THE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE MENAI STRAIT.

The following description of this bridge is rather elaborate, but the super extraordinary character of the work requires a detailed account to render it intelligible; and its great interest will well repay any trouble expended in comprehending it.

Let it be remembered, that the centre pier—for which nature seems to have provided in planting a rock in the very middle of the Strait—will be only one quarter less in height than the dome of St. Paul's: and that the immense square tubes of iron through which the trains will pass will be each nearly as high as the stage opening of the Haymarket Theatre, and half as broad; that the space over which these stupendous masses of iron work will extend, is twice the breadth of Portland place; and that to provide against the expansion and contraction of the metal, which will be very formidable, these huge tunnels of iron will not be fixed, but will be able to play on rollers, thus also saving them from any such contingency as that which occurred at the Dee bridge, by the shock of the passing train.

And all this to save uncertainty of passage across the little but angry Strait in conveying the mails to Ireland. It really almost seems (when the expense is considered) an audacious undertaking.

In the middle of the Strait there is the centre pier rising out of the water founded on the Britannia rock, from which the bridge takes its name; this rock can be seen at low water; it is covered at high water. The breadth of this pier is 62 feet by 53 feet and ¼ inch. The blocks of stone are 7 and 8 feet long, by 3 and 4 feet in breadth and deepness, and they rise stone upon stone, until the pier is 230 feet high.

At the distance of 460 feet on each side of this centre pier there rise, near the water's edge, two other piers of the same gigantic breadth and height; while on each side of these two piers, at the distance of 250 feet, there rise two walls. Continuing outwards, the wall on our right hand on the Carnarvon shore does not extend its ponderous bulk far back, for the land is high and bold, and the railway comes along its elevated brow, and at once lays hold of the bridge; but on our left hand, which is the Anglesea shore, the wall is the forehead and end of a mighty embankment, on which the railway is raised to the level of the bridge.

There, then, are the four spaces before us, across which, in the iron tubes, the railway is laid—viz. two spaces on each side of the centre pier of 460 feet each [let the reader measure 460 feet on a street or on a road, and he will wonder at the vastness of this structure], and two more spaces of 250 feet respectively at each end. The tubes are eight in number, each of them 30 feet high on the exterior side, 27 feet high in the interior; each is 14 feet wide, and they are laid in couples parallel to each other. Looking up, glancing from the Carnarvon side of the strait we see two tubes, rather, we should say, masses of iron, for they do not seem to be tubes, lying side by side from the wall already named across the space of 250 feet; they have each a hold upon the stone work, of several feet at each end, and they rest upon moveable rollers and balls made of gun-metal, the hardest known; those rollers and balls resting on beds of metal, and moving outwards or inwards as the massive tubes of iron expand with heat or contract with cold.

Next we see two others of the same height and width—viz. 30 feet high, and 14 feet wide, lying side by side across the next space of 460 feet, and resting on the masonry as the others. Thirdly, we see two more lying side by side across a space of 460 feet, and resting on the masonry as the others. Thirdly, we see two more lying side by side across a space of 460 feet, and lastly, two crossing the space of 250 feet. In the whole, with the breadth of the piers and the landward buildings, the length of the bridge is *one third of a mile.*

In height the three piers are, as is already said, 230 feet, but they are 70 feet higher than the tubes; these are so massive, that their actual elevation above the water seems less than it really is; and so dead and inelegant to the eye, that it was necessary to raise the piers 70 feet above them, to give a show of elegance to the structure. Measuring from low-water mark to the bottom of the tubes, the height is 130 feet—the tubes being 30 feet on the side, and the piers 70 feet above their upper surface. As ornaments to the two walls which rise upon each shore, are four lions, two at each end of the bridge; the lions contain about 8000 cubic feet of stone. They lie couched, and yet the height of each is 12 feet; the greatest breadth across the body is 9 feet; the length 25 feet; the breadth of each paw 2 feet 4 inches. The weight of each of the four long tubes will be about 1300 tons; the weight of each of the four short ones about 600 tons; in the whole, there will be at least 7600 tons of iron used. No contracting estimate of the expense of the iron part of the work has been made, as the work may cost more or less, according to circumstances. The masonry was contracted for by B. J. Nowell & Co., at £130,000; but, from alterations in the plans, it will cost (suppose no further alterations be made) £200,000. They expect to finish the masonry in August, 1848,—it will contain one million and a half cubic feet of stone.

Two steam-engines work on each shore, and a third is being erected on the Britannia Rock, in the centre of the Strait, to hoist the stones, grind mortar, saw timber, and perform other heavy work. On each shore there was a lime-kiln, the chips of the limestone falling from the irons of the hewers being burned into lime, and the chips of the red sandstone being ground to powder to make mortar with the lime.—*English paper.*

THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN.—Marshal Sebastiani still remains at his hotel in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, and is as well in health as his great age and the late distressing events in his family will permit. The Conseil de Famille has, it is said, nominated him guardian of the children of his late daughter, the Duchess de Praslin. After visiting the apartments in which she was murdered, the marshal decided that they shall be left in the same state as they were in after the crime, and that the doors and windows shall be walled up.

Of the nine children of the unfortunate Duchess de Praslin, the eldest daughter is alone married. She is the wife of a rich Piedmontese gentleman, with whom she usually lives at Turin. The second daughter, aged 18, set out on the day of the murder to meet her grandfather, the Marshal. The four others have been taken to their grandmother, Mdme. de Praslin. M. Edgard de Praslin, brother of the late Duke, was, when the murder took place, at the Chateau de Praslin, which has remained the property of the eldest son of the family, and where he this summer occupied a pavilion. He has conducted there the three sons of the deceased. Mdle. Sebastiani had brought to her husband in marriage upwards of 100,000f. a-year, from the mother's side. She afterwards obtained as much more by the death of an aunt. M. de Praslin, on his side possessed about as great a fortune. They had, in addition, to expect all the fortune of Marshal Sebastiani, and of General Tiburce Sebastiani, the uncle, who has no children, and their share in the fortune of the Dowager Duchess de Praslin.

Shipwrecks in Orkney.—From an estimate made by a farmer in the Island of Sanday, who has kept a note of the loss of property by shipwrecks for the last twenty years, it appears that not less than a quarter of a million of pounds sterling has been sacrificed in this manner, during that period on that island alone!

The Swedish nightingale receives the following sums for nine concerts:—Edinburgh (one) £400, Glasgow (do.) £400, Manchester and Liverpool (three) £1,400, Norwich (two) £1,000, Brighton (one) £400, Birmingham (one) £400, making a total for the nine concerts of £4,000. Mademoiselle Jenny Lind leaves England immediately on the close of her engagements in the provinces, which will be about the beginning of October, from Hamburgh, *en route* for Berlin, where she has an engagement for a few nights. She will then return to Hamburgh, and proceed to Stockholm to spend the winter in the bosom of her family in the enjoyment of the laurels she has won, and prepare for the arduous season of next year at her Majesty's Theatre, for which place Mr. Lumley has engaged her services. She will appear early in spring.

CALAMITOUS.—There are forty-four lawyers in the new Parliament.

On the 6th Sept., a sale took place of Mr. O'Connell's effects, which consisted chiefly of household furniture. No books or pictures or any property that would suggest a memento of Mr. O'Connell, were brought to the hammer. The rooms were crowded and the auctioneer realised good prices.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. W. R. Robinson and Sons, (the senior partner being the late Governor of the Bank,) took place on Thursday. It is stated that a balance-sheet was exhibited, showing a considerable surplus of assets over liabilities. The only question would be the substantial quality of the assets.

The sum of thirty lacs of rupees, or £300,000, is to be expended yearly for the next four years in completing the Ganges Canal. This work will open one of the finest and most fertile regions of India to European intercourse and irrigation.

HISTORICAL FACT.—It may not be unworthy of mention at this time, that Banquo, the Thane of Lochaber, and who resided in the Castle of Inverlochy, was the progenitor of the Stuart family, of whom many of the crowned heads of Europe are descended. So that it is no wonder that our gracious Queen should select Fort William, the capital of Lochaber, for her landing place, on her visit to this part of her ancient kingdom of Scotland.

The Church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople.—This Church, which in the year 1453 was converted into a mosque, and which is the oldest Christian temple in existence, (having been built by Justinian) is at present undergoing, by order of the Sultan, a complete restoration under the direction of M. Fossati, an architect to whom his highness has entrusted this important operation. The work has been already begun by taking off the bed of plaster which covers the superb mosaics with which the walls of Saint Sophia are decorated, and these monuments, not less remarkable in relation to art, than in a historical point of view, will be carefully repaired. The grand Signor has visited the work at St. Sophia, and expressed his satisfaction to M. Fossati.

Louis Buonaparte, ex-King of Holland.—The remains of Louis Buonaparte, Count de Saint Leu, ex-King of Holland, who died a few months ago at Florence, and those of his son, who also died in Italy, have arrived at Marseilles, and will, it is said, be brought to Reuil, and deposited near the tomb of the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense.

Last week an eagle, in the mountains near Geneva, carried off a little boy, ten years of age. He was about to rob her nest. The bird carried him to a height of upwards of 600 metres, the summit of a rock, where, luckily, some shepherds were engaged, who immediately rescued the poor boy. He had sustained no other injury than a violent fright, and the profound impression of the eagle's claws.

A colossal bust of Juno, in perfect preservation, was lately discovered at Tunis by the workmen employed in excavating stone from the site of an ancient harbour. The Bey of Tunis has presented this exquisite work to M. Delaporte, *gerant* of the general consulship of France at Tunis.

BOOKS.—It is recorded of Plato, that notwithstanding he had a very small paternal inheritance, he bought three books at a price equal to $1,200 of our money. Before the invention of printing, manuscripts in general bore such excessive prices, that few besides the opulent could acquire a library. St. Jerome almost ruined himself in order to purchase the works of Origen. Benedict Bishop, founder of the English monastery, made no fewer than five journeys to Rome to purchase books; for one of these, a volume of cosmography, King Alfred gave him an estate of as much land as eight ploughs could labour. Muratorio relates that an abbot earnestly besought the Pope, in a letter in 825, to send him a copy of Cicero on Oratory, and Quintilian's Institutes, "for," says he, "a complete copy is not to be found in France." The Countess of Anjou paid for a copy of Homilies two hundred sheep, five quarters of wheat, and the same quantity of rye and millet. Even so late as 1471, when Louis XI. of France borrowed the works of Rhasis, an Arabian physician, from the faculty of medicine at Paris, he not only deposited a considerable quantity of plate as a pledge, but was obliged to procure a nobleman to join with him as surety in a deed, binding himself under a great forfeiture to restore it.

SELKIRK'S SETTLEMENT.—The following notice of the above settlement is from Sir George Simpson's Travels Round the World, lately published:

The Red River settlement, of which we heard so often during the quarrels between Lord Selkirk and the Company, will yet be a great Colony; the soil is very fertile, (one of the most important elements of colonization,) its early tillage producing forty returns of wheat, and even after twenty years of tillage, without manure, fallow or green crop, yielding from fifteen to twenty-five bushels an acre. The wheat is plump and heavy, and besides, there are large quantities of other grain, with beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese, and wool in abundance. —This would be the true country for emigration from our impoverished islands, and will of course, be crowded when conveyances shall become more manageable. A Railroad across Canada must still be a rather Utopian conception, but it might be well worth the expense of making by government, even though it produced nothing for the next half-dozen years, for the multitudes whom it could carry through the heart of this superb country in the half-dozen years after, and for the wealth which they would pour into England in every year to come.

The settlement, however, meets in its turn the common chances of an American climate. In winter the cold is intense. The summer is short, and the rivers sometimes overflow and drown the crops. Still what are these things to the population, where food is plenty, the air healthy, and the ground cheap, fertile, and untaxed? In fact the difficulties in such instances are scarcely more than incitements to the ingenuity of man to provide resources against them. The season of snow is a time of cheerfulness in every land of the North. Denmark, Russia, and Canada, when the rivers close up, business is laid by for the next six months; and the time of dancing, driving, and feasting begins. Food is a great requisite; when that is found, every thing follows.

In addition to agriculture or rather in place of it, the settlers, more particularly those of a mixed origin, devote the summer, the autumn and sometimes the winter also, to the hunting of buffalo, bringing home vast quantities of pemmican, dried meat, grease, tongues, &c., for which the Company and voyaging business affords the best market.

UNITED STATES.

Rich Bequests to the Protestant Episcopal Church.—In the Summer of 1829, Frederick Kohne, Esq. a native of Germany, and for many years a citizen, first of South Carolina, and then of Philadelphia, died at the latter place, deeply lamented, leaving his wife, and Messrs. Bohlen and Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Maxwell, of South Carolina, his executors. He was a very wealthy man, strongly attached to the church, as his will shows. It made ample provision for his widow, and set apart, beside, certain properties for the benefit of his collateral kindred, and made, moreover, many private bequests to poor friends, servants, &c.

The will conveyed the following legacies, specifically, to be paid on the death of his widow, which event we are informed has just taken place:

To the House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	$100,000
Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia,	60,000
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute,	20,000
Female Prot. Epis. Ass. Philadelphia,	5,000
Infant School, Philadelphia,	5,000
Female Benev. Soc. St. James's Church,	3,000
General Epis. Theo. Seminary, New York,	100,000
Prot. Epis. Church Sunday School Union,	20,000
Prot. Epis. Church Dom. and For. Miss. Soc.	10,000
Bishop's Fund, Diocese of Penn.	5,000
Prot. Epis. Soc. for Propagating Chris. in Pa.	5000
Other Donations to Protestant Episcopal Institutions, Churches, &c. in South Carolina, especially to those of Charleston,	40,000
Total	$373,000

The residue to the executors, in trust, for such charities in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, as they may deem most beneficial to mankind, the colored population of both States it being specially conditioned to be permitted to be partakers thereof.

The decease of Mrs. Kohne throws the whole of these munificent bequests into the hands of those for whom they were intended by their bestower. Many of them will prove most opportune and useful.

A FRUITFUL FARM.—The only matter of particular interest which came before the last meeting of the Farmer's Club, was the report of a committee who lately visited the Cook Farm, near Bushwick, on Long Island. The farm in question contains 30 acres, and was considered a few years ago as almost hopelessly barren, but by careful management the proprietors thereof have sent to market this summer—342 bushels Peas, 1000 bushels Potatoes, 40 bushels *per day* of Tomatoes. Besides which 4000 poles are now covered with Lima Beans, and 1200 bushels of Beans have been sold.—[N. York paper.

Estimate of New York City Expense for next Year.—The Comptroller has presented to the Board of Supervisors the estimate of amount which it will be necessary to raise by assessment for the City expenses next year, as follows:

For general contingent expenses,	$962,000
Police,	479,000
Lamps and gas,	171,424
Cleaning and repairing streets,	180,000
Redemption of eighth instalment,	50,000
Common Schools,	204,700
Water Loan interests,	300,000
State Tax,	147,000
Deaf and Dumb support and clothing,	2,340
Blind clothing,	400
Support & clothing of A. Kleim, a lunatic,	120
Deficiency of tax in 1846,	31,737
Total,	$2,528,761

In addition to this, $75,000 will be required by the Board of Education for a site and building for the Free Academy, making, in all, $2,603,761.—This will be a tax of $10 53 on every $1000.—*New York Express.*

Railroads in England and Scotland.—Mr. Disturnell has left with us a beautifully executed map of the English and Scotch railways, from which it appears that at the present time there are

Finished and in operation,	3,505 miles,
In progress of construction,	6,455 "
Incorporated in 1846-7,	4,618 "
Total,	14,578 miles.
Area, England and Wales,	57,800 sq. miles,
Scotland,	26,014 "
	83,814 "

When the railways were first constructed, many of them had the rails laid on granite blocks.—These blocks made the travelling over them very uncomfortable, and it has been found that the carriages on such roads become unfit for service much sooner than those in use where the rails are laid on wooden sleepers. The stone work is now generally removed, and wood substituted.—*N. York Spectator.*

SERGEANT RYLEY, the deserter, (who commanded the Irish brigade in Mexico,) was well known by many in this community. He was recruiting sergeant for some time, and kept the rendezvous next to the Corner of Cedar, in Washington street. Ryley was a man of very large frame, more than six feet high. He was formerly a sergeant in the 66th regiment of the British army, stationed in Canada, from which he deserted, and came to this city. —Shortly after he joined the United States army, and being well skilled in his profession, was sent to West Point, where he acted as drill sergeant for some time.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

[Ryley, it, will be recollected, was stated to have been recently captured and hung in presence of the American army, together with seventy of his followers.]

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.—The brig Henry, which left Newbury-port on the 23d of February, 1845, for Oregon, arrived at its destination, Oregon City, in March last. A letter from a passenger on board the brig, dated March 17th, says that the brig arrived in safety, the passengers and crew all well. There are in the city two churches, two hotels, two flour mills, two saw mills and a printing office, from which is issued a paper every fortnight. The city is rapidly increasing, and buildings are continually going up. Goods find a ready market and a fair profit. The writer says it is a good place for emigrants, but the land route is better than the voyage by water. The brig had two hundred and thirty one days passage to the Sandwich Islands. She lay there for three months to refit. Most of her passengers remained there. From the Islands seventeen days' sailing brought her to Columbia bar. She entered the river in March, in safety.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—*Great fire in Richmond.*—The entensive Gallego flour mills at Richmond, ware entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock. The loss is very large, the mills were owned by Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale. One account states, a large number of other houses were destroyed. The whole loss is estimated to be $300,000.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 19, 1847.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The fast sailing ship *Themis*, arrived this morning from Liverpool, 24 days passage. We have been favored with papers to the 24th Sept., but have time to make but a very brief summary from them.

The Queen has returned from her visit to the Highlands, and is at the Isle of Wight.

The Corn Market, (says the Liverpool Mercury of the 24th) is active in London, Liverpool, &c. and notwithstanding the general depression which has prevailed in every other branch of business, prices have advanced for almost every article in the Corn trade.—29s. 6d. was established for Western Canal flour; Indian Corn was in demand, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter on the 21st.

Trade continued in a very precarious state in the manufacturing districts.

The price of cotton had declined.

The mercantile markets are dull, and a decline in the value of nearly all articles, except corn, has taken place, the markets being liberally supplied.

There have been some further failures.

There had been heavy rains in England, but the grain crops were generally secured in good state.

In Ireland, the anti-rent and rate movement continues, and threatening state of affairs has called forth an address from the "New Liberator," Mr. John O'Connell. He urges an address to the representatives of Ireland in Parliament to unite as one man in demanding back from England the Irish Parliament.

Simultaneously with this address were two others—one from the ministers and lay-members of the Synod of Ulster to the Lord Lieutenant, and his Lordship's reply—they are of an opposite character to the one above noticed.

By an accident on the Manchester and Leeds railway, two passengers were killed and three seriously wounded. One of those killed was Mr. W. R. Weston, Surveyor General of the Customs, London.

The Congress of Brussels—an assembly of enlightened political economists—have recognised the principles of Free Trade.

In Italy and Switzerland affairs still continued in a very disturbed state.

The first October English Mail, per *Cambria*, to sail from Liverpool on the 5th instant, has not yet arrived in this city. It is stated that the money granted by the Legislature to pay for bringing the Mails from Halifax, by express, is expended, in which case the English mails for this Province will have to lie in Halifax until the departure of the regular semi-weekly mails from that place.

The Hon. Robert L. Hazen, who lately proceeded to Montreal, to confer with Delegates from the other Provinces, on the subject of a general and uniform system of Postage for British North America, returned to this City yesterday morning. It appears by an extract of a dispatch from Lord Elgin to Sir John Harvey, in the Halifax papers, that the meeting of Delegates was specially on the subject of the Post Office.

Mr. Kellogg is delivering lectures on Temperance, at Quebec, to full houses.

FREE CHURCH AT RICHIBUCTO.—On a late occasion this Congregation held a public meeting, at which, by the appointment of Presbytery, the Rev. ROBERT IRVINE, of this City, presided. The object of convening the meeting was to carry into effect the wishes of the people, by presenting the Rev. JAMES LAW, A. M., with a Call to become their Minister for life. The meeting was large, the proceedings harmonious, and the call, drawn up and read, was unanimously approved and signed. An addition of at least one sixth was also made to the amount of Mr. Law's annual support. The zeal, prudence, and perseverance with which this young Minister has wrought the congregation of Richibucto, since his settlement among them, may be best estimated by the fact that at the above mentioned meeting it was resolved to build a new Church. The Church now occupied by the congregation, which was never full under the ministry of any predecessor, being scarcely capable of accommodating two-thirds of the present adherents.

The congregation have also kindly granted Mr. Law a few months' leave of absence, to visit his native country, and he sailed on the 6th inst. from this port, in the ship St. John, for Greenock, followed by the good wishes and sincere prayers of an attached congregation, who long to see and welcome his safe return.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin, and suite, arrived at Toronto on the morning of the 6th inst. and proceeded to Grange, (the residence of the Mayor of the city,) where they were entertained with a sumptuous breakfast provided for the occasion. At one o'clock they left for Hamilton, where His Excellency will attend the great Agricultural Exhibition to be held at that place.

We learn that H. M. Surveying Steamer Columbia, which has been engaged for about four years past in the survey of the Bay of Fundy, and the Rivers, Harbours, &c. emptying into it, has been ordered to England to be paid off.

Eleven deaths occurred among the Immigrants on Partridge Island during the week ending on Friday last; eighty-three persons were discharged, and 270 remained under quarantine on the Island.

At the Emigrant Hospital, (near the Alms-house) during two weeks ending the 15th inst. there were 56 deaths; discharged during the same period, 107; admitted 221; remaining in hospital 15th, 698.

SUPREME COURT.—The Michaelmas Term of the Supreme Court opened at Fredericton on Tuesday; His Honor the Chief Justice and all the Puisne Judges on the Bench.

The Court was occupied during the day in hearing Counsel in the case of Munson Pickett, now lying in Kingston Gaol, under sentence of death for the murder of his brother, under circumstances of a most extraordinary nature. The Advocate General and W. J. Ritchie, Esq. appeared for the Queen, and L. A. Wilmot, Q. C., and John H. Gray, Esq. for the prisoner. Every thing which human ingenuity could suggest has been brought to bear in favour of this unhappy man, and his fate is now in the hands of the Judges. Horrible as the affair undoubtedly is, there are extenuating circumstances connected with the killing, but whether these will be sufficient to prolong the existence of the condemned prisoner, can be known only when the Judgment on the points raised at the trial shall have been pronounced by their Honors.—*Head Quarters.*

"The Fredericton Reporter of Friday says—"We believe the sentence of Munson Pickett will be annulled."

On Thursday, Edward W. Miller, Bernard C. Friel, Samuel B. Davidson, Douglas B. Stevens, John Henry Phair, Charles Watters, James G. Stevens, Charles Simonds, Ward Chipman Drury, and Henry B. Robinson, A. B., were called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Allison Lewis, George Skeffington Grimmer, Henry W. Frith, Peter Mitchell, Junior, Charles W. Stockton, William Wilkinson, William Hutchinson, and George G. Gilbert, A. B., having produced the required certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, were admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of the Supreme Court.

The Honorable Edward J. Jarvis, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, arrived in town on Wednesday evening last, on a visit to his friends in this City.

The St. John's, Newfoundland, Royal Gazette, of the 5th instant, (received by the steamer Unicorn at Halifax, appears in mourning for the death of JOHN RYAN, Esquire, one of the Printers to the Queen in that place, who died on the 30th Sept. at the venerable age of 86 years.—Mr. Ryan formerly resided in this city, and published a newspaper here for a number of years. He removed to Newfoundland, we believe, about forty years ago.

A fire broke out at St. John's on the night of the 5th inst. in a store belonging to James Tobin & Co. which consumed the entire premises, with oil vats, fish, and other valuable property.

It is stated that the Newfoundland fisheries have not been very successful this year.

The Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show, for this County, took place on Thursday last, as previously advertised. The day was fine, but in consequence of the previous wet and unfavorable weather, the attendance was less than it otherwise would have been. The prizes were awarded as follows:

For the best 3 year old Bull,	J. McGuire,
" 2 year old do.	J. McAvity.
" 1 year old do.	R. Jardine,
" Dairy Cow,	R. F. Hazen,
" 2 year old Heifer,	R. Jardine,
" 1 year old do.	A. McAfee,
" 2 year old Colt,	Dr. Peters,
" 1 year old do.	G. G. Gilbert,
" Ram,	Patrick Cull,
" Ewe,	R. Jardine,
" Pair of Lambs,	R. Jardine,
" Boar,	J. Cunningham,
" Sow,	J. Cunningham,
" Pair of Pigs,	John Hoyte,
" Firkin of Butter,	Peter Dower,
" Firkin Roll Butter,	J. Clarke,
" Bushel of Wheat,	R. Jardine,
" Bushel of Oats,	J. Clarke,
" Bushel of Barley,	R. Jardine,
" 5 do. Swed. Turnips,	Mrs. Brown,
" 5 do. Yellow do.	R. Jardine,
" 5 do. Carrots,	J. Ingledew,
" 5 do. Potatoes,	J. Cunningham.

The Judges recommended a three-year old entire Colt, exhibited by Mr. Davidson, as a compact, active and powerful horse for agricultural purposes.

FROM MEXICO.—The New York papers of Wednesday and Thursday last, furnish telegraphic *reports* from the seat of war, via New Orleans and Richmond; but their truth is doubted by the New York papers. There is no question, however, but that the American army in and about the Mexican capital is in a very perilous situation, and that later and authentic intelligence of their real condition and prospects must be anxiously looked for by the American Government and people.

The telegraph reports state that the American Troops after taking the city of Mexico, had numerous severe conflicts with the almost innumerable swarm of Leperos, who inhabited and surrounded the Capital—that the former finally became so annoying and destructive that they obtained advantage of the American troops, who were finally under the necessity of retiring from the city.

It is further stated that Santa Anna had left his quarters at Guadaloupe, and returned to the capital at the head of an army of ten thousand regular troops, and that fighting had been resumed and was still going on desperately at the last accounts.

Gen. Rea is said to have gotten full possession of Puebla, but that the Americans were pouring a deadly fire upon his troops from the surrounding heights commanding the town.

The English accounts received by the Alabama, state that the Americans lost 470 killed of the rank and file, besides 27 officers killed and 45 wounded. The total number of wounded supposed to be about 1,000; while the killed and wounded of the Mexicans is said to be near 2,000, besides a large number of prisoners.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—*The News from the Army.*—The most important news by the Telegraph yesterday may be told in a few words. The Mexican Congress has left the city to find another place for its deliberations, and General Scott had sent Gen. Quitman with 4000 men, to re-open the communication with Vera Cruz. This movement may be supposed to show the security of General Scott, if not his success. If he did not feel himself safe, and if indeed he had not given up the purpose of further immediate action, he would hardly have sent away half his army for the purpose of opening communications.—This business should have been attended to by those who manage matters at this end of the line of communication. It is not surprising that they have neglected it. We trust that General Scott's effort may be successful, and that his detachment, thus thrown to the rear, may be able to return well supported.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The New Orleans Picayune of the 4th inst., says there is no later news from Gen. Scott's army direct; but it learns through a source entitled to great respect, that the Americans had twenty-seven officers killed and forty-five wounded in the battles of the 8th and 13th of September.

A circular from the Alcalde is published, dated at Guadaloupe, 14th of September, addressed to the Commandants General of Departments. It declares that Santa Ana evacuated the capital that other means might be pursued to harrass the enemy, and to save it from the horrors of a bombardment.

There is no confirmation of the reported death of any of the American generals.

No confirmation of the report that Santa Ana had been wounded.

A letter from Major Lally, dated Jalapa, 22d September, says that all was quiet there.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—We understand it has been determined by the government to make no farther overtures of peace on our part. When Mexico wants peace hereafter, let her sue for it. We are now in the possession of her capital, principal cities, ports and possessions. Large reinforcements are daily moving forward from Vera Cruz, sufficient to support the gallant column in the present occupation of the capital, Puebla, &c., and to open and keep open the line of communication between the seaboard and the main army.

In addition to and besides the regiments now organizing and moving forward from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, other reinforcements, to the full extent authorized by the law of Congress, will be called out at once, to make certain of the security of the army in its present occupation and operations.

We are happy to learn that there are ample means in the treasury (thanks to the operation of the tariff of 1846) for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, including the organization, equipment, transportation, &c., of all the new troops required, until some time after the meeting of Congress.

Col. Hughes was in complete possession of the National Bridge on the 9th of September, having dispersed the guerillas. A depot was to be established there.—*Union.*

The mackerel fishery in Nova Scotia is stated to be very large this season. At Margaret's Bay, lately, 150 to 200 barrels have been taken in a single haul of the seine. Men, women, and children are occupied in curing them, and the catch it is said will exceed that of all former years.

We have received a few numbers of a neatly printed paper, called the "Weekly Courier," published at the office of the Royal Gazette, in Halifax. It is devoted to news and miscellaneous intelligence.

Her Majesty's Ship Belleisle, Capt. Kingcome, ten days from Quebec, with the 46th Regt., arrived at Halifax on Friday last.

We understand that the steamer Maid of Erin, having broken one of her shafts on her last trip from Digby, will be laid up for ten days or a fortnight, until a new one can be procured from Boston.—*Courier.*

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Gallaway intends proceeding to England, shortly. If we mistake not, the Reverend gentleman has been dwelling amongst us about four years, during which time he has, by his social deportment and Christian bearing towards his fellow-men, won the esteem and respect of all classes in this community. Under his auspices a new church has risen up in St. John, and the communion, although small, bids fair to embrace, at no distant day, a large portion of the inhabitants. We believe it is Mr. G.'s intention to return to St. John next May, and that his mission will embrace localities in both Provinces, without being confined to any particular one. We wish the Reverend gentleman a prosperous voyage. —*News.*

NEWCASTLE FAIR.—We are glad to hear that the semi-annual Fair at Newcastle, on Tuesday last, was well attended. The show of horses, cattle, and all kinds of live stock was much larger than ever witnessed at any like exhibition, and the amount of property disposed of very considerable. We hope they will be encouraged.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

SOMETHING NEW.—We have witnessed the novel sight for some days past, of the tri-colour streaming in the wind, from two vessels in our beautiful river. Two French brigs belonging to Saint Malo, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, from Cadiz, via Newfoundland, and are now taking in Cargoes in Chatham for ports in France.—*Ib.*

CANADA.—A return of the number of passengers arrived at Quebec from the 9th of May to the 9th of October, this year, gives the immense number of 91,893, exclusive of the deaths on the voyage and at Grosse Isle. To the same period last year, 31,000 had arrived—being an increase, this season, of upwards of 60,000.

The Right Rev. Dr. Power, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, died in that city on the 1st inst. of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties as a clergyman among the sick poor. His Lordship was in the prime of life, being only 44 years of age, and was a native of Halifax, N. S.

The Rev. Charles J. Morris, Missionary of the Church of England at Portneuf, District of Quebec, and the Rev. R. Anderson, Missionary at Ireland, County of Megantic, died recently in the private hospital at Beauport of typhus fever, contracted during their ministrations among the immigrants at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle.

The whole number of episcopal clergy in the diocese of Quebec is 78; the number holding charge in the diocese is 73; the number of Missionaries engaged in the service of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, is 52. The number of stations at which service is regularly performed, whether in churches or chapels, or schoolhouses, 220.—The number of miles to be travelled by the Bishop, in four separate main journeys, with some minor movements for detached missions, in order to visit all the stations of the church, approaches to 4000.

The late Miss Finlay, of Quebec, has left £500 for widows and orphans of Ministers of the Church of England in Lower Canada; £200 for the poor of the same Church in the Parish of Quebec; £1,600 for the Orphans of the same Church, to be placed at interest for their use; and £4,250 in legacies to her relations and domestics.

The Ladies of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, held a Bazaar on the 26th ult. for the benefit of their church. The amount realized is understood to be about £500.

Address of the Quebec Board of Trade to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Governor General.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Members of the Council of the Board of Trade, desire respectfully to express the sincere gratification we experience in welcoming Your Excellency, and your amiable Countess, within the walls of the ancient City of Quebec.

We feel confident that Your Lordship's visit will result in a just and comprehensive view, not only of the great facilities and advantages we now possess in our noble River, and capacious Harbour, but also of the expediency of commencing without delay, the various improvements of which they are susceptible, to adapt them to meet the enormous encrease of our Trade and Commerce, which nature and art have so far combined to bring to our doors.

We sincerely hope that Her Ladyship's visit to the picturesque scenery of this vicinity, connected as it must be with many tender recollections, may prove alike gratifying to Her Ladyship's feelings and beneficial to her health.

We ardently wish your Lordship that brilliant success in your Government which your former distinguished services lead us confidently to expect, and sincerely pray, that your Excellency and Lady Elgin may have a pleasant sojourn in Canada, and health and happiness through life.

Quebec, 23d Sept. 1847.

(Signed) WM. WALKER, President.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your congratulations on our arrival, and kind wishes for our welfare, are most gratifying, both to Lady Elgin and myself.

You rightly conjecture, that relaxation and enjoyment, which are to be found in such abundance in this interesting vicinity, are not the only objects which I seek in visiting Quebec, but that I am also desirous of obtaining, by personal observation, a more intimate knowledge than I could otherwise acquire of its great commercial capabilities. It gives me therefore sincere pleasure to receive a welcome from a body as intelligent and conversant with these subjects as the Board of Trade.

However exalted the estimate which a stranger may have formed of the natural advantages of this City as a trading port, it can hardly fail to be enhanced, when he views, as I did yesterday, from the Falls of Montmorenci, its safe and commodious harbour, crowned by its Citadel, and forming the outlet of an inland navigation of unequalled extent. This spectacle has left, I assure you, an impression on my mind that will not speedily be effaced.

MONTREAL, September 24.—The long expected Monster Bell, for the Parish Church of Notre Dame, was yesterday safely landed from the Ottawa, in which vessel it was brought from London. The event caused quite a sensation amongst the French Canadian portion of the population, and the bell was drawn up from the wharf to the church amidst loud reclamations. We understand the bell is not to be fixed in its place before next spring, and will remain over the winter in a wooden building provided for the purpose close to the entrance to the church. The weight of the Bell, including the clapper, &c., is nearly fourteen tons weight.—*Gazette.*

At a late meeting of the Episcopal Clergy of the State of Maine, held at Portland, the Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Hartford, Conn., was unanimously elected Bishop of Maine.

Professor Loomis is about leaving New York for Canton, China. He has been designated by the Methodist Society as Missionary at that station.

A recent flood in the Susquehanna and other rivers, has done immense damage to canals, railroads, bridges, low lands, and other descriptions of property in some parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

A bed of Coal has been discovered in the township of Ridgefield, Connecticut, and measures are in progress for working it.

A farmer's wife in New Connecticut, Ohio, is preparing a cheese for a present to Queen Victoria, which will beat Parson Leland's Jefferson monster, all hollow. By joining, (as they say,) with some few of her neighbours, she has procured the milk of 500 cows for one day. The production is, a cheese weighing 600 pounds.—After receiving it, no doubt Her Majesty will graciously adopt the principle of free trade with such a land of milk and honey as Brother Jonathan's Farm.

Mr. W. O. Stone, of Charlestown, Mass., has made an important improvement on bed sofas. His new sofa is as soft and easy as a feather bed to sleep on, and as comfortable. We are informed that the improvement can be applied to sofas of every style, and greatly improves the appearance of the most common sofa, and does not cost more than three or four dollars extra.

Oswego, New York, has now eleven mills in operation, that can turn out with ease 5,500 barrels of flour per day, and with the grain warehouse, now nearly complete, store over one million bushels of wheat. There are five other mills going up, and mostly of large dimensions, which will add full 50 per cent to the milling and storing capacity of Oswego.

Mr. Pollock, the American Midshipman who undertook to shoot a Buffalo editor, because the truth had been told about his foolish actions, has been sentenced to hard labor in the Auburn State Prison, for five years.

The weather at Demerara down to the 3d Sept., was splendid, and the Estates were in full operation, making sugar. It is estimated that by the close of the year, the quantity of sugar exported from British Guiana will amount to 50,000 hogsheads.

Mr. Athill has been reinstated in his office of Attorney General, of St. Lucea, by direction of Earl Grey. Mr. A. was suspended a short time since by Governor Reid, under orders from the Secretary of State, in consequence of an alleged connection with certain Libels that appeared in the *Independent Press.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Fredericton, 7th October, 1847.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in notifying the resignation of Colonel, The Honorable William Botsford from the Command of the Westmorland Militia, takes the opportunity of expressing his thanks to that Officer for the zealous services he has rend