laughed Miss Somerville, Fielding you are a good judge—tell me is it not so.

"Oh yes, ma belle fleur," asserted the beau; Mr. Forrester's manner has placed the fact beyond a doubt."

I cannot plead guilty in such a deficiency of taste, said Gerald bowing low, and with an air of profound homage to the lady. "You wrong me, believe me if you think that ever memory could stray to another Delia while the fairest of them all is here.

"Perfidious wretch!" thought Miss Somerville, greatly moved in spite of herself! they are all thus—not even he is true. Where are the vows he poured into the listening the believing ear of Phyllis Granville!"

"Well, my Lord Dinganow," said the voice immediately at her ear, which the belle instantly recognised as that of her chaperon—"well, to conclude, I assure you I rose from the table many crowns poorer than I sat down. I always do, I assure you; I can't think why I play."

"Eh, eh! your ladyship is always so amusing," rejoined the old lord, always so amusing; eh-eh.

"My dear we must positively return home," said Lady Dubbleworth, to her ward; remember our engagement with Mistress Seymour.

I am ready, returned the young lady. Mr. Forrester you do not dine at Mistress Seymour's to-day.

"Unhappily no," replied Gerald. Do you—do you—often walk here?

That is a puzzle with which you can amuse yourself until next we meet, and the Belle laughing as she turned away. But in a moment after she purposely dropped her bouquet, which as she had expected, was immediately appropriated by Gerald.—Peeping cautiously from behind her fan, she watched him raise it from the ground, and place it in his breast.

He is desperately smitten, she muttered, he shall dearly pay for his faithlessness.

And attended by Beau Fielding and Sir Harry Sackville, who by the way had been for some time past conversing with Mincent Dubbleworth, she left the gardens.

(To be concluded next week.)

(From the "Church."

Some spirited and clever remarks upon the late Meeting of the "EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE" in London, appear in the *English Churchman*. In connexion with these remarks, we should be glad to give a succinct account of the Meeting itself, as it appears in that journal condensed from the London *Patriot*; but as this would occupy much more room than we can spare, even for a developement of the sayings and doings of the "world's Evangelical Alliance," as it is ostentatiously termed, we must content ourselves with a very brief review of its proceedings.

This combination of "all denominations," exhibited necessarily a great variety; and perhaps the structure of the Alliance, as developed at its first meeting, cannot be better explained than in the words of the *Patriot* newspaper:—

"The complexion of the Conference is peculiar. The Wesleyan Methodists have the preponderance The Free Church nearly equal them. The Episcopal Church of England sends, as was expected, no new men. The Dissenting denominations of our country are barely represented in their various sections, while some are entirely excluded by the operation of one of the Fundamental Articles.—America has delegated a noble band of three score of her best and truest men. Prussia, Italy, Germany, and Prussia, have their representatives; and, to a stranger overlooking the dense mass of this peaceloving community, one might, in imagination, picture a "World's Evangelical Alliance."

In contemplating this exhibition of religious diversity, for the ostensible purpose of carrying out the principle of religious unity,—a somewhat novel exemplification of cause and effect,—it is a ground for some degree of congratulation that only 26 clergymen were found willing to engage in its proceedings. And yet it is melancholy to think that even that number could be found, who, whatever may have been their good intentions,—for that is at best a matter of speculation and therefore of distrust,—are palpably exhibited to the world as deficient in the grand, and what ought to be abiding, principle of allegiance to the Church.—The preface to the Ordination Service, which implies a belief in the great fact that no orders, unless what are imparted by Episcopal hands, are valid; and the Ordination Service itself, which includes a vow that they will be earnest and diligent in driving away all strange and erroneous doctrine, must convince the world,—if they are not themselves alive to the consequence,—that they are chargeable, if not with a direct treason to the Church, yet at least with a most glaring inconsistency in the construction of their obligations.

The presiding spirit at these deliberations appears to have been Sir Culling Eardley Smith,—a choice which, it would seem, must have been dictated by an impression of the exterior influence which, from his rank and station in society, might be brought to the cause; for the following preliminary declaration is not a very marked evidence of the grave judgment or sound mind of the well-meaning Baronet:—

"On taking the chair, Sir Culling expressed himself as deeply grateful to God for the happy manner in which this Convention had been brought about. No one could judge of his enthusiasm in the cause, or the emotion with which he viewed the spectacle then presented. Surely, since Jesus Christ himself was on earth, there never was such a scene. The eyes of the world were upon them; the Saviour himself looked down to view; a witnessing Church waited to catch the spirit of the assembly; Jew and Gentile, bond and free, attended on their deliberations; and the principalities of darkness as well as the angels of light, watched with deepest interest their weighty proceedings. The 19th of August would be a celebrated day in the history of the Church."

In propounding the objects of this assemblage, their first Resolution appears to indicate a great want of settlement in principle or a great inconsistency in intelligibly or practically carrying it out. It reads as follows:—

That this Conference, composed of professing Christians of many different denominations, all exercising the right of private judgment, and through common infirmity, *differing among themselves in the views they severally entertained on some points, both of Christian doctrine and ecclesiastical polity*, and gathered together from many and remote parts of the world, for the purpose of promoting Christian Union, rejoice in making their unanimous avowal of the glorious truth, that the church of the living God, while it admits of growth, in one church, never having lost, and being incapable of losing its essential unity. Not therefore, to create that unity but to confess it, in the design of their assemblage together. One in reality, *they desire also, as far as we may be able to attain it, to be visibly one*; and that both to realise in themselves, and to exhibit to others, that a living and everlasting union binds all true believers together in the fellowship of the Church of Christ, which is his body, the fullness of him that filleth all in all!

Now, when the people differ among themselves, as is here stated, in their views of Christian doctrine and Ecclesiastical polity, there is something not a little inconsistent, and not altogether intelligible in the affirmation, that they desire to be visibly one; it is as much as to say, that their visibly and admitted differences are to be an evidence to the world that they think and act in unison! An union upon any grounds which common sense can apprehend, implies a correspondence of action in the believers; it cannot, indeed, be better expressed than in the words of an inspired writer,—"they continued stedfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread and in prayers." Here is a visible and intelligible union,—not merely from an internal assent to certain leading principles, such as the mind may embrace without their being made to influence the conduct,—but a communion and fellowship in the external acts and offices of religion, and a general submission to one standing and unchangeable order of discipline and government. The oneness and fellowship of believers could only be discerned by the harmony of their acts; a possible agreement of thought—if that were practicable without a concord in action—would be no evidence to the world of its existence, and therefore to insist upon the latter alone, would be practically useless.

It is remarkable, too, how much of self-contradiction the language which they employed on this occasion exhibited.—One said, "There are no denominations in heaven, and therefore there should be no separation on earth between us and our brethren." Now this is a presumed fact which utterly contradicts their manner of proceeding; for in directly tolerating, as allowable or agreeable with Scripture, the existence of "denominations" on earth,—a state of things which destroys all visible communion and fellowship amongst Christians,—they obliterate the very picture of unity which is adduced as the professed object of imitation.

The following are the articles by which members of the "Evangelical Alliance" shall be tested:—

"1. The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures.

2. The unity of the Godhead and the Trinity of persons therein.

3. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.

4. The incarnation of the Son of God, his work of atonement for sinners of mankind, and his mediatorial intercession and reign.

5. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.

6. The work of the Holy Spirit, in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.

7. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

8. The Divine Institution of the Christian Ministry, and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

9. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.

Now, to show what is likely to be the practicable working of such a confederation,—broad as the basis apparently is upon which they are permitted to act,—we have the following declarations from several speakers, in commenting upon these articles:—

"The Rev. Dr. Byth, of Liverpool moved as an amendment, that the 8th and 9th Articles be omitted. He was educated a Quaker, and who would say, the belief in the eternity of punishment was essential, to salvation; and it was an unfair inference to draw, that those who denied this doctrine asserted universal salvation. He objected to its insertion, not because he disbelieved the truths embraced in it, but for the reason that he was extremely unwilling to make any alteration in a basis which had been adopted after so much deliberation and prayer, and on the ground that it would inevitably exclude some who, in the judgment of charity were real Christians. He was no innovator, and questioned the wisdom of this innovation. If one might introduce a ninth Article, another might a tenth, and so on indefinitely. He could not consider the doctrine of eternal punishment as one the belief of which was essential to the possession of vital piety; and he was acquainted with some, whom he believed to be good men, who disbelieved it.

"Rev. J. H. Hinton seconded the amendment.—He commenced by affirming his most cordial belief in the truths contained in the article, and referred those who questioned it to his published writings.—But he considered that its insertion was a departure from the original design of the confederation. It was not for the development of truth, but for the promotion of love, that they sought to be associated. If an experimental test could have been obtained, he should greatly have preferred it. But since this could not be secured, we have concluded to take doctrinal truths the belief of which goes to constitute experimental religion. Acting on this principle, he would have none inserted but those, the belief of which was absolutely essential to a change of heart, expunging every where else as useless and injurious.

Rev. Thomas Binney followed in a few remarks on the same side of the question. Since the desire and design was to unite the greatest number it was exceedingly desirable that the basis should be the simplest possible. He cordially responded to the sentiment, that whomsoever Christ receives we must receive. But this article would exclude some. *Some good men of his acquaintance did not believe in the eternal punishment of the wicked.*"

The view of the subject was, of course, not quietly acquiesced in. It was urged—

"Rev. R. H. Herschell, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. Morison, Rev. J. A. James, Dr. Wardlaw, and Dr. Beecher, from the United States, followed with great force, urged the insertion of the additional Article. Some of them expressed their personal preference for the original basis; but in view of the expressed desire of numbers of the brethren for the additional Article and the existing state of things abroad, particularly in America, where it was affirmed such an Article was demanded, and would be introduced whether it was here or not, they cordially approved of its insertion.

"It was urged, that there was no such inviolability in the basis, or infallibility in its authors, as to preclude all improvement and alteration, and that it would be very strange if, with an accession to their numbers of the choicest spirits from the ends of Christendom, some additional light might not be thrown upon the labours of those able and excellent men who framed the original Articles. It was also insisted, that its insertion would not exclude many good men; that the instances are extremely rare; hardly one in a thousand, where those who reject the doctrine of the endless punishment of the wicked furnish any reasonable evidence that they have been born of the Spirit. While on the other hand, if the article in question was omitted, left out after having been deliberately and prominently brought forward, and so fully and solemnly discussed, it would give the world a wrong impression respecting their views of the value and importance of the doctrines it contained, and be the means of excluding some eminent Christians who were dissatisfied with the original basis, and prevent them from acting efficiently against infidelity, which was one of the professed objects of the Alliance, and open a door from the admission of universalists and infidels to their lasting injury."

These are sentiments generally commendable, but, upon any rational interpretation of the obligations Christian belief and duty, we are at a loss to understand how even a solitary instance can be allowed of a person not holding the doctrine of eternal punishment being born of the Spirit! For the evidence of this, we depend,—by their own standards we presume,—upon a belief of all the Word of God, and the guidance of the life by the Spirit's teaching; but it would be hard to understand how a person should be thus influenced or constrained, who did not believe that punishment was eternal, and who thus envinced a palpable contradiction to our Lord's own words, and the obvious bearing of the whole scheme of revelation.

But it is quite obvious that the tendency of this "Alliance" must be to thrust out the very form, and at last the very reality of Christianity. This is from what was declared by our speakers:—

Dr. Reed urged, in objection to it, that it would inevitably exclude members who were men of unquestionable and decided piety. The Quakers and Plymouth Brethren differed from other Christians on these points, while yet there were those among them, on both sides of the Atlantic, who were eminent for their piety and benevolence. If the ninth Article was objectionable, on the ground that it would exclude some real Christians, much more was the eighth. Perhaps they would not mine with us even we expunged it; but that did not concern us. Our business was to open the door for their admission.—The ordinances here referred to are the initiatory rites in admission to the visible Church, and those to whom they are administered must be professors of religion; and should we make the limits of the visible Church the limits of the Alliance?

"It was replied to these and kindred arguments that the design of the Alliance was not to embrace every true Christian, but all those who, by a similarity of sentiment, could act together harmoniously. There were, doubtless, hundreds in possession of vital piety, whom no one could think of embracing in the present confederation. It was urged that the Quakers were as much excluded by the first Article, which relates to the authority and sufficiency of the Scriptures, as by the eighth, since they rely not only upon the Word of God, but on inward illumination.

"The Rev. Dr Hoby said he agreed with Dr. Reed in the views he had expressed last evening.—The Article was useless; for the seventh embraced all they needed. It was also indefinite. What was a Christian ministry? What was Christian Baptism? These were points upon which they all differed.

"Mr. A. S. Hutchinson, Canada, proposed to omit the phrase 'the immortality of the soul,' which was negatived."

And then, as a test of the harmony at which they were likely to arrive, we have a fierce discussion by these delegates on the subject of *slavery*:—

"Mr. Hinton remarked, that he regretted the necessity for bringing forward this subject. But he was not responsible for its introduction, or for the calamitous results which might follow. Those were responsible who were connected with this abominable system, and who, while being more or less implicated, had been admitted as members of this organization. He greatly feared that, if the amendment which he proposed was not adopted, some slave holders would find their way into the Alliance. And as such he could not receive or extend to them the right hand of fellowship, or recognize them as Christians. He advocated the adoption of the amendment from what had been already done by the Committee in the preliminary meetings. He referred to the resolutions adopted at Birmingham, and the subsequent proceedings, and insisted that consistency required that they should persist in their resolution to exclude all slave holders. In the second place, the pledged position of a large portion of British Christians demand it. Their deep seated abhorrence of the system and the resolutions adopted in various ecclesiastical bodies, rendered it impossible for them to have any fellowship with slave holders. And in the third place, the attitude of slave holders themselves required it. Slave-holding was man stealing; and when he could acknowledge a sheep stealer as a Christian, he could acknowledge a manstealer as one. He should, doubtless, be told that slave holders were in peculiar circumstances, and that many of them are good, kind, hospitable, &c. All that went for nothing with him, so long as the fact remained that he was a man stealer, with all his guilt, and excluded the man who does not believe in water baptism? I may be told said Mr. Hinton that we should leave this subject to our American brethren, who understands the circumstances better than we do, and to whom it belongs to remove the evil. I have seen American brethren before to-day and am not wholly ignorant on this subject. I have heard the opinions of men as able and worthy as our brethren who are members of this Alliance. We have but a part of the American Church here.—The Abolitionists are not represented in this body. And if we are going to prop up American slavery by this Alliance, I consider it a most unfortunate movement."

This of course, produced a strong conflict of opinion, and the principle of Christian union was not likely to be advanced by its indulgence. Without remarking upon the merits of this particular question, it shows how impracticable the plan of Alliance propounded by these religionists is, and how much, on the other hand, animosity, distraction, and division are likely to be promoted by it. The whole scheme is a lamentable fallacy, and those of its promoters who are influenced in their advocacy of it, by a sincere and genuine feeling, will soon perceive and acknowledge it to be so.

We cannot, however, disguise from ourselves the fact, that with a large majority of the promoters of this grand absurdity, there is a design at bottom to weaken the strength, to dissolve the consistency, and if they can, to unsettle and subvert the foundations of the National Church. The free-trade system adopted in the political world, they would extend to the religious; and if we look farther on, and guide our contemplations by what was developed in the progress of these discussions, we shall be constrained to feel that the purport and effect of this movement is to induce an universal latitudinarianism, and pare down the truths of the Gospel, which man is bound to accept in their fulness and simplicity, to what the Quaker, or Unitarian, or Universalist, may consent to believe in and admit.

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Just received by the *Alfred*, from Liverpool:

GRO DE NAPS, Twee Satins, Plaids, Shawls, Fancy Cloakings, silk Handkerchiefs Orleans and Coburbs. Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Flannels, Calicoes, Grey and white Cottons, Bedticks Muslins, &c. &c.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH.

St. John, Oct 2, 1846.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 6, 1846.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The steamer *Herald* arrived this morning from Windsor, bringing accounts from Halifax to yesterday morning, at which time the steamer with the English Mail of 20th October had not arrived, being then over fifteen days out.

It is truly amusing to see to what shifts the advocates of "Responsible Government" are sometimes driven: finding themselves caught in their own toils, they labour to persuade the people that either their eyesight carries around it a hollow of perfection, yet there may be instances in which it may not exactly work. How fallacious. It appears then that Responsible Government after all is not what it has been cracked up to be; but that it only means, not that the members of the Council shall possess the confidence of the citizens, but, that they shall possess the confidence of Allan Wilmot, Chas. Fisher, Jeremy Hogg, William Tilt, &c. &c. These are the persons, who like the three tailors of Tooley street, represent the people. We were fully persuaded that it wanted only a fearless test, to bring over these gentlemen, immaculate and infallible although they be, to a true sense of their political position. In the Fredericton Reporter, a very long article on the virtues and talents of Mr. G. S. Hill, of Charlotte County, are set forth, and this parade is faithfully followed and backed up by the New Brunswicker. Now these gentlemen have been aiding and abetting our Representatives in the squandering of sundry thousands of the public money in discussing this unfathomable, and worse than useless question, while the business of the country has been totally neglected. They have nailed the colours of Responsibility to the mast—they have said they will stand or fall by its consequences. But mark the result: the moment it displaces one of the advocates of the system, an apology is set up, and a begging of the question follows. But like Shylock, having asked for Justice, they shall with our consent, have justice, "more than they desire." Mr. Hill, while he held a seat in the Provincial Parliament, conducted himself more like a representative of the United States, than a man chosen by the people of Charlotte: he is now REJECTED, and very properly too, we think. What then? why the agitators of Responsibility, lament that it should so have happened; and in the very teeth of their own theory, and irrespective of the PEOPLE, whose voice they say should be the criterion of fitness for office, they, recreant to the people's choice, recommend the Rejected to a seat in the Council. Very like a Whale! What grounds have they of complaint? Is it not the banting of their own brain? Is it not in short the workings of the system they have laboured to establish? We say let Mr. Hill and his political friends chew the quid of disappointment, for at least the next four years to come,—let them submit without a murmur to the dictates of that voice, which they have so lauded, and let them in future instead of 'thundering in the Capitol' on such unprofitable questions 'cudgel their brains' to find a method of liquidating the Province debt. No; since there are vacancies to be filled in Her Majesty's Council, and we are assured that the Hon. Charles Simonds, who does possess the confidence of the country, will be selected by His Excellency to fill one of the vacant chairs, we sincerely trust that no delicacy on his part will cause the country to lose his valuable services. Mr. Simonds formerly went with many of those measures which so fascinated the lovers of new fangled government, until his eagle eye, applied to a Rebellion in the perspective, when like a Briton he flinched their standard, and rallied under the Invincible flag of the Constitution:—he has since stood forth, shoulder to shoulder, with the Queen's Representatives in this province, and the unflinching advocate of British domination, and Constitutional Rights. Sir William Colebrooke, we trust, ere now, is sufficiently acquainted with the material necessary to form a Council, without the aid or advice of either the editors of the New-Brunswicker or Reporter.

CONFIRMATION.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a confirmation in the Church of St. Stephen's, Parish of Hampstead, on Tuesday morning the 4th instant, and on the following day, his Lordship administered the same ordinance in the Church of St. Peter's, Peterville, when thirty five young persons devoutly received that sacred and profitable rite. His Lordship's addresses to the candidates were delivered in a strain of great beauty and power, and were pervaded by that deep toned spirituality of feeling which distinguish all his Lordship's exhortations on such interesting occasions as these. His more general remarks to the congregation, which, at the last named Church was very large, were heard with much attention, and could not have failed in producing the most lively and permanent impressions on the minds of those who were privileged in being his Lordship's auditors.

At the close of the service at St. Peter's, the Holy Communion was administered to several of the young people who had recently sealed their baptismal vows.

His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, who is in charge of both Parishes. His Lordship took his departure from Oak Point, for Fredericton, by steamer yesterday morning.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—We beg to refer the attention of our readers, to the advertisement in another column, respecting the proposed MUTUAL ASSOCIATION, and the series of *Subscription Concerts* intended to be given under its direction, during the ensuing Winter. Every person of refined mind and civilized habits, must acknowledge the beneficial effect of the "harmonious concord of sweet sounds," on the faculties of the human mind and heart. Nothing so much tends to mollify the passions, to improve the sensibilities and dispositions, and to refine the manners of mankind, as a frequent enjoyment of the exquisite delights of musical entertainments. Nothing can more conduce to improve the tone of social feeling and communion, than oft repeated assemblies of the various members of society, to participate in the rational and exhilarating pleasures of vocal and instrumental harmony; in which the best affections and finest sympathies of the heart and mind are engaged; and which excite the happiest sensations of mutual enjoyment, philanthropy and good will. No person of well tuned mind can retire from a well executed Musical Concert, without a sensation of pure innate satisfaction and increased amiability of disposition; no one of rightly disposed heart can have listened to its inspiring harmony, without feeling a greater tendency to admire and love "whatsoever things are pure and of good report." It is evident, therefore, that by frequent social assemblies of those of refined tastes and manners, for the mutual enjoyment of superior Musical entertainments, the best feelings and propensities of human nature will be encouraged and advanced, and general sympathy and good will greatly promoted; whence the love of society at large must inevitably be improved. With these views, therefore, we cordially recommend the project of the Musical Association to general support; convinced that those who subscribe to its concerts, will procure for themselves a large amount of the purest and most rational enjoyment. We understand, that the celebrated BARON DE FLEURY, whose two Concerts in this city last September were so fully and fashionably attended, and whose exquisite performances gave such universal delight, will take a prominent part in the projected Concerts of the Association; both in performing at them himself, and *rendering preliminary assistance and instruction to such members of the association, as choose to take a part in the performances*; and that other eminent professors of the Divine Art will be engaged from time to time, as far as the funds of the Association will permit. We believe the Baron De Fleury will arrive in Saint John shortly before Christmas, to remain three or four months, during which period it is intended that the twelve Concerts shall be given; but we must especially remind our readers, that as the whole project must *depend on the extent of the precious subscriptions*, and as the time is now short enough for making the necessary preliminary arrangements, no time should be lost in giving in the names of subscribers to the Provisional Committee; as no steps towards organizing the Association or preparing for the Concerts can be taken, unless a sufficient number of subscribers is previously obtained. It is obvious also, that the variety and quality of the *Performers and the performances* must be regulated, by the extent of available funds; and we therefore hope, that the great number of persons of refined taste included in our community will promptly enrol themselves as members of the Association, and thus enable its Directors to present for their enjoyment, a splendid series of winter Concerts, such as has never yet been witnessed in this City or Province.

MURDER.—On Wednesday a seaman was stabbed on board the ship Jane Hammond, lying at the Breakwater, by one of his messmates, which resulted in the death of the first party a few hours afterwards. We are informed that the assault was wholly unprovoked, and the murder consequently cruel and unjustifiable. The murderer has been committed to jail.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening last, the Revd. Mr. GALLAWAY delivered a descriptive and statistical Lecture on "*Palestine*"; in conclusion of a course given by him at the last session of the Institute. The audience was numerous and most respectable, and paid profound attention to the address of the Lecturer; who, however, we thought, was less animated in his delivery than on former occasions; his enunciation being so subdued, that his observations were at times with difficulty heard in the more distant parts of the hall. At the termination of the Discourse, the President of the Institute announced, that on Monday evening next, Mr. BLATCH would deliver the first of a course of Lectures, on "*the Philosophy of History.*"

A Meeting was held at Woodstock on the 29th ult., at which a Committee of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company attended, for the purpose of forwarding the proposed Railroad.—The advantages of the undertaking were forcibly laid before the meeting, and subscription lists opened for the names of stock subscribers.

LAUNCHED.—On Thursday last, from the Ship yard of Mr. Alexander Sime, a beautiful copper fastened Ship, of 800 tons, named the "*Howard*." She is pronounced by good judges, to be one of the finest vessels built in our port, and reflects great credit on the builder, Mr. Sime, and also his master workman, Mr. Alexander McKenzie. She was built for Mr. William Howard, Merchant, of this City, and is commanded by Capt. John Smith, of this Port.—*Courier.*

MILITIA INSPECTION.—The inspection of the Third Battalion, King's County Militia, by the commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Caleb Wetmore, took place this year in four divisions, as follows:—In the Irish Settlement, on the 6th October; at the Forks of the Hammond River, on the 7th; near the residence of J. E. Smith, Esquire, on the 8th; and at Belleisle on the 9th. The num. bers on the ground on the two first days, amounted to 213; on the third day there were 434 present, and on the fourth, 503 were mustered. The Battalion numbers sixty-one commissioned officers, seventy-one sergeants, and 1273 rank and file,—making a total of 1405. Both officers and men evinced an earnest desire to perform their several duties in a creditable manner; and their conduct on the occasions called forth the approbation of their zealous commander.—*Ib*

INQUEST.—On Thursday the 22d instant, an inquest was held at Sheldiac, before Andrew Weldon, Esquire, Coroner for the County of Westmorland, on view of the body of Stephen Atkinson, who, it appeared, came to his death in consequence of a blow given him with a stick by William Rintead. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Rintead, we understand, keeps a public house, in which Atkinson and another person had been drinking, and quarrelled, when he interfered, and the fatal blow was the result. He was committed to the County jail for trial, which, it is expected, will take place in January next.

KEY WEST DESTROYED BY A HURRICANE! FIFTY LIVES LOST!

By the steamer North America, we have received accounts of a terrible gale in the Gulf of Mexico, and the destruction of Key West. The gale commenced from the North-East on the morning of the 14th ult., and the tide rose rapidly. The Storm increasing in violence raged to a hurricane until midnight, when it abated. The next day it blew a moderate gale. But the hurricane had swept away every dwelling-house, save six, in Key West. They were totally destroyed. The Custom House, and the Marine Hospital, were both unroofed. It is supposed that of Government property destroyed the amount is $30,000. The loss of life is very great.—A great many were drowned, and killed by falling buildings. The light house and dwelling house attached were destroyed, and 14 souls perished in these buildings. The Sand Key light house is gone, and the buildings and people in them. All the vessels were driven ashore, and more or less damaged—among them were two Government schooners, belonging to the United States.

As far as ascertained, fifty persons had lost their lives. Even stone could not withstand the gale, so violent were the elements. The scene was awful in the extreme.—[New-Bruns.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—It is stated in the Telegraphic despatch from Washington, published below, on the authority of advices from the Army at Monterey, that on the afternoon of Sept. 29, the news was received there by express from Saltillo of the arrival of Santa Anna at that place with 13,000 men, which with Ampuda's retreating army would make a force under his command of 20,000 men. This news is perhaps permature. It appears by advices previously received by way of Vera Cruz and Havana, that Santa Anna despatched a brigades of 4000 men from Mexico on the 24th for Monterey, and that he was to set out on the following day with the rest of his troops. These men would hardly reach Saltillo by the date above stated.

The Courier des Etate Unis, on whose authority we have the above information, states farther that Santa Ana was seized with a fever on the 15th, which for a moment gave rise to serious apprehensions, but that on the 24th he was sufficiently recovered to despatch the troops as above mentioned, and that he would himself take his departure on the following day. It is added on the authority of a letter from the squadron, that the number of men who would be assembled in the North about the first days of the present month were estimated at not less than 15,000 men and 30 pieces of cannon. It is further added on the same authority, that to meet the deficiency of funds in the National Treasury for the support of such an army, the Representatives of the Clergy had consented to furnish a sum of two millions of dollars, to be loaned upon their property; and that the merchants of Mexico had furnished a sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and had engaged to furnish a like sum every month to aid in the prosecution of the war.

The news of the capitulation of Monterey had *not* reached Mexico or Vera Cruz at the date of these advices. A letter from Monterey, on the eve of the first attack upon that place, expressed the utmost confidence that the national cause would triumph, and that Gen. Taylor would meet with a reception which would show "that it is *not* easy to soil the glory of the Mexican flag." The news of the events at Monterey will consequently be received with some disappointment.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET AT BORNEO.—Singapore, July 30, 1846:—Her Majesty's steamer *Spiteful*, Commander Mainland, arrived here yesterday, having left Borneo on the 25th instant. This steamer brings accounts of the operations of the fleet at Borneo Proper. His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir J. T. Cochrane, after his arrival off the river of Borneo Proper, tried to arrange matters with the Sultan in an amicable manner, but found all his efforts were met with suspicion. The Sultan refused to allow his Excellency to go up the river, except in a small boat, and behaved altogether in such a distrustful manner that negotiations were found to be useless. Decided measures were therefore resolved upon. On the 6th, the *Spiteful* towed the *Agincourt*, *Iris*, *Kingfisher*, *Hazard*, and *Royalist*, into the river within about twelve miles below the town of Brunei. On the 7th the *Hazard* and the *Royalist* were moved up the bar, and the hon. Company's steamer *Phlegethon* towed the *Royalist* over the bar, and returned to the squadron for the boats, &c. The Admiral then hoisted his flag on board the *Spiteful*, and on the 8th the *Spiteful* and the *Phlegethon*—the latter, having a much less draught of water than the former, taking eight boats in tow—proceeded up the river. On the steamers, &c., coming within range of the forts, the Malays opened a fire upon them with round and grape, by which two men were killed and seven wounded on board the *Phlegethon*. This was returned from the Phlegethon with rockets and guns. The boats were now cast off, and the crews, under the command of Captain Mundy, of her Majesty's ship *Iris*, landed and stormed the forts. The guns in the two forts, seven in number, were spiked, and in the afternoon the forts were destroyed. The steamers and the boats then proceeded up the river towards the town of Brunei. On rounding the point off the town another fort opened on the *Phlegethon* with the boats in tow. The steamers kept on their course, returning the fire, and, on a party of marines landing at the fort at 4 30 p. m., it was found deserted. The Marines were encamped for the night on the hill. On the 10th a party of marines and small arm men proceeded up the river under command of Captain Mundy on an inland expedition, in pursuit of the Sultan and his army, who had fled into the interior, but they did not succeed in coming up with the Malays. This expedition was absent four days. After their return, the steamers and boats moved down the rivers to the ships, and on the 25th the fleet left the river and proceeded to Pulo Labuan, off which it was lying when the *Spiteful* left; 57 guns in all were taken possession of, of which 27 were brass, and the rest brass guns. One of these is described to be a magnificent Spanish piece of the reign of Charles III. The *Phlegethon* was to proceed on the 25th instant to Amboung and Tampassook for bullocks for the use of the fleet, and it was generally thought that the Admiral would proceed immediately to China.

The *Helena*, sloop, 16, Commander Sir Cornwallis Rickets, was spoken at sea in the Mozambique Channel, on the 24th of June last; she had been visited with a severe fever and dysentery; 11 of her crew died, and 3 more were in a hopeless state; 43 of the crew were at that time on the sick list; the infection had passed away and they were then on their passage to the Cape. The ship had previously been for a fortnight's cruise in charge of first Lieut. Phillips, the captain being too ill to be removed from the shore. At one time only 57 of the crew were fit for duty; captain, master, and two lieutenants sick; only four of the officers had escaped. They had, however, all recovered, and Sir C. Ricketts, who had been dangerously ill, was rapidly recovering. She was expected to arrive at the Cape early in August. The *Thunderbolt*, steam ship, Commander Boyle, had returned to Simon's Bay from Table Bay. The party of officers and men belonging to the *President* were still at Cape Town in garrison, and the marines were on service at the frontier. The *Armide*, French frigate, with troops from France to Bourbon, arrived on the 9th June, in want of a jibboom, &c.

On Wednesday, a beautiful new brig was launched from the building yard of Messrs. White & Son of Cowes, built expressly for the Wesleyan Missionary stations abroad. She was christened by Miss Farmer (daughter of Captain Farmer, superintending the building of the steam ship *Zebra*), the *John Wesley*, in honour of that venerable man. She glided off the stocks in superb style, amid the cheers of several of the heads of the Wesleyan Society, viz: Dr. Bunting, Bennett, and Alder, the President and Vice President of the Conference, and numerous other Clergy and nobility, and a vast concourse of strangers and inhabitants. This is the first vessel ever built for that society; and she does the utmost credit to the builders for the convenience and comfort studied by them for those whose occupation she is built for. She was docked immediately, and will soon be ready.

We read in a letter from Cadiz of the 15th:—"Yesterday Vice Admiral Parker, accompanied by the Commodore and all the captains of the English squadron in the bay, paid a visit to our general commandant. In the evening most of the officers of the squadron went to the theatre to see the opera of Ernani. Between two of the acts the general commandant caused a splendid collation to be served to the officers, and to which he had invited the political chiefs, the first alcade and several generals. This day at one o'clock the general commandant visited Vice Admiral Parker on board the flag ship, and partook of a breakfast which had been provided. The greatest cordiality reigned between the British and Spanish officers who were present. The admiral gave as toasts, 'The Queen of Spain, and may her marriage be a source of happiness to herself and the nation.' The General commandant proposed, 'The Queen of England,' and in a speech which he made on the occasion, expressed a hope that if there should be a war, Englishmen and Spaniards should be fighting on the same side."

MALTA, SEPT. 11.—We have received accounts from Smyrna, announcing the capture of four pirate boats, with 60 men on board, by Lieut. Lyons (son of Sir E. Lyons,) near Stancio. The following is from the *Impartial de Smyrne* of the 4th inst:—"Just as we are going to press, we were informed that the boats of H. M. S. *Siren*, commanded by Lt. Lyons, son of the British Minister at Athens, had captured four pirate boats manned by 60 men. This intelligence is not official, but we have reason to believe that it will be confirmed. The *Siren* was at Scio, when the master of a boat, just arrived from the south, apprised Lieut. Lyons of his having been arrested and robbed by pirates in the environs of Stanchio. The commander of the *Siren* immediately put to sea with two of the men, who conducted him to a small island near Stanchio, where the pirates were seized, chained, and removed on board the *Siren*. That important capture will, no doubt, clear the Archipelago, and Lieut. Lyons has thereby rendered an immense service to our commerce."

THE DEARTH.—PUBLIC PRAYER.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, agreeably to the order of the Privy Council, has issued the following form of prayer to Almighty God, for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year:

"O God! at whose bidding the earth, which sustaineth the life of man, hath yielded, in parts of these islands, the wonted provision of food, and turned abundance into scarcity, we draw, we beseech thee, the just judgment of sin, we are justly afraid, that the poor people not [illegible].

"We acknowledge, O Lord, [illegible] by our strifes and divisions, our abuse of thy gifts and forgetfulness of thy manifold mercies, we have justly deserved punishment. We have sinned, we have grievously sinned against thee; yet knowing that thou art full of compassion, we beseech thee to pardon the offences of thy people, to relieve the poor and needy in their present necessities, and to give and preserve to our use the fruits of the earth in all its seasons.

"But whatsoever may be thy pleasure concerning us, give us grace to receive thy correction whether it be judgment or mercy. [illegible] to thy will, endeavouring to [illegible] our course

by repentance, and showing goodness by faithfully keep

"Of ourselves we are un do that which is pleasing i fore, pray thee so to open o ces of thy good spirit, tha and mercy each man to his the burthens one of another favour the supply of our knit together in brotherly lo bounties in peace and contes and praise of thy name, th Lord. Amen."

NEW CHURCHES.—The Her Majesty's Commission Churches (presented to Par ty's command) was printed commission was constituted ing date the 18th April, 1825 having occurred, the commis duty to submit to the Secre diency of supplying such 29th of August, 1845, Her letters patent to be issued, ral persons therein mentione the purpose of carrying into of Parliament for building an ing of additional churches a parishes. The commission stated that 243 churches ha which accommodation had b 239 persons, including 225,2 ated to the use of the poor, 27 churches have, by the said placed at their disposal, been which 27 churches accomm vided for 20,826 persons, incl appropriated to the use of the whole, 370 churches have n provision has therein been done, including 238,026 free the use of the poor. There course of building, and plans have been approved of, and d deration other plans. The co "it will appear from this r present year considerable pr by the board in the importa tructed to them, of forming ne Numerous other divisions o consideration. The commi their consideration several sp potial patronage of new chu posed to be built and endow ment of districts, that is, that posed to build and endow eh perpetual patronage vested i assigns.

☞ We deeply regret news was received in to of the untimely death of E.; the talented and e who has so long been e cuting surveys for Gover in this Province. The have not yet reached us informed, the unfortunate three men, were upset fr the shore, in the County of thurst, in the County of appears, that they all se Capt. P., anxious to save which contained all hi notes, ventured again in he was overwhelmed and news of this deplorable excited much sympathy i the unfortunate deceased and esteemed.

OPINION OF A REGULA

Exeter, Sta

This certifies that I have re WISTAR'S BALSAM OF W "Disease of the Lungs, for two bottles to my knowledge have tients, all with beneficial results it was thought confirmed con place, the Wild Cherry effected

E. BOYDEN, Physicia

NO QUACKERY! NO

All published statements of cu medicine, are, in every respect BEWARE OF COUNTER TATIONS. The unparalleled ficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of the diseases for which it is re many cases after the skill of the unavailing, has effected a large mand for it. This fact has ca pled counterfeiters and imitato ous mixtures of similar name the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the gen