CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

HALIFAX, July 4.

ADDRESS TO THE DEPUTATION FROM THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The PRESIDENT, OFFICE-BEARERS, and several of the MEMBERS of the "*Lay Association of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland,*" waited yesterday on the Reverends Dr. SIMPSON, Dr. McLEOD, and Mr. NORMAN McLEOD, the members of the deputation from the Church of Scotland, and presented the following ADDRESS:

REVEREND SIRS,

The Lay Association in connection with the Church of Scotland, hails with great delight and satisfaction, the first arrival in this Province of a Deputation from the venerable Establishment. Our Association has been formed, for the purpose of procuring and disseminating such Publications as will put us in possession of correct information, as to the past and present condition, and, as far as possible, the future prospects of the Church of Scotland,—to obtain "Facts,"—but instead of creating strife, dissensions, and heart-burnings, thereby dividing Congregations and Families, rather to encourage and promote, by every means in our power, Brotherly Love, Christian Piety, True Charity, and good feeling, throughout the Presbyterian community. We feel that your present timely visit will afford us the means of information and direction with reference to the objects we have in view.

We beg to assure you, that we have a deep interest in your Mission, and though we at all times desire to receive, with open arms, the Messengers of the Gospel, we feel more than a double share of interest in your arrival, and more warmly attached than ever to the Church, for having sent to us this Deputation. We feel truly grateful that she has sent to us Gentlemen of Piety and Talent, to ascertain, by their own observation and discernment, the wants and necessities of Presbyterians in the Colonies. And the fact that we are not forgotten, but still retain a place in the bosom of our Mother Church, inspires us with more than Children's Love towards her. We therefore beg, that you will be pleased to accept our warmest expressions of satisfaction in the opportunity afforded by Divine Providence of thus meeting you, and we trust we shall never fail, in adhering to Truth, and in defending and protecting the Church, with those weapons only that will not detract from Her character.

We fervently pray, that Jesus Christ, the Head of our venerable Church, will bless and prosper your present undertaking, and that your labours may be made conducive to the benefit of the Colonies, the good of the Church, and the glory of God.

Tendering each of you the highest sentiments of respect and esteem, we earnestly desire your prosperity, health, happiness, and safe return to your respective Parishes and Families.

For and on behalf of the Association.

A. KEITH, *President.*
A. MURISON, *Secretary.*

To which Dr. SIMPSON, *on behalf of the Deputation, returned the following reply:*

GENTLEMEN,

On the part of the Deputation appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to visit the British Provinces in America, I beg most gratefully to acknowledge this very marked and pleasing instance of attention—this testimony of deep interest and cordial sympathy in regard to the great object of our mission. It is truly gratifying to us, and not more gratifying than cheering and encouraging in reference to the purpose of our visit to this far distant land, to find such an opinion entertained, as that which has now been expressed, respecting the desirableness and importance of the mission with the conduct of which we have been entrusted, and the advantages which, under the blessing of God, may be expected to accrue from it to the cause of religion. It was under a fond hope of this kind that the General Assembly adopted the measure; and it is most satisfactory to find that this hope is shared by persons so well acquainted as you are with local circumstances—or rather I should say, assuming in your case the form of decided conviction and unhesitating anticipation of good to the most important of all causes, the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. May God more than fulfil all our expectations, more than answer all our prayers.

It cannot fail greatly to encourage our hearts and strengthen our hands in the interesting and important undertaking on which we are just entering, not only to be thus affectionately greeted, the moment we set our foot on your shores, but to find, as we are delighted to do, already existing here, an Association of Laymen, who, amid the active duties and busy occupations of the life that now is, feeling the still deeper importance of the concerns of the life to come, have united themselves in Christian brotherhood to promote, to the utmost extent of their sphere of influence, the cause of Christ and the advancement of his kingdom—the cause of peace and good will to man through the grace of God offered in the gospel—and this in connection with the Church of Scotland, the object of our common and deep veneration, of our warmest affection, and of our dearest and most cherished recollections. In this community of object and of sentiment existing between your body and the General Assembly's deputation, we delight to recognise an unexpected and most welcome means of powerfully aiding us in our operations, and an opportunity afforded, as we venture to hope, of contributing to the more successful conduct of yours. Whatever, in this respect and in reference to the points adverted to in your address, our knowledge of "the past history, the present state, and the future prospects of the Church of Scotland," enable us to furnish, will, I need hardly say, be readily and joyfully placed at your service; and we will, in like manner, with your kind permission, draw on your local information for what must prove most valuable suggestions and means of guidance to us. In this interchange of sentiment and view and counsel, bearing on our several departments, in the work of our Lord and Master, we shall, I trust, feel much mutual satisfaction and encouragement; and we humbly hope, as we devoutly pray, that, considering the high and holy aim to which our efforts are directed, it may be given unto us to realise, in this instance, the blessedness alike of giving and receiving.

But, Gentlemen, the existence and co-operation of an association such as yours, is hailed by us with a feeling of still deeper cordiality and more entire satisfaction, in consideration of the special principles on which it has been formed, and the distinctive spirit in which you are, as we learn with most cordial sympathy, prepared and resolved to act. Your "object is not to create strifes, dessensions, and heart-burnings, dividing congregations and families, but to encourage and promote, by every means, brotherly love, christian piety, true charity, and good feeling throughout the Presbyterian community." Most gladly do we recognise here the very spirit in which it is alike our personal desire and resolution, and the wish and instruction of our constituents that we should act; most joyfully do we hail, adopted by you, the great principle on which our mission to these provinces is most especially and distinctively to be conducted. Of strife and division and heart-burning there has been, alas, more than enough already. May God grant that such spirit, with all its baneful consequences to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, may now pass for ever away, in every portion of the church of Scotland, whether within her own immediate territory, or in kindred communions, in whatever land, and under whatever name they may exist; and may it soon be said of all who love the Lord Jesus, behold how they also love one another.

Your expression of strong and devoted attachment to the Church of Scotland is to us peculiarly gratifying. Such testimony in this distant land, meeting us on our arrival, falls soothingly on the ear, and encouragingly on the heart. We hail it as a happy omen. And, Gentlemen, pleasing as it is to us to hear that our Church stands so high in the estimate of your understanding, and is so dear to your heart's best and holiest feelings, and to memory's tenderest recollections, we should be unworthy the name of the humblest of her sons, more unworthy still of our position and office within her pale, if we hesitated—humbly indeed, most humbly as in the sight of our God, and under a sense of the manifold imperfections and shortcomings which cleave both to the collective body and the individual members, but yet firmly and gratefully, at the recollection of his mercy and kindness towards her—if, I say, we hesitated to testify that the Church of Scotland is still worthy of the regard and attachment which you feel. The recent crisis in her history is known to all. She has passed through the furnace of affliction; but God has preserved her, she has been subjected to a fiery trial, but by His merciful hand, she has come forth from it, and in deep thankfulness she is still enabled to raise her banner with its ancient inscription, *Nec tamen consumebatur.* She has had her season of doubt and darkness and difficulty. This has passed away, and we trust that under the guidance of Him, who bringeth light out of darkness and order out of confusion, all shall in the end be overruled for good to his people, and for the enlargement of his Son's Kingdom. That the shock to which the Church of Scotland has been recently exposed, was a severe one, and that consequences have flowed from it deeply to be lamented, we have no wish to disguise or conceal. That many most able and distinguished men, most pious, zealous and successful labourers in the Lord's Vineyard, have left the establishment and follow no longer with us, we admit and deplore. Far be it from us to withhold or to grudge the tribute due to their worth; far be it from us to fail to respect in them the right of private judgment, and conscientious conviction of duty, and the resolution to act on these; far be it from us to cease to regard them with the christian feeling due to ministers of the Gospel serving the same Master, and labouring to promote the same great ends with ourselves. But what we thus cheerfully concede to them, we firmly demand for ourselves, and we, in remaining within the pale of the Church of our fathers, claim to have acted from motives as pure, and a sense of duty as imperative as those who, with different convictions, followed a different course. Our Church is now, thanks be to God, restored to her proper functions and duties as a great agency for preaching the unsearchable riches of the grace of God to the people of Scotland, and of carrying forward her schemes of Christian benevolence, embracing not only our own land, but aiming at extending these operations over every land, and including in the benefits to be so conferred, the people of every nation and kindred and tongue.

Gentlemen, we are specially charged to express to you the deep sympathy, the cordial christian interest felt by the Church of Scotland in all that concerns the spiritual well-being of the Presbyterian Church in these provinces. We are instructed to assure you that no effort will be spared to aid and assist you in obtaining the needful supply of the means of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence—a reinforcement of spiritual labourers. Her wishes in this respect, there is now the prospect of being realized. If by possibility there may have recently appeared ought like inattention to your wants, the Church confidently trusts that this will be imputed to its right cause, the state of matters at home.

We rejoice to find that in your contemplated operations as an associated body, you place your trust and expectation of success on the only sure foundation, the blessing of God. Here too we delight to recognise a kindred feeling. It is to Him we desire to commit ourselves in the work before us. It is on Him we desire to depend for counsel and strength. May He direct our steps and uphold our goings, and so order all that we think, and say, and do, to the advancement of his own cause, the cause of truth and righteousness.

Gentlemen, we cannot let pass the opportunity,—even amid the higher objects occupying our attention—of gratefully acknowledging the great kindness and courtesy, the attentions in every form, which we have personally received from you, from the very moment of our arrival. Accept our warmest thanks.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Parties in England.—The course of Sir Robert Peel, in relation to several important measures, has given great dissatisfaction to those who assisted in placing him in the lofty position he now occupies. His history as premier is indeed curious. Chosen as the representative of the Conservative party, and supported by the high Tory interest, he has, since his elevation to the Premiership, brought forward various measures of a liberal, and in some sense a Whig character, greatly to the annoyance of many of his early friends. The London Times, for example, which formerly supported him very ably and zealously, has, within a few months, been among the most decided of his assailants, and now denounces him in no measured terms.—Some of his recent measures have been carried mainly through the aid of Whig votes, while the very party that placed him in power, is now, in a certain sense, assisting to destroy him; but notwithstanding that so many of his old friends vote against him, he is able to secure large majorities in Parliament, through the agency of votes given by political opponents. Fortunately for the country, most of the measures which have thus been triumphantly passed, may be described as of a liberal character. Still, a storm is evidently gathering, and already some of the ultra Conservatives are calling out for "a new leader." Nay, several of the papers predict that before long, a coalition will take place between Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell. Bell's Weekly Messenger, a moderate, and generally speaking, a well informed print, expresses this opinion. Not long since in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, the admitted head of the Whig party in Great Britain, held this remarkable language:

"Let not these gentlemen," he said addressing himself to Sir J. Tyrell and the agricultural members, "let them not imagine if they should propose a vote of a want of confidence in her Majesty's ministers, that I should support it. What I have now to consider is, how I can best carry out the measures which are conformable to my own principles, the leading principles of the Whig party. Now I know that the best present mode of carrying out these principles is to leave the present party in power, and thus to leave all measures founded on those principles, to be proposed and carried out by the right honorable baronet. I will not, indeed, dispute, but fully admit, that there is some justice in the other complaint of the member for Essex (Sir J. Tyrell), that he had expected a very different line of conduct from the language of Sir R. Peel whilst in opposition; that the uniform tenor of the language of the right honorable baronet, was then in favour of protection, and against the principles of free trade."

On a recent occasion, also, Sir Robert Peel said: "I have been pursuing a cautious and gradual course for the abolition of protective duties, and I think that this object" (observe, the abolition of protective duties) "will be most successfully obtained by pursuing such cautious and gradual course. In the pursuit of this cautious and gradual course, the government, according to Sir J. Tyrell, has, indeed, forfeited the confidence of the agricultural interest. I do not, indeed, know whether Sir J. Tyrell is authorized to speak as the organ of this interest, but if it be so, I will still not purchase back the confidence of this interest by uttering the slightest expression of repentance for the course which I have pursued.—It has been further said that the government has lost the confidence of its supporters without gaining that of its opponents; but to this, also, I have to repeat, that be it so or not, I will not utter one expression of regret for having proposed the measures which have brought on this want of confidence."

These are remarkable declarations, coming from the leaders of the two great political parties; and the wonder is, not that the Premier should find opponents among his former friends, but that they should so long have forborne to make a formidable demonstration against him. They now, however, announce their determination to look about for a new man. Sir Robert, they say, "has destroyed the union, and therefore the effective strength of the Conservative party," while he has betrayed many of his most solemn promises and professions. One of the Conservative organs concludes an article with this language:—

"Well, Sir R. Peel became Premier, and what "has been the issue? Has he not adopted the "whole of the system against which we chose him "to defend us, and which defence he zealously and "earnestly undertook, and by himself and all his "intimate friends expressed the like abhorrence of "the principles of his predecessors with ourselves? "Has he not now adopted not only the whole system of our adversaries, but the very men themselves?—Has he not carried all his present measures, and will he not continue to carry them, by "the aid of the Whigs themselves? Has he not "taken their clothes and their colours, and is he "not now marching and commanding at their "head? In the late debate would he not have "been outvoted had it not been for his Whig allies? Has he succeeded, in a word, as a Whig "or as a Conservative? Is he anything now but "one of the Whig leaders?"

We may soon, therefore, look for a modification of parties in Great Britain. It seems to us that a union of the moderate men is about to take place—the men who believe it indispensable to yield gradually to the popular cry for reform, and thus, perhaps, to avoid a serious convulsion, or at least an utter overthrow of the Conservative party.

WINDSOR, June 11.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, went this morning to inspect the troops stationed here, consisting of the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, and the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

Her Majesty, followed by the illustrious party, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, at ten o'clock, to the royal entrance, where the Queen mounted a chesnut charger. Her Majesty wore a blue habit with velvet collar and small metal buttons, a field-marshal's aiguillette on the right shoulder, and the star of the most noble order of the Garter over the left breast. Also a cap (resembling the undress military cap), bordered with wide gold lace, and having the peak in front edged with gold. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, and most of the gentlemen, were on horseback. The Duchess of Buccleuch (mistress of the robes) attended the Queen on horseback; the rest of the ladies were in carriages.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert was habited in a field marshal's uniform, and wore the ensigns of the Order of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece, and the stars of the Legion of Honor and of the Order of the Bath.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours wore a French uniform.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to arrive at Ostend on Thursday next, and will there embark for this country to visit the Queen and Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is about to leave this country for Germany, to visit her family connexions in that country. We hear that the Royal Duchess will be absent about three months.

Novel Importation.—In consequence of the reduction of the duty on glass, it appears to be in contemplation to bring it into use for the roofing of houses. An importation of a thick description of window glass has already taken place, intended for roofing, and were it generally introduced those who require a strong light to enable them to carry on their occupations, might effect their object, and avoid the window tax. This roofing will be much lighter than tiles and slates, and if it be extended into the country, the poor will then be enabled to partake of the luxury of a bunch of black cluster grapes grown under the roofs of their own humble cottages. But then glass will also be of great use to market-gardeners, and it will serve for the roofing of green-houses, which suffer much from hail stones, and upon which insurances are effected as against fire.

A singular and melancholy accident happened a few days ago at Aix. An inhabitant was coming out of his house, when his foot slipped, and he fell with such force that his tongue having got between his upper and lower teeth, was completely severed at about half its length. His sufferings have been most agonizing, and there is every reason to fear that he will be entirely deprived of the power of enunciation.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

In prosecuting a search for Iron, stone and other minerals upon the estate of Sir James Boswell, of Auchinleck, in Scotland, the Lugar Iron Company have opened out a large seam of plumbago, or black lead, which is said to be of a thickness of more than eight feet. The only black lead mine hitherto known in Great Britain is that in Borrowdale, at the head of Derwentwater lake.

The Ewart Rock, so long a dangerous impediment to vessels navigating the Solway Frith, has been blown to pieces with gunpowder by the trustees of Maryport Harbor.

A meeting of the landed proprietors of Ireland has been convened, to take into consideration the provisions of Lord Stanley's Irish Tenant Compensation Bill. A remonstrance will, no doubt, be made to the Government against proceeding with the measure.

A century ago there were only 95 Dissenting chapels in Wales; in 1810 they had increased to 954; and in 1832 to no fewer than 1,428.

The Marquis of Exeter is said to have received £35 000 for withdrawing his opposition to the branch line of the Midland Railway, which is to pass through his property at Stamford.

It is said that Louis Phillippe, in filling the vast galleries at Versailles with paintings and sculptures, has expended upwards of eighty million of francs—about £3,300,000 sterling?

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1845.

TEXAS ANNEXATION.—The late papers from the United States furnish official information from Texas, of the unanimous acceptance by both Houses of Congress of that country, of the terms of the joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States in favor of annexation; and the rejection of the Treaty with Mexico, as sanctioned by the English and French Ministers. It now remains to be seen what course Mexico will pursue—peace or war.

NEW-BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, held yesterday, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—James Kirk, John Wishart, Frederick A. Wiggins, John V. Thurgar, William H. Scovil, Thomas Leavitt, John Ward, Daniel J. McLaughlin, William Carvill, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Directors, this morning, JAMES KIRK, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last week two excellent Scientific Lectures were delivered at the Hall of this Institute, on the *Polarization of Light*, a subject of a highly novel and interesting character. They were delivered by Mr. KEEVIL, from the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London, a gentleman who has been formely employed in the manufacture of optical and other scientific instruments, and as such is known to some gentlemen in this city and at Fredericton. Both Lectures were followed by the exhibition of a superior oxy-hydrogen Microscope, and a number of very beautiful Dissolving Views, all of which were very clearly explained by Mr. Henry, Mr. Keevil's associate. The Lectures themselves were admirable, and the illustrations by means of an Instrument prepared for the purpose by the Lecturer, were exceedingly brilliant and satisfactory. The attendance was good both of Ladies and Gentlemen, and the audiences were such as knew how to appreciate an intellectual treat of so high an order.

We are glad to find the Directors of this Institution availing themselves of so good an opportunity of gratifying the taste of the community, even at the risk of a loss, and wish that larger numbers had been present to profit by the instruction thus afforded.

It has been currently reported in this City within the last week, that the Hon. John S. Saunders, of Fredericton, has received the appointment of Provincial Secretary, and that intelligence of the same was received by the last English mail. The appointment is not announced in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last. The Fredericton Reporter of Friday, says:—

"It is rumoured here, that the Office of Provincial Secretary has been conferred on the Hon. John Simcoe Saunders."

CANADA FIRE FUND.—We beg to refer the attention of the public to a notice in our advertising columns, calling a meeting of the General Committee for the collection of the above Fund, to be held on Friday next, when the reports of sub-committees are to be received.—It is hoped that the returns will prove creditable to our city.

Collections were taken up in the different Churches at Miramichi, on Sunday the 6th inst. on behalf of the Quebec sufferers.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MIRAMICHI.—In compliance with a requisition from a number of the inhabitants, to the High Sheriff, a meeting was held in the County Court House, Newcastle, yesterday afternoon, to "take into consideration the propriety of requesting His Excellency to appropriate a sum from the Public Funds towards the relief of the sufferers by the late awful fires in Quebec." We sincerely trust that the people in the various counties of the Province will adopt a similar course of action.—Individually they have already contributed as much as their circumstances would admit, and as Providence has visited that city with another widespread calamity, we think it but right and proper that the public chest of New-Brunswick should be opened for their succour and relief. This was done by the Governments of Upper and Lower Canada, when Miramichi was visited with a similar disaster on the memorable 7th of October, 1825.—*Miramichi Gleaner, 12th inst.*

We fully concur in the above suggestion, and hope that the recommendation may be forthwith acted upon in the several counties of the Province, by requesting His Excellency to appropriate a liberal sum from the public chest of the Province in aid of the sufferers by the late Fires at Quebec.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND DEPUTATION.—We have given in preceding columns the address of the "Lay Association of Nova-Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland," to the Reverend Gentlemen composing the Deputation, and the admirable reply of the Rev. Dr. Simpson.—We subjoin the following paragraphs from the editorial columns of the Halifax *Guardian*, and *Times*:—

"Reviewing the whole proceedings of the Deputation in this city, and listening as we have done to the spontaneous commendations of persons of other religious denominations as well as our own, we cannot fail to be highly gratified by the visit of these clergymen to Nova Scotia, at the present moment, where their services are urgently required and are likely to prove so eminently beneficial.

"They have come not to pull down but to build up, not to sow the seeds of strife and dissension over the length and breadth of the land, but to promote peace and good will amongst men. They have no wish or desire to force their opinions or principles upon any who conscientiously differ from them, but to direct and encourage those who have earnestly solicited and anxiously desire their assistance, and who amidst all the exciting events of the present stirring period, still feel disposed to adhere stedfastly to the Church of Scotland. They are now engaged in the prosecution of the arduous duties of their mission in the Eastern parts of this Province, Dr. Simpson and Mr. McLeod having left this city to join their associate, (Dr. McLeod,) in Pictou, by the stage yesterday morning."

"From Pictou the Deputation intend to proceed to Charlotte Town, P. E. Island—thence on to Miramichi—and from thence to Fredericton and St. John, at which port they will embark for Boston on their route to Canada. We have no doubt they will meet with a cordial reception from the friends of the Church of Scotland, wherever they go, and from all who wish well to the Missionary cause."

The Honourable D. B. Papineau, Surveyor General, and the Honourable W. H. Draper, Attorney General of Canada West, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, via Boston and Eastport, and took lodgings at the St. John Hotel.

It is understood that the visit of these gentlemen to this Province is connected with the settlement of the Boundary Line between Canada and New-Brunswick. They left the city for Fredericton on Saturday.

NEW SHIP.—Launched on Saturday last, from the Building Yard of William Olive, Esq. in Carleton, a splendid new Ship, of about 700 tons, named the "*Sir Robert Peel.*" She is owned by Messrs. J. Reynolds & Son, of Indian Town, and is in every respect a first class ship, built in Mr. Olive's long and well established excellent style.

The Hon. Louis McLane, the new American Minister to England, it is stated intends taking passage in the Royal Mail steam ship Acadia, which is to leave Boston to-morrow, the 16th inst., for Liverpool. Mr. McLane has selected Mr. John Randolph Clay, of Virginia, as his Secretary of Legation, who has had much experience in that capacity at St. Petersburgh and Vienna.

The top of Trinity Church steeple was raised and placed in its position, on the 27th June, without accident, and almost without difficulty, so gradually and steadily did it mount to its dizzy eminence. All the massive stones composing that lofty structure have been raised by steam. The only accident that has occurred since the foundation stone was laid has been the fracture of an arm. The steeple, which towers far above all others in the city, measures from the ground to the cross, 264 feet, and makes a very noble appearance.

Six persons, engaged in Fishing at Rolla Bay, Prince Edward Island, were recently drowned by a squall having struck and capsized their boats.

Canada papers say that a large number of Americans have visited that country this season.

The delay in the transmission of the English mails between Halifax and St. John, has been taken up by the Chamber of Commerce of this City. That body has prepared a petition to Her Majesty on the subject, to be forwarded by the Mail which closes here to day, (the 12th) and will leave Halifax for England on the 18th—*six days afterwards!* That this representation will receive attention we have no doubt; but in the meanwhile, as considerable time will probably elapse before it will be attended to, we would suggest to the merchants and other citizens of Saint John, the propriety of making an immediate representation to the Lieutenant Governor on the subject, which, we have good authority for stating, would result in his Excellency's taking immediate steps to have the English mails for this Province conveyed instantly after their arrival at Halifax. Monstrous as it may seem that the Province, besides providing for numerous Bye-posts, should now be called upon, in self-defence, to establish an Express on the Great Road from Halifax,—the Department, the while, receiving the pecuniary benefits, at exorbitant rates of postage, and amenable to no Provincial authority, yet as the proposition which we are warranted in making, would be attended with immediate advantage, we recommend its adoption as the only means at present of at once securing the desirable end which it has in view.—*Courier.*

We would recommend that parents living in the neighbourhood of forests, should take care not to allow their young children to go out late in the evenings. Last Sunday week, John Marshal, of Musquash, driving home his milch cattle in the evening, accompanied by a boy and a little dog, met on the high road, with a large gaunt female wolf, and at the same time observed close by a child coming to his house, which the wild animal had evidently been watching, and doubtless would have attacked, had Mr. Marshal not come up in time; as it was, Mr. Marshal had some difficulty in driving the wolf off.—*Advocate.*

Turks Island Salt Crops.—A letter dated June 20th, says: "You will be surprised to hear that the crops of Salt have been ruined for a year, owing to the immense fall of rain for the last month. At this moment the rain is falling in torrents."

The sugar crop of Cuba for 1844, was 70,000 to 80,000 hhds. below an average. The crop of the present year is not very promising.

On Wednesday last, His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, visited the Churches of Maugerville and Burton. Previous to the commencement of Divine Service in the former Parish, an Address was presented to His Lordship, which, together with one afterwards presented in Burton, was replied to in the earnest and affectionate manner which characterizes all His Lordship's answers.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

The project of erecting a general manufactory, to be the property of shareholders to a certain amount, has been mooted in this City during the last week.—*Ib.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas Doughs, an apprentice on board the Brig Nancy, of Harrington, fell overboard from the *Rokeby*, of London, in going on board his own vessel on the night of the 7th July, and was unfortunately drowned, notwithstanding every exertion was made to save him.

On the 7th instant, a lad named Lawrence Kelly, residing a little above Mr. Mackay's Mills, had his leg broken in three places, in consequence of coming in contact with the machinery of the Mills, which has since been amputated.—[New-Bruns.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, Mr. Niel M'Kay, who with another person left Fredericton for Spring Hill in a canoe, were upset a little above Government House, and melancholy to say, Mr. M'Kay, although a good swimmer and near the shore, perished. The other person, who could not swim, was providentially saved.—*Head Quarters.*

ACCIDENTS.—The Woodstock Telegraph of 5th instant, says—On Monday, as Lieutenant Trower, of the 33d Regt. and Mr. Beverly Robinson, of Fredericton, were returning to Head Quarters, from this place, their horse took fright, near Munroe's, when Mr. Robinson was thrown from the carriage and severely, if not dangerously, injured.

On Thursday, as Mr. James Doherty of the Howard Settlement, was chopping down a tree, it fell upon him and killed him on the spot.

QUEBEC.—Neilson's Quebec Gazette has the following remarks on the subject of the recent destructive conflagrations at that place:—

"Quebec is now reduced to the Upper Town within the walls, and the Lower Town from the St. Charles, below Hope Gate to Cape Blanc, on the St. Lawrence, the extent which it occupied, but then more sparsely built, after the destruction of the Suburbs during the siege of 1775. The remaining houses in the Suburbs are about as many as there were half a century ago. We have seen them spread out as to contain about twenty-four thousand inhabitants, many of them wealthy, most of them proprietors of their dwellings, and living comfortably. This was the work of persevering industry and general good conduct; and we trust it will be persevered in.

"Quebec formerly might be considered fortunate in exemption from great fires. The total of the fires which have happened during the last seventy years, do not equal one of those which have occurred within a month, and it is remarkable that no very extensive fire ever before occurred in the Suburbs.

"There is one truth which the recent misfortunes must have strongly impressed upon the minds of all; it is that every inhabitant has a direct interest in the good and careful conduct of every individual who lives in or frequents the same city, particularly in regard to fire."

The Quebec Mercury of July 1st, says—"We never saw so many drunken men congregated together on a scene of danger. For this there is an extenuation. Many of the new victims had already undergone the ordeal of the fire on the 28th May; they were then ruined, became desperate from despair, and on this occasion cared not what they did. We do not plead their cause—we ask no forgiveness for them—save on the consideration cited. Many, we regret to say, do not come within this category. Rogues, thieves, and vagabonds of the lowest and most desperate class abounded, and what the labour of the inhabitants and their friends saved was, but in too many cases, plundered and carried off; a great portion of these stolen goods have since been recovered by the Police.

"On Sunday morning the scene was one truly piteous. Hoary age and helpless infancy, frail women, the sick and the decrepid, halted in the beaten highways and rude out-buildings, unable to fly further from the scene of danger; they there sunk down overwhelmed with despair. Some idea of the sufferings of these broken-hearted people may be gathered from the fact that two children who were taken from a bed of fever, expired yesterday in a stable. A woman also expired from fright and exhaustion in an open field, and we have been told that a man also died in some wretched corner on Sunday night.—God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; may He in His infinite wisdom and goodness be merciful to this poor flock of wanderers."

MONTREAL, July 5.

The second dreadful fire at Quebec is the only thing spoken about here at present. There are strong reasons to believe that it was caused by incendiaries, and the authorities are actively engaged in sifting the matter to the bottom.

The destruction of that portion of Quebec had been prophesied for some time by an insane person, who is now in custody. No other arrest has yet been made.

Great numbers of those burnt out at Quebec have come up to Montreal in search of employment.

The insurance offices will lose by the last fire $380,000, of which one office alone (the Canada) loses $160,000; this is in addition to a loss by the same office at the former fire of $200 000.

The Government is doing everything in its power to relieve the sufferers; $20,000 are to be advanced immediately for present exigencies, and a loan will be forthwith registered in England, on the security of the Province, for $400,000, which will be lent to the owners of property in the burnt district at a rate of interest just sufficient to prevent ultimate loss to the province.

The Honorables W. Draper and D. B. Papineau left here last night for New-Brunswick; their instructions are to make every effort to set at rest the disputed boundary line.

The flour market has exhibited considerable activity during the past week, and several extensive sales have taken place at 24s. 3d. to 24s. 9d. for fine, and 25s. 3d. for extra do. Yesterday's prices were 24s. 6d. to 24s. 7½d. for good brands.

The new steamer Quebec, the handsomest and most powerful steamer ever on the St. Lawrence, made a second trial trip yesterday afternoon, and gave great satisfaction. It is expected she will distance all competitors.

A very elegantly built Wesleyan Church was opened for divine worship on Sunday last, at Toronto; the congregation numbered 1500. The Rev. Mr. Herschell (converted Jew), preaches tomorrow at the American Presbyterian Church. The meeting of the Congregational Union takes place in this city on Tuesday next.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

Canadian Crops.—With the exception of hay and spring wheat, the accounts from different parts of the province represent that crops will be plentiful. The winter wheat is looking well, and the potatoe crop it was expected would be more abundant than usual.

Canadian Iron Steamer.—The iron vessel Q. E. D., so long expected, came into port yesterday, and left for Montreal early this morning. She is a curiosity, and we are told was built for one of our Admirals, whose coat of arms is emblazoned on her stern. She has to make two trips to this country before purchase by the officer for whom she was constructed. She is a double vessel; that is to say, her hull, &c., is double, so that if the external surface be broken, the inner shell prevents the ingress of water. She is fitted with a screw, which is made use of in calm weather or against adverse winds; the boilers are beneath the chief cabin, and the mizenmast, of iron, is the funnel through which the smoke from the furnaces escapes. The stove in the cabin emits its smoke through the same channel. An iron partition, from the deck to the keel, about midships, separates her, as it were, in twain. Notwithstanding her many advantages over ordinary ships, she has made but a sorry trip of it, having been out 53 days! A vessel sailed fifteen days subsequent to her departure was first in at Quebec.—*Quebec Mercury, June 26.*

CONTEMPLATED LUNATIC ASYLUM.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, we understand, has been pleased to appoint his Worship the Mayor, S. P. Fairbanks, Esq. M. P. P., and Dr. Sawers, to make the necessary inquiries, and to collect information with reference to the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in this Province. These gentlemen are about proceeding to the United States, to make themselves acquainted, by personal observation, with the practical working of such institutions in that country, where several of them are in operation with the most beneficial results. We wish them success in the humane mission which they are about to undertake.—*Novascotian.*

TRADE ON THE GULF SHORE.—Many of our readers have but an imperfect idea of the industry, enterprize and commercial spirit, that pervades that portion of our hardy population that dwell upon the Gulf Shore. Of Pictou we need not speak, for it is well known; but the harbours, settlements and villages farther north, are rising in importance, to an extent of which thousands in the Capital have but a feeble conception. *Tatamagouche, Wallace* and *Pugwash*, load several square-rigged vessels yearly, with timber for the European market; and thus the industry of the labouring classes, and the enterprise of the merchants are contributing largely to advance the general interests of the Province. At Pugwash alone, during the present year, no less than *thirty vessels* of the description we have named, have been loaded, and sailed for the Mother Country. Ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent in the Gulf. We understand that no less than seven vessels are being built this season at Tatamagouche, five of which are the property of the Hon. Mr. Campbell.—*Ibid.*

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—*Acceptance of Annexation.*—The United States steamship Princeton, Captain Stockton, arrived at Annapolis Roads on the 3d instant, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 23d ultimo, with important despatches for the United States Government. The following, from the Washington Union, is a summary of the intelligence:—

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both Houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Captain Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States Troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy-yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United States. The joint resolutions are as follows:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled, That the Government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new state, to be called the state of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the states of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees and conditions set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved,* That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the state of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. *Be it further resolved,* That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same—and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The treaty agreed upon between Ashbel Smith and Baron Cuevas on the part of Texas and Mexico, under the sanction of the English and French ministers, contains the following conditions:—

1. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the Treaty not to annex herself, or become subject, to any country whatever.

3. Limits and other arrangements to be matters of agreement in the final treaty.

4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires.

Done at Washington, (on the Brazos) on the 27th of March, 1845.

(Signed) ASHBEL SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

Certified copy of the original presented by Capt. Elliott. (Signed) ALLEYE DE CYPRE, Mexico, 20th of May. BANKHEAD.

This treaty, with the various documents connected with it, was considered by the Texan Senate on the 21st ult., *rejected unanimously*, and the injunction of secrecy removed.

President Jones's Message to the two houses of Congress was transmitted on the 16th. After calling their attention to the propositions from the United States, he says—

"The Executive has much satisfaction in observing, what no doubt will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress, that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favorable than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President of the United States toward Texas, and the promises made through the representative of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consent to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have been."

What *promises* have been made through the United States agent, we are not informed. The President then refers to the convention, which was to assemble on the 4th inst., to whom will belong the questions of annexation, and the adoption of a state constitution.

Will Mexico Declare War?—The Congress of Texas having agreed to annexation, much anxiety will now be felt as to the course of Mexico. She is bound in some measure by fidelity to her own character, to declare war. This, too, she has threatened to do more than once, in official and formal public documents, and her people are said to be ripe for such a course on the part of the Government. Mr. Shannon expresses the opinion that, willing as the present rulers of Mexico may be to announce hostilities—yet the excited spirit of the army and the people, may compel the Government to declare war. And yet such a declaration under the circumstances would amount to little or nothing, should Mexico receive no assistance, direct or indirect, from England or France. The popular mind is in a wretched condition of instability. The present rulers, it is evident, have little hold upon the affections of the people. Every thing may be said to be in a confused and uncertain state. Mexico, moreover, would have much to lose and little to gain by war. Nevertheless, great anxiety will be felt as to the decision of her Government. To do nothing, to yield tamely and quietly to the act of annexation, would make her appear spiritless and imbecile before the world. To declare war, and thus invite the seizure of California or some other similar act, would be an alternative any thing but comfortable. Her position is of the most unenviable kind. A valuable portion of her territory torn from her in the first instance by a revolution, and now transferred to a neighbouring republic. Another port