied nearly an hour in entering the Park. The President was escorted to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and after a short time was conducted to his quarters at the Astor House.

"General" Tom Thumb, who has lately returned from Europe, is now in Boston, exhibiting at Marlboro' Chapel: he is accompanied by his intended wife, to whom he is *shortly* to be married. She is 16 years old, and weighs 17½ pounds. Their united weight is only 52½ pounds.

Boston, June 28.

The brig Seraph, ordered away, was still at anchor yesterday, having several sick on board.—When the pilot attempted to go on board, on Saturday, the passengers would not let him, being determined to go ashore. The acting British consul visited the vessel, supplies were sent down from the city, and the passengers finally consented to go to Saint John.

The annual sheep shearing at Nantucket, which was formerly a great holyday season with the Island, are took place last week. The Inquirer says it was not what it used to be. There was not more than 5000 sheep to be sheared—a falling off of 2000 from last year. The number of lambs is about 1200. In 1778 there were upwards of 10,000 sheep.

Daniel I. Odell, Esq., has received the appointment of Postmaster at Eastport, vice Oliver Sheadon.

Liability of Passenger Brokers.—A case was recently decided in Liverpool to this effect:—A person contracting to carry passengers from one port to another, is liable for the passage money if he fails to fulfil his contract even by reason of the wreck of the ship. The passengers of the Rochester, which was wrecked a short time ago on the coast of Ireland, under this decision recovered their passage money and costs of court!

Militia General Orders.—*Fredericton 18th June, 1847.*—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Major Charles Drury, Provincial Aid de Camp, to be Deputy Quarter Master General of the Militia Forces, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs that the Militia General Order of the 11th November, 1845, be amended, and in testimony of the long and zealous services of Major Hugh Flaherty, of the 2d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, he is allowed to retire with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

By Command of His Excellency
GEO. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

Supreme Court, *Trinity Term, 10th Victoria, 1847.*—Richard Sands Armstrong, Gentleman, one of the Attorneys of this Court, is called to the bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

Frederick Coster, Junior, and William H. Buckerfield, Gentlemen, having produced the necessary certificates and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Court.

Saturday, the 9th October, 1847, is appointed for the examination of George Shaffington Grimmer, William Hutchinson, Junior, Henry W. Frith, Peter Mitchell, Allison Lewis, Charles Wesley Stockton, George G. Gilbert, and William Wilkinson, previous to their admission as Attorneys at the Supreme Court. Such examination to take place at the residence of Mr. Justice Parker, at St John, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

[From the Halifax Times.

REPORT OF A POLITICAL MEETING.

Held at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, on Thursday the 17th June.—Called at the instance of the supporters of Joseph Howe, Esq. and attended by the supporters of the Hon. Attorney General.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the Attorney General, accompanied by his two colleagues in the Representation of the County, viz: S. S. Thorne, Esq., and Alfred Whitman, Esq.; and followed by their supporters in a body, proceeded to the spot fixed upon for the place of meeting. They were followed in a few minutes after by Messrs Joseph Howe and Wm. Young, Esqrs., attended by their friends in a body,—each party bearing their respective flags. When both parties had taken their stations at the place of meeting, the supporters of the Attorney General and his colleagues, desiring the appointment of Caleb Shafner, Esq. to the chair; it was moved by Mr. William H. Morse and seconded by T. D. Ruggles, Esq. It was then moved in amendment by the supporters of Mr. Howe,—that Alexander Fowler, Esq., should be the Chairman. A division was then called for, the supporters of the Attorney General moving towards the right, and the supporters of Mr. Howe towards the left of the booth under which the chief speakers were stationed. When the division of the parties was effected, a dispute was raised by the respective parties about the majority. Mr. Young at this time intimating that it was somewhat doubtful to him on which side was the majority. Alexander Fowler, Esq. declaring that the majority was evidently on the side of Mr. Howe's party, and the supporters of the Attorney General claiming a majority of two to one—and some of them, even three to one. It was then demanded that the numbers should be counted, when T. D. Ruggles, Esq., a supporter of Mr Johnson, and Mr. Calvin Gidney, a supporter of Mr. Howe, attended to the counting of the number of Mr. Johnston's friends, by causing them to pass through between two flag staffs by two and two. When the counting was finished they came forward and declared the number to be 659—having omitted to count all the boys. The Attorney General and his friends now demanded that Mr. Howe's party should be counted. This was objected to by many of the friends of Mr. Howe, that it would too much take up the time. It was still strongly urged however by Mr. Johnston and his friends, that it would require but little time, and that the numbers should be counted. S. B. Chipman, Esq. and others of the friends of Mr. Howe demanded the appointment of a Chairman from each party. This was immediately objected to by the friends of Mr. Johnston. Mr. Chipman then proposed that Mr Shafner should waive his nomination, and name a chairman himself. This proposition was again immediately objected to, and the appointment of Mr. Shafner demanded, Mr. Johnston's friends insisting that they had a very large majority. After a good deal of confusion and loss of time,—it being now nearly 1 o'clock,—Mr. Howe's friends consented that Mr. Shafner should take the Chair. It was then moved by E. T. Rigby, Esquire, and seconded by Joseph Shaw, Esq. that Mr. Thomas W. Chesley be appointed Secretary to the meeting. This Resolution passed with little opposition from Mr. Howe's friends, and the meeting was organised.

A warm dispute now arose about the order in which the chief speakers (Messrs Johnston, Howe and Young) should speak, and the time each should occupy.—Mr. Johnston's friends declaring that, as he was the Representative for the County, he should open the discussion, and also close it. After considerable discussion and confusion, it was mutually agreed by each party that Mr. Johnston should occupy three hours, viz:—two hours for his opening, and one hour for his closing address; and that Messrs Howe and Young should conjointly occupy three hours.

The Honble. Attorney General commenced his opening address a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and having occupied the two hours allotted to him, he was followed by Wm. Young, Esq., by a mutual arrangement between Mr. Howe and himself. Mr. Young having occupied the hour and a half allotted to him, he was followed by Joseph Howe, Esq.—After the time allotted to Mr. Howe had expired the Attorney General delivered his closing address.

The Attorney General proposed the first of the following Resolutions, which passed by a great majority:

1.—Whereas William Young, and Joseph Howe, Esquires, being Members, and the former the Speaker of the Assembly, having had, during the last four years, ample and legitimate opportunity to advance their political views, and arrange those of the Representatives of this County, and the inhabitants of the County of Annapolis have possessed, from the ordinary and accustomed sources of information, means of instruction on the Political condition and circumstances of the Province adequate for their guidance.

Resolved.—Therefore, that although this meeting admits the right of all parties to assemble for the orderly discussion of questions affecting their interests,—yet it views the conduct of the said Wm. Young and Joseph Howe in coming into this County—in which they neither reside nor possess a freehold—on the eve of an Election, and covering their real design of sustaining a party in the County under the alleged purpose of discussing politics—to be unworthy of their station in the Legislature.

This meeting looks upon such interference as insulting to the County of Annapolis, and as exhibiting, in no favourable or flattering aspect, the Party which has found itself compelled to resort to such instruments for advancing its electioneering interests.

And the Meeting is of opinion that the gathering together of large assemblies for hostile discussions, on politics, called together by no recognised authority and subject to no legal guards and sanctions, is attended with great inconvenience to the people, tend to scenes of riot and tumult, and can produce no legitimate result.

This Meeting, therefore, denounces as unsound in principle, and most mischievous in practice, the course of agitation which on this occasion has been pursued, and regrets that any one holding the position of Speaker of the Assembly should have given his sanction to a practice which cannot fail to lower this Province in the eyes of our fellow subjects abroad.

2nd—*Resolved*, That this meeting continues to hold in the highest esteem the services of our present members of the Legislature—the Honourable the Attorney General for the County, S. S. Thorne Esq., for the Township of Granville, and Alfred Whitman, Esq for the Township of Annapolis—that these gentlemen still retain our unbounded confidence, and will receive our unwavering support at the ensuing election.

Howe and his party (after their defeat at Bridgetown) proceeded to Bear River, to hold a meeting which they had announced for the following Saturday—when to! to their astonishment there stood the Attorney General, and a large number of the Freeholders, who informed them that their services were not required:—they then thought it prudent to retire, and marched out of the County Annapolis amidst the shouts and laughter of their opponents.

CANADA—MINISTERIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

We have on former occasions alluded to the negotiations supposed to be going on between the existing ministers and the leaders of the French Canadian party. The correspondence has at length been laid before the Provincial Parliament. The Provincial Cabinet, after a futile attempt with Mr. Moran, made its advances to the French leaders by authorizing Mr. B. Papineau to address himself to Mr. P. Caron, stating the desire felt by the Governor General to avail himself of the assistance of some of the leading gentlemen of French extraction to form a part of his Council. The following plan was submitted:—The Council, or Cabinet as it is now called, should retain three of its present members, while three vacancies should be offered to Mr. Caron and his friends; viz, those of Attorney General, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and President of the Council, which latter office Mr. Caron was asked to take himself. The seventh vancancy was to be filled by the Governor General, under the advice of the six members, when that list was completed.

These overtures were made by Mr. Papineau in person to Mr. Caron at Quebec; subsequently Mr. Caron came to Montreal, and in the absence of Mr. Papineau the correspondence was prosecuted by Mr. Caron and Mr. Cayley.

Things appeared to wear a favourable aspect until Mr. Caron desired to be informed what disposition was to be made of Mr Daly, the Provincial Secretary—objections, it appeared, were raised against him by the French leaders, who desired, without ceremony, to throw him overboard. Mr. Daly, it was understood, had offered to resign, if necessary, but it was not pleasant to be forced out of office by the arbitrary diction of the in coming party; nor could the Governor General suffer such a high handed measure to take place. Upon this point the negotiation hinged and was ultimately broken off.

The history of this affair somewhat resembles that which took place at Kingston some years ago, with this important difference—that Sir Charles Bagot yielded to the unreasonable demands of M. Lafontaine and the French leaders, and sacrificed Mr. Ogden. Mr. Ogden was the victim then offered to appease their wrath, but fortunately, what the weakness of Sir Charles Bagot yielded, the firmness of Lord Elgin, to his credit resisted, and the effort to form a coalition cabinet ended.

It is very remarkable that the French party can never be prevailed upon to come in and take a share in the government unless some one or more of their political opponents be sacrificed. It does not appear that Mr. Daly had made himself in any particular manner personally obnoxious to the French party; neither had Mr. Ogden in the affair at Kingston, but as with the Romans, somebody must be proscribed: like Zamuel in *Der Freischarz*, they demanded "another victim," and nothing would satisfy them unless Mr. Daly were *Ogdensized*. Mr. Daly had placed his office that of Provincial Secretary, at the Disposal of the Governor General, and it might have been accepted had not Mr. Caron and his friends insisted on his unconditional dismissal. Mr. Daly's colleagues might have permitted him to commit suicide for their sakes, but they would not allow him to be put to death by his enemies, and his enemies in consequence remain out of office.

Nothing can be more unreasonable than the conduct of these French leaders. The proposal made to them was of the most liberal kind; they were offered three of the seats in the cabinet out of seven, and the seventh was to be filled under their advice and counsel. The government placed no restriction on their choice; no one of their party was objected to, why then should they raise objections against Mr. Daly, who, as we have already said, had in no wise made himself personally objectionable to them? The folly of this party is past all conception, and if persevered in must for ever exclude them from any share in the government of their country.

The Governor General has now made up his cabinet with British materials, and it is the bounden duty of every loyal subject to support him and carry him triumphantly through the small difficulties of his office.

The Provincial Parliament has commenced a week in discussing the amendments offered by Mr. Baldwin to the address in reply to the speech from the throne; but the amendments were lost, and the original address was carried by a vote of 38 to 23.

The Countess of Elgin, who arrived by the last steamer but one from England, was accompanied by her sister and her brother, the Earl of Durham. The House adopted a congratulatory address to his Excellency on the safe arrival of his noble and distinguished relatives.—*New York Mirror.*

Atlantic Steamship Company.—The New York Herald says, that a private company are about to build four steamships for the New Orleans and Liverpool trade, the average of which will be 2,100 tons. The keel of the first vessel has been laid. She is to be called "United States," and will be, when completed, remarks, the Herald, "one of the most magnificent specimens of ocean steamships in the world. She will have two marine engines, of eleven hundred and twenty five horse power each, the cost of which with the machinery, will be one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

The diameter of the cylinders of these engines is eighty inches with nine feet stroke. They have four wrought iron boilers with iron water tubes and cranks, as well as iron water wheels. The bed-plate of this steamer, which was cast by Messrs. Sogor & Co., of New York, the Herald, "the largest and heaviest casting ever performed in the United States—forty three thousand pounds of metal."

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press says that the price of bread stuffs has acted like a charm on the old German farmers, who, for the last few weeks have been pouring out from their immense granaries, wheat, corn, &c., that has been stowed away for years. Thousands of wagons have visited Winchester within a few weeks past, all laden with the produce of the soil.

A enrious source of revenue has been discovered in Egypt, which will help Mehemet Ali, to carry out his improvements of road making, canal digging, & drainage. It is no other than that to be derived from the linen in which the immense deposits of mummies are wrapt, when applied to the manufacture of paper. Calculations have been made, founded upon mummy statistics, which show the linen swathings of these ancient Egyptians to be worth twenty one millions of dollars. If it be worth half the money it is no inconsiderable amount.

Dreadful Steamboat disasters on the Western waters, are again becoming of frequent occurrence, as they were some years ago. The awful wreck of the Chesapeake, on Lake Erie, is not yet begun to be talked about before we hear an account of another disaster on the Mississippi, more dreadful in its character. Truly "one wreck doth tread upon another's heels, so fast they follow." The present event is the explosion of the steamboat Edna. We give a few particulars from a ship from the New Orleans Delta:—

A terrible explosion took place on board the steamboat Edna, on her passage from Ouachita to New Orleans. The accident happened on the 4th inst., opposite to the town of Columbia, as she was starting from the landing, killing twenty or more persons, and dreadfully wounding several others.—Amongst the killed are—Judge G. Mayo, of the 11th Judicial District; L. M. Doty, Clairborne Parish; A. G. Hill, Champagnolo, Ark.; Mr. O'Niel, and one person name unknown, from South Carolina. J. H Vass, bar keeper; James Pool, pilot at the wheel; Olive Mashon, 2d engineer; Austin Stigro, carpenter; two deck passengers and eight deck hands and firemen, names unknown; also a gentleman from Florida, supposed to be A. M Jones.

The boat sunk immediately after the catastrophe, and nearly every thing on board was lost. Seventeen of the bodies had been found. Several of the wounded have been brought to this city.

Second Thoughts.—Last year the lover of a farmer's daughter in the south of Scotland went to America to push his fortune, and promised to send for his intended this year if he had good luck. According to promise the long expected letter came, all was soon prepared for the voyage save the sea store. The family were all at work baking cakes, and the mother crying about losing her daughter for ever, when, in the course of the afternoon, who should come to the door on horseback, but an old lover, who called out "Is Miss J. at home?" One of the family answered the door and said, "Will ye light doon sir, and come in?" The spark took the hint, alighted from his old nag, and was shown into the house, where he saw Miss J. packing up for the voyage. When he saw that it was all over, he thought it time to pop the question. He did so, and in about an hour after Miss J. came from ben the house, and called, "Mither, gie owre bakin' ane moir cakes; I'm no gaun to America." The pair are now married, and live happily. What the other forsaken swain on the other side of the Atlantic may say to it is another affair.—*English paper.*

In excavating the foundation of the house lately pulled down corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York City, the workmen found the thigh bone of what must have been an immense animal. It measured three feet six inches in length, and weighs over 28 lbs. A bayonet covered deeply with rust was found by the side of it. No other bones have been discovered, and how this one came there, is an insolvable mystery. It is in possession of Mr. James A. Phelan, 123 Fulton street.

Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
the greatest remedy for
CONSUMPTION,
And the best Medicine known to Man for
Asthma, of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis Influenza, Coughs, Cold, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the
PULMONARY ORGANS.
A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a powerful influence, is that of
DISEASED LIVER.
In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from this disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected
PERMANENT CURES,
after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.
Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectually remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.
It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its wonderful, and flatter myself, that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.
For sale by Peters & Tilley, King's Street, St. John, N. B. October 24 7.

☞ We regret to state that Doctor Collins, one of the Physicians at the Quarantine Station, died at the point of death from typhus fever, which he had taken while in the discharge of his duty to the sick Emigrants.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th instant, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Adam Jack, Esquire, to Mrs. Ann Stephen, all of this City.

On the 22d instant, by the Rev. Robert Ir