

mental trees, flowers and vegetables, and the ripening of seeds; the rules and regulations for the governance of which, together with the funds necessary to be raised, will hereafter be decided on at a general Meeting of the Society.

11. A portion of the funds of the Society to be devoted to the purchase of such scientific works, as may best promote the objects of the Institution, which works will be kept at such place, and under such regulations as may be fixed on by the Committee.

12. That the names of all the Members of the Society be entered in a book kept for the purpose; and a register to be kept in which shall be enrolled the names of those benefactors who shall by money, books, plants, or other means, contribute to the support and encouragement of the Institution; as also the names of persons to whom prizes may be awarded, with a description of the articles approved.

13. The Committee shall have the power of framing such Bye Laws as they may deem for the good of the Society, which Bye Laws are not to be at variance with any of the Fundamental Laws; and will continue in force until annulled by a general meeting.

14. At each Competition Meeting, a certain number of Judges (not less than three nor more than five,) shall be elected from the Members present, to decide on the various productions, whose decision shall be final, — no person to act as a Judge who may have any article for competition.

15. The objects of the Institution being to promote and improve the cultivation of the best kinds of fruits, of the most useful vegetables, shrubs, trees, and choice flowers; the Committee are authorized to receive Essays or Treatises, elucidating any new mode or principle that may be adapted to the climate, — which, if approved, will be published — and eventually, it is hoped, prizes will be distributed yearly for the best Essay.

16. As it is desirable that Gardens near the Capital should be numerous and extensive, for the supply of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, for its inhabitants, prizes will be distributed to such as the Judges may deem to merit them.

17. No fundamental law shall be suspended, repealed, or annulled, nor a new one carried into force, without being approved by the majority of a general Meeting, summoned by the Committee for that express purpose, or due notice given prior to the usual general meetings, that such law will be taken into consideration, and that on a requisition signed by any twenty of the subscribers, the Committee shall summon a general meeting, the object for which must be stated, and due notice of fourteen days given previous to such meeting.

COLONIAL.

St. John, N. B. Sept. 17.

Dr. McCulloch. — This Gentleman having terminated his course of Chemical Lectures in this city, departed in the Steamer yesterday morning, for St. Andrews, where he intends giving a short course of Ten Lectures. — The course given here to the members of the Mechanics' Institute was splendid, as well as being highly instructive, and has created a thirst for science which but for the Doctor, might have rested forever in its primitive darkness.

It is to be hoped that the spark of Promethean fire, with which he has kindled a desire for further research, may extend itself, and bursting into full blaze of day, may dispel the mental darkness that has hitherto rested upon this community.

The ability of the Doctor as a practical philosopher, and a scientific man, should ensure him a hearty welcome in any community he may honor with his presence. It is of the

very first order, and such as cannot be matched on this side of the Atlantic. His anxiety to do more than his physical strength would permit, produced towards the close of his Lectures (here) an illness which precluded the possibility of his terminating his labours in the way he could have wished.

In leaving us he carries with him the warmest wishes of the Mechanics of this city, as well as a grateful remembrance of his mild, gentlemanly, and unassuming manners. The seeds of science being now sown among us, it is to be hoped that the Mechanics will foster them into maturity, and that great and splendid consequences may result from this small beginning. The introduction of scientific knowledge, and philosophical views into a community, will do more for the morals of a rising generation than any other system that was ever yet devised for the improvement of mankind. Divines may preach, temperance societies may meet, and endeavour to inculcate the doctrine of good morals, but it is of no avail, there must be something to take the mind captive. The splendour of science, and its fascinations, are admirably calculated for that purpose, a mind once attracted to scientific research, will forego and forget, its grosser sensual appetites, and the fumes of grog and tobacco will soon become to a mind so refined, more disgusting than the gas from the most noxious compounds. Let our readers remember that in training their offspring to science, they are training them to virtue. — *Colonist*.

BROCKVILLE, U. C., September 2.

Mining. — The spirit which is so prevalent on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, in relation to the hidden treasures of the earth, particularly in lead, has in some measure been imbibed in this part of the country. The consequence has been that some searches have been made, and indications of mineral wealth have been found, but as yet nothing very positive is known. There are, however, very promising prospects of a COPPER MINE, in the township of Bastard, near the village of Beverly. Mr. George Lewis on the 12th ult. found a place from whence he took a specimen of green Oxide of Copper, which Mr. S. C. Frey, of this town, assayed and found it to contain about 30 per cent. of pure Copper. On further examination the appearances were so strong that it was thought advisable to form a company to work the ore. It was uncertain on whose land the mine was situated, but it was supposed to be on that of Mr. James McDonald, or on a lot belonging to Jonas or Charles Jones, as tenants in common. The parties, concerned, however, proposed that the individual to whom the right of soil belonged, should receive 5 per cent out of the profits of a lease of the Mine, over and above his share as a partner in the company. To this Messrs. McDonald and J. Jones readily acceded, and articles of agreement were executed between the parties. On surveying, the mine was ascertained to be on the land of Messrs. S. and C. Jones. The spot has been opened a few feet deep, and presents a great deal of Copper ore, highly mineralized with sulphur, which is not a good kind of ore, being expensive to work. The situation of the ground and general appearance of the earth and strata, however, warrant a further search, which it is intended to make as soon as a lease is executed to the company, by the Messrs. Jones.

The principal vein appears to run down obliquely in an angle of 45 degrees, and will require a deep and extensive shaft to be sunk, before good copper may be expected to be found. It may after all turn out of no value. But it is thought the sinking of the shaft, may lead to valuable discoveries, if the expectations in regard to Copper should be disappointed, as there are strong indications of

lead in the vicinity, which it is thought would be found 20 or 30 feet below the surface. So favourable are the prospects, of what is termed at the western lead mines "Mineral gravel" having been found, that we understand the company intend to prosecute their search, for lead also. Should the company succeed in their object, much benefit might be expected to accrue from the discovery.

It is asserted on authority, which we believe can be relied on, that a very good specimen of lead ore has been found in rear of Prescott, at no very great distance, and that negotiations are in progress with the proprietor of the land for allowing the mine to be worked. — *Brockville Recorder*.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.

A reply has lately been published in this city and New York, to the "Awful disclosures" of *Maria Monk*. It contains a vast quantity of authentic evidence from Protestant gentlemen and other respectable individuals, completely establishing the abandoned and profligate character of that wretched prostitute, and clearly rebutting the vile calumnies which she has heaped on the heads of the Reverend Catholic Clergy and the Nuns of this city. *Maria Monk* has never been a resident in any convent in this city. It appears by the affidavits that she was an inmate in the Magdalen Asylum here, in common with other unfortunate outcasts of similar ruined reputation. Her description of the convent tallies in almost every particular with the arrangements of the Magdalen Asylum. It is to be hoped that the work before us will have the effect of removing from the public mind in other countries, the gross errors which have been recklessly scattered by the unfortunate woman and her wily associates, relative to the state of religion in this city and Province. — *Montreal Vindicator*.

It gives us much and sincere pleasure to announce the safe return from the Lower Provinces, of our esteemed fellow-citizen, A. N. MORIN, Esq. M. P. P. Mr. Morin arrived yesterday. He came overland to Quebec from New Brunswick. — *Id.*

The Revenue of Nova Scotia is stated to be £55,000: there are ten Judges in the Province. The Province of New Brunswick has a revenue of £60,000, and only four Judges. — *Id.*

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF LOWER CANADA.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 22nd Sept. 1836.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency Lord Gosford came down in State to open the Session of the Legislature, and being seated on the Throne, the Assembly was called up, and attending at the Bar, His Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, —

The events which marked the close of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, have occasioned your being convened at this unusual season of the year.

The Address on the State of the Province then voted to His Majesty by the House of Assembly having been laid at the foot of the Throne, I feel it my duty to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of communicating the answer which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to return thereto. I shall, therefore, transmit a copy of it, in the usual way, to the House of Assembly; and shall, at the same time, in obedience to the King's express commands, place before both Houses the Instructions under which I assume the Government of this Province, as well as those addressed to myself and my Colleagues in the Royal Commission.