came down from the Royal Mews the night before) and rode along the line, in front and rear; after which the regiment formed three sides of a hollow square, accompanied by General Pakenham, Sir Charles Ogle and Staff, and stood uncovered while the Rev. J. B. Gleig, Chaplain General to the Forces, consecrated the colours, which, after this ceremony, were handed to the Prince by Lieutenant Colonel C. T. Van Straubenzee and Major Meredith. The Prince then handed them to the two senior Ensigns (J. D. Longden and Melville Browne,) who received them kneeling, and continued in that position whilst his Royal Highness addressed them in a neat and appropriate speech,—enjoining them to preserve their colours, never to allow them to be captured, but to emulate the conduct exhibited by the departed hero, Sir Robert Sale, whose absence was the only alloy to the gratification he felt in performing the august ceremony of the day. His Highness, in the course of his address passed some high and well deserved encomiums on Col. Squire and the 13th regiment, to which that gallant veteran replied,—"I beg most respectfully to return my most sincere though humble thanks for the distinguished honour your Royal Highness has just conferred upon this corps in the presentation of new colours, and for the highly flattering manner in which your Royal Highness has been pleased to mention my name in connexion with its services in India, and also for the gratifying encomiums which you have passed on our late honoured and respected commanders, Sir Robert Sale and Colonel Dennie. Your Highness may be assured that your gracious condescension will ever be esteemed by all ranks in the regiment as the greatest stimulant to the loyal and faithful discharge of their duty under whatever circumstances of trial they may hereafter be placed, in supporting the honour and interests of our beloved Queen and country. God save the Queen!"

His Royal Highness appeared much gratified with the sentiments of the gallant Colonel, and having bowed retired with General Pakenham and Sir Charles Ogle, and remounted his charger.

The sides of the square which were wheeled up, then wheeled back, and the regiment formed line.—The new colours were then *trooped* followed by the guard in charge, the band playing "The Grenadiers," slow march. On arriving at the left of the line the colours were carried, and the officers marched up in front of the line, one rank of the guard marching between the ranks of the line and the other rank in rear of the rear rank. On arriving at the place where the old colours were stationed the new colours took up their place, whilst the old ones were paraded up the remaining portion of the line, the *trooping* still proceeding, and were then delivered over to the escort on the right of the line; their military existence, as a standard of the regiment, then ceasing.

The ceremony having terminated the Prince resumed the carriage of General Pakenham, amidst the enthusiastic cheering from the multitude assembled, and accompanied by Admiral Sir Charles Ogle Bart., escorted by General Pakenham and staff, returned to the dockyard, whence he embarked for Osborne house under salutes from the ships in harbour, the Platform Battery, and the *Comet*, *Columbine*, and Sardinian corvette at Spithead.

Her Majesty the Queen came across the Solent in the *Fairy*, with the Prince, but did not land.—Her Majesty promenaded the deck of the *Fairy*, until the return of the Prince to the Yatch.

In the evening, a magnificent ball and supper was given at the King's Rooms, Southsea, by Col. Squire, and the officers of the 13th regiment to 400 persons, embracing all the rank and fashion in the neighbourhood. The Rooms were tastefully decorated on the occasion. In the Ball Room, "Jellalabad," nobly distinguished themselves by their bravery, were emblazoned on the walls, in letters formed by dahlias. Over "Ava," was placed an admirable portrait of the late hero Sir Robert Sale; and against the frame of which, rested on either side the old colours. Opposite and under "Jellalabad" the new colours were placed. The supper room was very handsomely fitted. The supper which was furnished by Gunter in his best taste, was one of the most sumptuous description; and refreshments and wines, &c., of the choicest quality were supplied in the utmost profusion throughout the evening. Nothing either could exceed the polite attention of Col. Squire and the officers, to render the entertainment as agreeable as possible to their guests. Dancing commenced about ten o'clock,—Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, and Calarious following in succession and was kept up until near six o'clock in the morning, when the company retired much delighted with the enjoyment they had experienced.

The Serjeants of the 13th regiment gave last evening a ball and supper in the Crown Rooms, to their wives and female connexions, inviting thereto many of their friends from other corps. The Rooms were admirably well decorated, and the efforts of two bands, tended to keep the party together till late in the morning. The supper tables were munificiently laid out by Mr. Jeram of the Duke's Head, Barrack Row, Portsmouth.

We have just been favoured with a copy of the *Report of the Committee of the General Shipowners' Society*, for the present year, which was read at the meeting in London on Wednesday last. The subjoined extract deserves particular attention at this juncture, for it shows the pecularity of the burthens and restrictions imposed upon the British shipowner, and his total inability, under the present system, to complete with the foreign shipowner in any quarter of the world:—*Liverpool Mail.*

By the registry laws he (the shipowner) is restricted to the use of ships probably the most costly in the world. By the navigation laws he is compelled to employ exclusively the highest paid and most expensively fed seamen—those of native birth. By a variety of laws and regulations deemed by the legislature essential to some common interest, or some general duty, he is impeded, taxed and prevented from conducting his pursuits in the manner most conducive to his own interests. The effect of all this on his expences must be self-evident. It has been established argumentatively statistically, before committee of inquiry, by parliamentary returns, by proof upon proof, defying refutation. It has been demonstrated by the most conclusive of all evidence, that of experience. Your committee have no desire to revive bygone controversies, but the annual records of their proceedings bear continual testimony to the practical effects that have followed in every instance in which the experiment has been tried of placing British shipping in a position of unprotected competition with the ships of foreign nations. They have before asserted, and they again repeat, because at this moment the fact cannot be too extensively known or too forcibly impressed, that in every case in which discriminating duties on imports have been withdrawn, and British ships have been left to compete, with the shipping of foreign states possessing a mercantile marine the navigation of those states has greatly advanced, while our own has absolutely declined; or if, from increasing commerce, increased demand for tonnage has arisen, it has partaken in a very inadequate degree of the benefit of the increase, which has fallen, chiefly in the hands of the foreign shipowner. The degree in which this effect will take place will of course, vary with the relative disproportion in expense of building, equipping, and navigating ships, between British tonnage and that of different foreign nations; but it is perfectly indisputable that, under his present disqualifying burthens, the British shipowner can compete with none. If then the principles of free trade, are attempted to be further applied to British navigation, the ground must, both in common justice and in ordinary policy, be based on the removal of the restrictions under which the shipowner labours, before the competition which free trade would introduce is permitted. On those great and vital questions which a repeal of the navigation laws would involve, comprehending in the nursery for seamen provided by our mercantile navy, considerations of high state policy as connected with national security, it would ill become your committee in this place to comment. These may be considered to belong rather to the statesman than to an association of shipowners; but they cannot conceal from themselves that the current of public feeling is at the present moment so forcibly directed into the channels of free trade, that the laws which Adam Smith emphatically approved, and which Mr. Huskisson approached with reverence, may not always be secure of equal respect.

The following will show how the operative cotton spinners and others engaged in factory labour are beginning to feel the effects of free trade, their own folly, and the sordid *liberality* of their employers:—

'*Addon-Under Lyne, August 11.*

'The master-roller turners of Stockport, Park Bridge, Oldham, Ashton-under Lyne, Dukinfield, and other places, have given notice to their workmen that at the expiration of the next fortnight they will reduce their wages to the amount of five per cent. This announcement at the present time has naturally enough created considerable excitement amongst the operatives, *many of whom complain bitterly of corn-law repeal as the cause of this reduction.* In some instances the work-hands have waited upon the masters to ask the cause why an abatement in their wages should take place so soon after they have accomplished their pet object, viz., a repeal of the corn laws, and while they are still calling upon them to rejoice at the downfall of monopoly, &c. The men state that the answers received have been, 'Food is now cheaper, and you can therefore afford to work for less.' A delegate meeting of the trade was held at the house of Mr. Thomas More, the Grapes Inn, Ashton, on Monday, relative to this subject, when the following resolution was agreed to:—'That we unanimously agree to work four days a week should circumstances in connection with the trade require it; but on no account will we submit to the proposed reduction.'

'Several other branches of mill workers are threatened with a reduction, and they are at the present time forming themselves into unions to resist it. Unfortunately for the repealers, in every case of which we have yet heard the reductions have been proposed by parties connected in some way with the Anti-Corn-Law League. The power loom weavers of Stalybridge are holding a public meeting of their body this evening, for the purpose of carrying out the principles of the union.

'Power Loom Weaving.—We are sorry to learn that in consequence of the great and continued accumulation of stocks, one of our largest manufacturing establishments has been driven to the necessity of an immediate reduction of the hours of labour of their weavers—to four and a half days a week. For a long time this branch of the cotton trade has been in a ruinous condition from over production, and we very much fear that we must, ere long, pass through another commercial crisis. Blackburn has already commenced the reduction, and it is believed no other mode can possibly be adopted to put a check to the overstocked condition of the foreign and colonial markets.'—*Stockport Advertiser, of Aug. 14.*

THE IRISH CHURCH.—The *Churchman's Monthly Review* contains the following announcement:—"We have received the most positive assurances from the lips of one whom we know to be in daily communication with and to enjoy the confidence of, men in the highest departments of the state, that, in spite of the assurances of Lord John Russell, the terms of an arrangement are actually settled, and have received the approval of Mr. Daniel O'Connell on the one side and of Sir Robt. Peel on the other, by which the establishment of the Romish priests in Ireland, mainly out of the revenues of the establishment, but partly by a new charge upon the land—is fully determined upon. But the whole matter is meant to be kept a profound secret until the ensuing general election of 1847 shall have given the government a House of Commons prepared to support such a plan. Our informant is positive as to the existence of such a compact, and we, on our part, know him to be in a position to be well acquainted with the real views and intentions of the government. The danger, then, is no longer a matter of possibility or distant conjecture. It is immediately before us; and upon examining Lord John Russell's late disclaimer, we really find nothing in it to prevent him from coming forward with such a plan, whenever the country, by returning a liberal House of Commons, shall enable him to assert with a show of truth that the public voice is no longer opposed to such an arrangement."

DEATH OF LOUIS BONAPARTE.—Louis Bonaparte ex King of Holland, and brother to the Emperor Napoleon died at Florence on the 25th ult. The following is his will, which was opened the day after his demise. After recommending his soul to the Almighty, he expresses the wish that his remains should be sent to St Leu, near Paris, to be near those of his father, Charles Bonaparte, and of his eldest son, who died in Holland in 1807. He wishes the remains of his second son, who died in Italy in 1831, to be also brought to the same place, and he appropriates a sum of £2,400 to the erection of a monument. 'I have,' says he, 'borne the name of that village for forty years, and I liked it better than any other place.' He makes a present to the municipal body of Amsterdam of all the property he formerly possessed in Holland, that the income arising from it may relieve the misfortunes occasioned every year by inudation. He bequeaths to the poor of Florence a rather considerable sum. To his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany the colossal bust, representing the Emperor Napoleon, by the celebrated Canova. He desires the grand duke to accept it as a token of gratitude for the hospitality he has received in his states. To the grand duchess he bequeaths a beautiful vase of porcelain de Sevres. After making a few other legacies of less importance to relatives, servants, executors, the poor, &c., he adds:—'I bequeath the remainder of my property (my palace at Florence, the great estate of Civita Nova, all real property,) furniture, claims, and in short, all that will form my property at the time of my death (except what has been bequeathed by me as above stated,) to my heir Napoleon Louis, my only surviving son, to whom I bequeath also, as a particular token of my paternal affection, my *Dankeyne*, placed in my library, with all the decorations and *souvenirs* it contains; and as a still more particular mark of affection, I bequeath to him the different objects sent to me from St. Helena, which have belonged to the Emperor Napoleon, and which are placed in a box made for that purpose.—Florence, Dec. 1, 1845." The death of the ex King of Holland has greatly affected Prince Louis Nepoleon, who, has, since his escape, been refused permission to visit his venerable father.—The prince it will be remembered, applied to the French Government for permission to visit his father, and promised to return to his confinement after performing this filial duty. This request was refused, and on his escape Prince Louis wrote to Prince Metternich for permission to visit Florence, and pledged his word in no way to interfere in politics, but no answer was returned from the Austrian diplomatist. A similar application was made to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and refused, principally, it is stated through the representations of the French government. This latter request was even limited to a visit of 24 hours.

THE POPE'S AMNESTY.—All parties actually udergoing punishment for political offences are to have the remainder of their sentences remitted, upon subscribing a simple declaration that they will comport themselves henceforth as good and loyal subjects. All exiles for political causes, and all who for their politics have been declared incapable of office, are to be recalled and reinstated in their full rights of citizenship unconditionally, upon a simple expression of their wishes to that effect. All prosecutions for political offences in progress, are to be stopped at once, unless the parties request an opportunity of establishing their innocence. Only two classes are excluded from participating in the benefits of the amnesty. The first consists of priests, and civil and military servants of the state, actually convicted of political offences; or voluntary exiles under accusation. The mode in which this class is to be dealt with, is reserved for future consideration. The second class consists of offenders against the municipal penal law, who have been implicated in political movements.

SUMMARY.

RAILWAYS.—*It appears, from a detailed list of railways, published in the Times which have this session received the royal assent, that the capital stock authorised by these acts is £90,540,938; the amount to be borrowed beyond the capital is £38,638,829; giving a total amount authorised to be raised of £129,229,767; the amount of parliamentary deposits realised from the accountant-generals hands is £4,147,304; and the length of the lines amounts to 3672½ miles.*

AN ARISTOCRATIC EXPEDITION.—*We understand that an expedition, which promises the most important results, both to science and commerce, is at this moment fitting out for the purpose of navigating some of the most unexplored rivers in South America. It is to be under the command of Lord Ranelagh. Several noblemen and gentlemen have already volunteered to accompany his lordship, and the enterprising and scientific band, it is said, will sail as soon as the necessary arrangements shall be completed.*

It is not generally known that Miss Burdett Coutts has given £35,000 for the erection of a church and schools at Westminster—*besides* £10,000 for the two colonial bishoprics.

A woman residing in the parish of St Luke's Old street, London, was recently sentenced by the Ecclesiastical Court to do penance, by standing in a white sheet during two hours in a white sheet in the parish church. Her offence was the utterance of slanderous words respecting a female neighbour.

CHOLERA.—The statements which have appeared in various quarters of the appearance of cholera in England are untrue. Cholic, diarrhea, and bowel complaint, or what is commonly called English cholera, have been very prevalent here and elsewhere. If medical assistance be not at hand, an adult patient, seized with the bowel complaint, should immediately take from fifteen to twenty drops of laudanum in a little brandy, slightly diluted with water. The following recipe has been found very efficacious:—Brandy, one table spoonful, castor oil, one table spoonful, ten to fifteen drops of laudanum, and two table spoonfuls of water.

THE POTATO FAMINE.—The sum required to be voted to defray the expenses incurred through the commissariat under the direction of the government, for the relief of distress arising from the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, is £130,000.—The whole expenditure with this intention was less than £266,927 6s 8d, of which £135,951 2s 2d was reimbursed by sales of Indian corn, oatmeal, &c.

CONSECRATION OF PADDINGTON CHURCH. On Thursday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the Bishop's-road, Paddington. The church is an elegant structure, in the perpendicular gothic style of the period of Henry the Sixth, and is a great ornament to a rapidly improving neighbourhood. It has been erected at a cost of 13,000*l.*, exclusive of ornamental work. The Rev. J. Miles, M.A., has been nominated by the bishop to the incumbency.

A fatal accident occured on the 21st instant in the A Couette tunnel, one of the most important works on the Orleans and Vierzon Railway. The vaulted roof of the tunnel was all but completed when the wooden frame for the construction of the last arches broke down, carrying with them the workmen in their fall. Three were killed and eight severely wounded.

From 1700 to 1844 there are on record 101 shocks of earthquake in England, 138 in Scotland, and 17 in Wales.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia has sent an extensive order to a mercantile house in Inverness for tartans.

A letter from Rome of the 28th says, "Nothing is spoken of at Rome and throughout all the provinces but the fine character and noble intentions of the Holy Father."

The excessive heat in Switzerland has caused the the snow to melt from the tops of the mountains. The summit of Mount Blanc is now a bare rock, a sight not seen for many years. Some of the rivers have swollen in consequence and overflowed their banks.

At the Phœnix Park (Dublin) races, a young lad was found picking the pocket of a *detective* policeman.

After a dinner party at the imperial palace of Peterhoof, the Empress of Russia presented the Princess de Eutera, wife of the Neapolitan Ambassador, with a magnificent bracklet estimated at 40,000 rubles (£6,400,) no doubt as a souvenir of her reception in Sicily.

One of Louis Phillippe's daughters has lately given birth to a child, making the fourteenth or fifteenth grand child of his Majesty. So rapid is the increase of the royal stock of Orleans that a formidable staff of nurses is continually on duty in its household. At this moment not less than seventeen are employed.

A kail stack of enormous size, is at present growing in the garden of Mr. John M'Eee, shoemaker, West Kilbride, which has attained the extraordinary height of 9ft. 3in. The stem is ten inches in circumference, and from the extremities of the blade it measures five feet right across without stretching.

The total quantity of copper ore imported into England during the year 1845 was 56,697¼ tons. Of the copper ore thus imported, 41,242 tons were from Cuba, 10,823 from Chili, 1,212 from Peru, and Bolivia, 1,109 from South Australia, 701 from America, 646 from the British West Indies and 640 tons from Italy

The government contract for the victualling and transport service for the ensuing year, has been announced, and the quantity required is 12,000 tierces of beef, and 18,000 tierces of pork. The contract last year was for 8,000 o. beef and 14,000 of pork.

EASTERN BANKRUPTCIES.—The number of bankrupts during the last year amounted to 1,025, comprising nearly all trades and professions. The highest number was that of victuallers, which was 63, and the lowest number the class of attorneys, there being only one. The only business excepted from that of bankrupt's list was that of undertakers.

The Commander-in-chief has measures in contemplating with a view to regulate the exercise of the power of inflicting corporal punishment in the army. The maximum number of lashes, according to report is to be fifty; and the cat is not to be used at all when medical officers pronounce the infliction to be unsafe to the health of the culprit.

On Saturday a druggist at Leeds, administered a dose of poison to his wife, and afterwards partook of the deadly poison himself. They both died the same day. He was 21 years of age, and she 27. Jealousy on the part of the husband is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

SPAIN.—Two new candidates have appeared for the hand of Queen Isabella—the eldest son of the Infant, Don Francisco D'Ossis, Duke of Cadiz, and one of the Princess of the house of Coburg.

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

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 11, 1846.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen and Mr. Chandler left town yesterday morning for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Executive Council at Quarters. A dissolution of the House of Assembly will no doubt be proclaimed at the sitting, and a general election for the Province, under the new election law, take place within a short period.

THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.—We have pleasure in publishing the following address, which was presented to his Lordship by the Church Corporation of Shediac. The subjoined account of his recent visitation will no doubt be also acceptable to our readers:—

St. Martin's Church, Feast of St. Bartholomew, My Lord,

We the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, of the Parish of Shediac, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our hearty welcome to this portion of your charge. Although duly appreciating the pious zeal and unremitting labours of our late Diocesan, we cannot but acquiesce with pleasure in those arrangements which have caused the former Diocese to be divided, and New Brunswick to be erected into a separate See. We have now the happiness of enjoying the more immediate oversight of a successor of the Apostles; and feel confident that, with the blessing of God upon your exertions, the holy cause of Christ and his Church shall prosper; that our clergy shall be increased in numbers, our sacred edifices multiplied, and our congregations be made more alive to their duties and their privileges, as partakers of the common salvation. Our present destitution in spiritual things is lamentable. Truly it may be said, that the harvest is great, but the labourers few, and the observation peculiarly applies to this Mission. We trust, my Lord, that such a state of things may not long continue. But that here, and throughout the Diocese, your Lordship may be enabled to supply our wants. We pray that God may stir up the hearts of many of the rising generation, to devote themselves to the Sacred Ministry of the Church; and that those to whom ability is given, will gladly offer of their substance, to sustain them in their labours, and so forward the work of the Lord.

George S. Jarvis, D. D. Rector; D. Hanington, John Welling, Senr., Church Wardens; William Welling, Charles S. Theal, John Bateman, Frederick Bateman, William Y. Theal, Edward Smith, Horatio Smith, Vestry.:

To this his Lordship was pleased to reply, extempore at some length, and in his usual happy manner. The part of the visitation which came under the more immediate notice of the writer, is as follows:—

On Thursday, August 20th, his Lordship confirmed nine persons in St. Mary's Church, Richibucto and on Friday thirteen in the Parish Church of Willford; in all twenty two persons in the Richibucto Mission, occupied by the Rev. T. DeWolf. On Sunday morning, thirty-seven individuals were confirmed in the Parish Church of Shediac, and in the afternoon, three, at St. Alban's Church, Cocagne, and on Friday following, three more at the Bend; in all forty three persons in the Shediac Mission, which is under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis. On Monday, August 24th his Lordship, after receiving the address of the Vestry, assembled in St. Martin's Church, Shediac, for the purpose of presenting it, proceeded to the Madras School, accompanied by the members of the Church Corporation, and there examined the pupils, personally. The general attainments of the pupils, and more particularly their knowledge of the Scriptures and Prayer Book, afforded his Lordship much gratification. On Tuesday, nine persons were confirmed at St. Mark's Church, Westmorland, three of whom received the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, at his Lordship's hands, after the 2nd lesson of the morning service, and previous to the administration of Confirmation. On Wednesday Divine Service was performed at Bay of Vert, and during that service a child was baptized by the Bishop. The Mission containing these two churches is vacant, but visited occasionally by the Rev. G. Townshend. The Bishop preached but held no confirmation. Thursday morning, nine individuals were confirmed in the Parish Church of Sackville, and in the afternoon, fifteen in the Church at Dorchester, making twenty-four in all, in the Sackville Mission, occupied by the Rev. J. Black, A.M. The Bishop was gratified in this part of the visitation, of which an imperfect sketch is now given, by the Revs. Dr. Jarvis, Rev. J. Black, A.M. Rev. G. Townshend, A.M. Rev. W. Scovil, A.M. of Norton, Rev. J. Cooper, A.M. of P. E. Island, who took part in the various services. Excellent addresses, couched in respectful and affectionate language, were presented to his Lordship, at almost every station and church which he visited, and his reception was every where of such a nature as must have been most gratifying to his feelings.

His Lordship returned to Fredericton on Monday last from his Eastern Visitation, much pleased with the beauty and agricultural prospects of this part of the province, but feeling deeply the spiritual destitution which every where presented itself in this extensive portion of his Diocese.

His Lordship was accompanied from Sackville by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, with whom he visited the new and flourishing County of Albert; and altho' His Lordship's visit was wholly unexpected, the inhabitants of Hopewell and Harvey testified their esteem by many acts of kindness. There being no Church either at Hopewell or Hillsborough, the members of the Baptist congregations kindly offered to his Lordship the use of their chapel, of which his Lordship kindly accepted, and on Sunday the 30th ult., met large congregations at Hopewell in the afternoon.

The following week his Lordship after encouraging the people of Johnston in the good work of erecting a Church at the English Settlement, visited the Parishes of Waterborough and Canning, Grand Lake; and on Sunday last held confirmation at Whites' Point in the morning, and crossed the Lake to Canning in the afternoon. His Lordship has now visited the whole of his Diocese, from Grand Musquash to the Grand Falls on the one side, to Campbell Town 20 miles above Dalhousie on the other, and during his recent visitation has travelled 930 miles, delivered 24 addresses, and confirmed 333 persons.

His Lordship received addresses from the various Church Corporations and Parishes on his route, to all of which he replied in his usual eloquent and happy manner.

CONCERT.—By advertisement it will be seen that Mrs. Underwood intends giving a Concert on Wednesday evening next at the Mechanics' Institute. It was to have taken place on Monday, but is postponed to the time now mentioned.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER SAXE GOTHA.—We regret to learn that the steamer Saxe Gotha, Capt. Price, on her passage from this port for Dorchester, went ashore on Cape Roche Ledges, on Saturday morning last, during a thick fog, where she still remains.

The steamer North America left here on Monday for the purpose of rendering assistance, but failed in getting the vessel afloat, and which we are sorry to learn there is very little chance of accomplishing. Her machinery will be saved.

The foundation stone of a new Provincial Lunatic Asylum has been recently laid at Toronto, Upper Canada. The building is to be 534 feet in length, presenting a front of 266 feet on the eastern and western ends of the quadrangle which it is intended to occupy. It will cost about fifty thousand pounds.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—We are sorry to learn that a breach of the peace, of a most serious nature occurred at the Hanwell Settlement yesterday. Bradshaw Rainsford, Esquire, the supervisor, had been selling contracts on the Fredericton and St. Andrews Road, when a dispute about some petty contract amounting only to a few pounds took place among the competitors. The lie was given between two of the persons present, when presently a general row took place, which ended in the dreadfully beating of two persons named Killen, one of whom is hardly expected to recover from the effects of the injury he has received.

Late evening a party of Constables, proceeded to Hanwell to apprehend the offenders, and were threatened with the loss of their lives by a party armed to resist them. The principal offenders, it appears have taken to the woods, with arms, and one man named Burke has been brought in and lodged in gaol, charged with aiding in resisting the officers of the law. We have no doubt the other parties will soon be secured and brought to justice, unless they speedily leave the country.—*Head Quarters.*

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—This seems to be the topic of almost every paper that comes to hand.—East, West, North and South, this destructive element has been ravaging the country. Fears have been entertained for some time that the different fires which have almost encircled our village would endanger its safety, but fortunately, after a remarkably long drought, we were visited on Thursday evening with a refreshing rain, which continues while we are penning this article; and will, we hope, continue until all the fires in the adjoining woods are completely extinguished.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—Our atmosphere for some days past has been thickly enveloped in smoke indicating that extensive fires are raging in the woods. We learn that Boies Town has been in great jeopardy, and that large quantities of timber lying in the woods on the Renous and Barnaby's rivers, have been consumed; on the Black river, we understand, some damage has been done to fences, and that the Mill of H. Carman, Esq. was saved from destruction through great exertion. The bridge across Bay du vin river, on the post road has been burnt. There is a report in circulation, but whether true or not, we cannot say, that the Land Company's town of Stanley, has been nearly destroyed by the devouring element.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The news which we published a few days ago relative to the revolution in California, and the planting of the American flag on the territory, has been confirmed by special despatches received by the British Minister at Washington.—The Mexican Governor has declared the Province under martial law. The Californians are said to be greatly divided among themselves.

The New York Express says:—We understand that the news from California was received by the British Minister at Washington. The news is of a very important character, and the United States Government received no information but such as it received from the British Minister.

The important fact that Commodore Sloat had taken possession of a considerable portion of California, was transmitted by the British Admiral, on that station, by steamer, to a convenient port on the Pacific, from thence, by land, to the British Consul at Vera Cruz, who sent it to the British Minister here.

It is understood that after Commodore Sloat had taken possession, or while he was in the act of taking possession, the British Admiral was in great doubts, what course he should pursue,—whether he should permit it to be done, or not, for when he had last heard from home, the relations between his country and ours, were any thing but amicable. In this state of affairs, as it is believed, he has hurried on the news here to ask advice of Mr. Packenham, and of the Governor General of Canada. Dispatches therefore, have been sent to the Governor of Canada, and to England by the last steamer.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—New Orleans papers to the 27th of August have been received at New York, which contain the following items of news from the invading army.

Report says that Gen. Worth, with 2000 men, had left Camargo, and had proceeded 25 miles towards Monterey.

Captain Duncan marched into Punta Aquado in the night, and took the place, having killed one Mexican and shattered the arm of another, while they were attempting to escape.

Captain Duncan next marched to Seralvo, where he arrived and possessed himself without molestation. It is thought that Seralvo will be made a depot, having a very commanding position and good water.

It is said that the Mexicans were concentrated at Monterey to give the American forces a fight. A body of 1000 well appointed cavalry had arrived at Saltillo.

There were 10,000 volunteers, and 300 regulars on the Rio Grande, and more continually arriving.

An American citizen had arrived at Camargo on the 13th ult., from Monterey, who reported that there were at that place 2000 rancheros and 4000 regular troops.

Well informed men thought it would be imprudent for Gen. Taylor to move up to Monterey with less than 10,000 well disciplined troops.

A vessel had arrived at New Orleans from Alvarado. The Picayune says—"This shows that the blockade of the Mexican ports is a humbug. The blockade appears to give the Mexicans little uneasiness, as Alvarado is as convenient as Vera Cruz, and at that place vessels find no difficulty in passing to and fro."

LATE FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.—By the arrival of the brig Black Hawk, Captain Robinson, at New York, sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 19th of July, we have a file of the Packet to the 11th of July.

H. B. M. steam frigate Devastation arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 3d of July, having on board Mr Hood, whose departure from England, charged with some mission in reference to the war, we have heretofore announced. His arrival caused great satisfaction at Buenos Ayres.

The Packet of July 4 says:

On Thursday last the Brazilian brigantine of war Argos arrived from Montevideo, bringing intelligence of the return to that port of the British transport Apollo, with positive orders for the re embarkation of the detachments of the 45th and 73d, which had been diverted from their original destination.

The news received from England by the Apollo is to the effect that the Argentine Minister, on the eve of asking for his passports, had a conference with Lord Aberdeen, which was of so satisfactory a nature as to induce him to suspend that step. It was generally believed that the government had resolved to take immediate measures to put a stop to intervention in La Plata, and that France entirely concurred in the necessity of such a change of policy.—Indeed, letters from Rio dated the 24th ult. say that a steamer from France had arrived there with despatches for Baron Mareuil and Baron Deffaudis, in consequence of which it was supposed that the former would come down to this river.

FIRE.—At about quarter past seven A.M., yesterday morning, the barn attached to the Dwelling House of Mr. B. R. Fitzgerald, a mile out of town, was discovered to be on fire; and, although, the inhabitants, with their usual promptitude, assembled on the spot to render all the assistance required, yet owing to the rapid progress of the flames, and the scarcity of water, it was impossible to get the fire subdued, and both barn and house were consumed. How the fire originated is unknown. The furniture in the house, fortunately was saved, but in the barn there were, it is said, about 8 tons of hay, 2 sets of harness, 2 sleighs, saddle, bridle, farming utensils, and a variety of other articles, consumed with the building. The horse which was in the stable at the time escaped, but not uninjured. We learn the buildings were covered:—£300 on the house, and £200 on the out buildings.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

From the Life at the Springs.

THE GREAT FEAT ACCOMPLISHED.

We have delayed the issue of this number of our little sheet, in order to be able to state the result of Mr. Josiah Eaton's herculean undertaking, in the belief that our readers and patrons would feel some anxiety as to the issue. The task is now done, the deed accomplished, and crowds were gathered here to witness the conclusion of this most wonderful of performances; in fact, never since it was deemed an honour to excel in strength of limb and power of endurance, has it fallen to the lot of the historian to chronicle such a deed. We know not what meed of honour, nobly earned—what crown of verdant bays, so well deserved, the ancient gymnasia would have awarded to this remarkable victor of the pedestrian world! this, however, we certainly know, that the honours and rewards due for excelling in this, the athletic arena, would be showered upon him as liberally as upon the victorious general or the civic chief. Why, then, should not we pay this determined and victorious old man such credit as is fairly his due! He may now retire, and quietly, for the remainder of his days, feel himself as unsurpassed in his vocation. We deem it, however, due to the gentleman who has been his steady backer to say, that Mr. E.'s cause could not be in better hands and we feel confident, that want for the future, will be a stranger to the old man. To our contemporaries abroad, and especially to him of the 'Spirit,' we would say,—we thought as you did, and we risked our money on the issue; but we were mistaken.—*and so were you.* We know there has been no hinting in this matter, and we hope not to hear or see it questioned, as eyes opened by interest and rendered watchful by fear of loss, have been steadily fixed upon Mr. Eaton's operations.

Now that the thing is accomplished, it has been of so uniform and unvaried a character as to leave little room for general remark; but the full particulars will be immediately published in a pamphlet form, for the sole and exclusive benefit of Mr. Eaton. The principal difficulty has been want of sleep. Mr. Eaton seldom complained of fatigue, or the changes or inclemencies of the weather; was not foot-sore or galled with travel; but often complained of being sleepy—very sleepy; and on one occasion exclaimed, 'Oh! I would give all the world for a good sleep!' It may be also said of him, as Don Quixotte said of himself, that his constitution supported him more than his strength. The indomitable spirit of the man is inconceivable; as an example of this, just before finishing five hundred miles he had an attack of diarrhœa, which in the space of a few hours, pulled him down fearfully. His medical attendants, as well as his principal backers, spoke to him seriously of giving up the match. 'No,' said the old veteran, firmly, though he staggered like a drunken man, 'this is nothing; I am just as sure of doing it as that I can walk across that plank. You will see the blood running out of my shoes before I think of such a thing, *but I do feel very sick.*'

The betting upon the result has not been so great as was expected, owing to the scene of action being so great a distance from the sporting world.—to the supposed impossibility of a man of 76 doing what Captain Barclay, in the prime of life, with the greatest difficulty accomplished, and that people at a distance thought the match, though talked of, would never come off, and, even though it should, might not be fairly accomplished; but fortunately, Mr. Eaton himself thinks more of the fame he has acquired than of any pecuniary consideration.

The question has often been asked, What does Mr. Eaton get by all this? and Mr. Parker has no objection to satisfy the public upon the subject. Mr. Eaton has, for several years been employed as baker at the Canada House, Caledonia Springs, during which time he repeatedly spoke to Mr. Parker of his desire to undertake this feat and ability to perform it; and added, if he had the money (no small sum) necessary to carry him through, he would undertake it. At length Mr. Parker, after having taken him to a secluded part of the country, and putting him in training for four days only, consented to support him. Mr. Parker has also no objection to the public knowing the conditions of the match, as they were entirely at Mr. P.'s own risk, and more liberal than Mr. Eaton either asked or expected, namely,—Mr. Parker advances all expenses, giving Mr. Eaton the half of the profits if he wins, and pays all the bets and expenses if he fails.

This great achievement terminated to day at twelve o'clock, noon, amid the hearty cheers and kind congratulations of the assembled multitude. Mr. Eaton then retired to rest, and at 4 o'clock was Chaired, the ladies decorating the chair with ribbons, flags, garlands, and evergreens. He was carried along his accustomed beat by the watchers, cheered with the martial strains of the great Highland bagpipes and a banner was borne in front, inscribed:

ONE THOUSAND MILES
IN
ONE THOUSAND HOURS.

On reaching the Canada House, the ladies presented him with a crown of flowers, fashioned by their own hands, which two fair damsels placed upon the veteran's head, and which he wore with all the dignity of a victor in the olympic games.

The completion of Mr. Eaton's extraordinary feat has naturally excited considerable curiosity as to his previous history, and this has been amply satisfied by our contemporary the *Times* from whose columns we cut the following accounts of the doings of the veteran on former occasions. The following account is news to us, and we think will be so to many who her odds against the ancient.—The first exploit certainly staggers all our preconceived notions of pedestrianism:—

Josiah Eaton, a native of Woodford, in Northamptonshire, in the county of Suffolk, did most wonderful pedestrian feat ever heard of; which was:—he walked a quarter of a mile, in every successive quarter of an hour, for the space of six weeks; commenced at two o'clock on the 12th of May, and finished five minutes before two o'clock, the 23rd June, 1818; having previously performed the following pedestrian feats: Dec. 26, 1815, on Blackheath, 1800 miles on the Barclay plan, viz: a mile every hour. July 20, 1816, at the same place, 1100 miles, commencing each mile within 20 minutes after each hour. Dec. 5, 1816, on Brixton Causeway, 1993 half miles in 1993 succeeding half hours. June 18, 1817, on Wormwood Scrubs, 2000 miles in 42 days. Sept. 6, 1827, from Colchester to London in one day, and returning to Colchester the next, being 51 miles daily, for 20 successive days.

FROM MEXICO.—The news received by Telegraph from Washington of the safe landing of Gen. Santa Anna at Vera Cruz on the 15th ult., taken in connexion with the previous information of the "pronouncing" of more than half the Departments in his favor, hardly leaves a doubt of his immediate success.—It is indeed stated that his competitor for the supreme power, Paredes, was already a prisoner. This perhaps needs confirmation, but it can hardly be considered material whether it were true at the time or not. It is so probable that he soon will be in prison, if he be not already, that the report may without hazard of material error be taken to be true.

It remains to be seen what effect this revolution will have on the relations of the repub-