Colonial.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT of the Toronto General Dispensary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1846:—

DR. HAMILTON, DR. RANKIN, DR. HODDER, DR. G. R. GRASETT, } Medical Officers.	
Admitted	449
Discharged cured	306
Discharged relieved	66
Discharged for non-attendance	34
Died	10
Remaining	33
Total	449

The *Pilot* alludes to a report of a "heavy defalcation on the part of a paymaster on one of the principal canals." We have no direct information, but we believe the fact is something like this—that, a different mode of payment being adopted, a long account was closed, and the paymaster found his cash deficient some four or five hundred pounds, which, unless explained, he will have to make good, or rather to lose. The securities are ample; there is no reason to presume fraud, and detection of the error, from which possibly the party himself is the sufferer, was owing to the introduction of an improved system—so at least we have heard it currently reported.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A Correspondent of the *Cobourg Star*, in whose information the Editor appears to put faith, says "I observe that several of the Provincial journals are expressing joy at the *imagined* failure of Mr. Cayley in regard to financial measures; this is a new species of patriotism, and reflects great credit on those "liberal" gentlemen who deal in it. I have, however, the pleasure of informing those gentlemen through your columns, that they are counting without their host Mr. Cayley is succeeding admirably, and there is no doubt but that he will be enabled to secure such accommodation in the British money market as will justify the continuance of the public works."

In consequence of the reported rise in the English markets, the price of wheat has advanced in Rochester, to 93 cents per bushel, or 4s. 8d. currency; at New York, on the 19th instant, it was quoted at a dollar and three cents. At Montreal on the 18th, 5s. 3d to 5s. 6d.; *at Cobourg, to-day, Fall Wheat,* 3s. 6d., *Spring ditto,* 3s. 3d.; *Oats,* 1s., *Barley,* 2s. 1d., *Rye,* 2s 7d.—*Cobourg Star.*

We have been given to understand that the University of McGill College has had the good fortune at length to receive the confirmation of its Statutes We rejoice to learn this act of grace on the part of Her Majesty, as it removes what has hitherto been so material an impediment to its prosperity and usefulness, viz.: the want of authorized regulations for the guidance of the Officers and Students of the College. This defect is now no longer an obstacle to the prosperity of this institution which, considering the privileges it now possesses, must become sooner or later, one of the most valuable in these Colonies.—When we remember that the object of such an institution, is to provide for the principal professions not only the best instruction, but that liberal information which exercises and enlarges the mind before it is confined to the particular business of the several departments of the professions, it seems impossible but that its advantages both private and public must be understood by the public at large—advantages which cannot be supplied by any institutions of a different description. If its affairs are now prudently conducted, and that with a sacred regard to the interests of true learning and science, there is, in our belief, a certainty of its becoming eminently useful, as it ought to be, for the training and instruction of the youth of this country.—*Montreal Courier.*

RAPIDITY OF NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.—A Canadian gentleman was in Buffalo on the 30th ult., and being anxious to hear the result of Eaton's pedestrian feat, entered the Depot of a Telegraphic Correspondence, and requested the following question to be sent to Albany. Has Eaton finished his 1,000 miles feat? See Montreal papers. In three minutes the answer came back. Eaton finished his task on Wednesday last, at noon, in good health and spirits. The distance from Buffalo to Albany is 300 miles!

FREE TRADE.—In theory, Free-trade is, for the present triumphant, and its advocates seem to *have the ball at their feet*; but John Bull's temper or disposition is especially liable to sudden fits of extravagant *Hobby-horse-ism*, and, in proportion to the *heat*, with which any project is, at first, seized on and followed, is the precipitancy, with which it is abandoned. Some such change is even now beginning. The great body of Agriculturalists, though paralysed for a time, are about to *take the field*, and the result of the next general election will shew, that they have not entirely lost their *quondam* influence.—They will plead, with justice, that they have been grossly deceived by the plausible calculations and predictions of the late Premier, who taught *them* to expect increased demand, without any material diminution of prices, whilst, on the other hand, Cobden and the League were holding forth to the Artisan and Mechanic, the more certain result of *cheap bread.*

In a word, the *Theory* and the *Practice* of Free-trade are two very different matters, and many, who were converts to the former, are turning their backs on the latter.

There is one point, connected with the subject, which we do not remember to have heard or seen discussed—a problem, not yet solved, but which *must* be solved by English statesmen, before the new policy can be fully carried out. *How are low prices to co-exist with high taxation?* All experience, drawn from the history of nations, is decidedly opposed to such a conjunction, and it was a sensitiveness to this dilemma, which led Sir Robert to scrutinize, so narrowly, his *three years'* experiments, and enlighten the House of Commons on the subject of *Lard* and *Beef*, neither of which had, according to his shewing, depreciated by relaxations of the duties or imports.

On the whole, we look with confidence to a speedy re-action in the public opinion of the mother country. Up to this moment England has prospered under a system, diametrically opposed to the one, now sought to be established. Are we to suppose that this prosperity has been the fruit of a short-sighted and bigoted policy, which, nevertheless, has been steadily pursued by her wisest statesmen for the last three hundred years?—We, for one, must take leave to pause before we draw so strange a conclusion.—*Peterboro' Gazette*

We have to state for the information of our mercantile readers, what is to us, and ought to be to them, an interesting fact. There is now lying at Lachine a propeller steamboat, the *Ireland*, Captain Patterson, having on board her, 2300 barrels of Flour. This vessel, the largest, and with the largest cargo ever yet known, has descended the Rapids and passed through the Beauharnois Canal in perfect safety, drawing 7½ feet of water. The propeller took the ground slightly at the entrance of the Beauharnois Canal, thereby proving that it will be necessary to deepen the channel if the transit of such large vessels becomes common, as it doubtless will. This propeller brought 2500 barrels to Kingston, but unshipped 200 of them at that port, with the view of being on the safe side in this her trial trip. When the Lachine Canal is finished, we have no doubt but that vessels of this class will proceed at once to Quebec. The speed of this propeller is a little over 8½ miles per hour.—*Montreal Courier.*

Our attention has been drawn to a circumstance which we conceive is of interest to the mercantile community, and which in the present state of our trade ought to be paid some regard to; we allude to the removal of several large rocks and boulders which now embarrass the navigation of the channel of the St. Lawrence opposite to Montreal. The river, we believe, has never been known to be so low as it has been this summer, and we are assured that the expenditure of £200 or £300 in blasting would have effected the removal of a great part of the most formidable of these obstructions. The effect of this would be to allow vessels to steer a straight course for the canal, without being compelled to go below the town and describe a circuit before they can fetch the entrance. We think that the Harbour Commissioners should turn their attention to this matter, as in our opinion it lies more immediately within their province than in that of the Board of Works, which latter department has no funds which they can avail themselves of for this purpose, although we have reason to believe it has not escaped their notice.—*Ibid.*

There is no part of the world to which public attention is at present more intensely directed, than towards the city of Rome. The conduct of the new Pope is watched with anxiety, and every act of his, which promises to amend the condition of long-suffering Italy, is hailed with delight by all parties.

Amid the general enlightenment of the age, the Government of the Papal States had retained all the barbarous notions of a by-gone age. With bigotry and intolerance in religion, were associated despotism over the persons of the people, and a mad attempt to keep them quiet by compelling them to live in ignorance. Internal improvements of all kind were steadily resisted; the land was badly cultivated, and the country infested with banditti; the amelioration of society was retarded by a continued attempt to stifle or prevent enquiry. The same influence was employed to prevent secular improvement, as was made use to check all investigation into the abuses of her spiritual faith.

The patrimony of the Church was thus placed in a false position among the surrounding States of Italy, where greater freedom of thought and action were permitted. The consequence was, that yearnings for advancement were fiercely nourished in that land of intense aspirations. The flame burned more brightly because it was more confined, and burst out in repeated attempts at insurrection, which, though repressed by the assistance of Austria, seriously threatened the repose of all Italy, and endangered even the whole of Southern Europe.

Now, however, a better light seems to be breaking upon that land. The new Pope has declared that he will henceforth rule according to reason, and not by compulsion,—has liberated all prisoners confined for political offences, and set his face most decidedly against the prevalence of arbitrary arrests. He has revised the commercial code of his dominions; is about to institute a searching enquiry into the state of the finances, and to employ men of practical experience, in place of cardinals and priests, in the management of the secular part of his administration. While all this bodes a great deal of good to his people, it also foreshadows important effects on the political state of Europe.

It was not from mere energy of character, or from the force of its national organization, that ancient Rome became the mistress of the world. The natural situation of that wonderful city will always make Italy, when united, one of the most powerful nations of the world. The advantages of nature have always remained, but they have been neutralized by the consequences of internal divisions, which split the whole land into a number of petty states, and still more by the depressing effects of a superstitious religion, the only safeguard of which was resistance to all enquiry, and prevention of any change in the cumbrous innovations with which the antient faith of the Church had been loaded.

A new era seems now approaching—an improvement in the temporal government of the Papal States will place them in their natural position in Italy—give them influence among her numerous principalities, and diminish the necessity as well as the authority of Transalpine influence.—But will the improvements effected by Pope Pius IX., stop short there? Will they have regard solely to secular affairs? We are inclined to think not. The temporal and spiritual organization of the Papal power have long been so intimately blended together that it is hardly possible to alter the one, without making some change in the other. What the nature of this may be we must leave the current of events to display. We shall watch it with anxiety and in the meantime wish the Pontiff every success in his enlightened policy.—*Patriot.*

THE LATE CATASTROPHE.—The following are the names of fifteen of the unfortunate men who perished off Cedar Island on Saturday last, as we find them in the *Whig*:

"John Thomas; Wm. Joice; John Guinn; Alex. Thompson; Thomas Bates; Thomas Essop; Robert Forbes; Pierce Lennox; Wm. Forbes; T. Moore; George Morrow; Wm. Crow; Henry Drew; Robert Summerville; Thos. Elliott; J. M'Cartney, a Painter."

An Inquest was held on the bodies by Geo. Baxter, Esq., and the verdict "accidentally drowned" returned.

On Monday the remains of the deceased were conveyed to their last resting place. The mournful spectacle of fourteen coffins in one funeral procession met the eye. Hundreds of our citizens attended and proceeded to the burial ground, notwithstanding one of the severest falls of rain which we have for some time witnessed.

The Committees appointed at the public meeting have been extremely active in the work of charity assigned to them. We believe that the collections for the relief of the bereaved families will amount to between £400 and £500.—*News.*

DISTRESSING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, the lady of John Proudfoot, Esq., of Trafalgar Mills, was returning from Georgetown, Esquesing, in a single-horse carriage, with one of her daughters.

She had been accustomed to drive, and was in this instance doing so. There is, above Stewartown, a long and somewhat steep slope, broken in the middle, by a piece of level road.—When at the top of this slope, the horse seemed somewhat unmanageable, and Mrs. Proudfoot, expressing a concern for her daughter's safety, caused her to dismount. The horse went rapidly down the upper part of the hill, and Mrs. Proudfoot, when attempting to leave the carriage at the lower part, fell and got entangled with her clothes and the reins so as that she was dragged to the bottom of the hill. There the horse was stopped by some persons who witnessed the accident, and she was immediately extricated from the carriage, and bled, and received all due attention. It was not at first supposed that she had been very seriously injured, and in the course of a few hours she was very carefully taken back to the family in Georgetown, whom she had been visiting. It soon proved, however, that the injuries which she had received, chiefly about the heart, were of no trifling kind, for notwithstanding all the attention of kind friends, and the efforts of medical skill, she expired on Saturday, about twenty-four hours after the accident had taken place.

She retained her consciousness to the last, and her grieved husband arrived in time to witness her departure. Mrs. Proudfoot was in full health and vigour, surrounded by a young family. This solemn dispensation of Providence has for the time overwhelmed them with sorrow, and has made a very deep impression on their wide circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Colonist, Tuesday, Sept.* 22.

ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy event took place yesterday evening at our wharf. As the steamer *Queen* was leaving for Quebec, a man named Gould, a last-maker by trade, who had been on board to see some of his acquaintances off, remained on board until the planks were withdrawn, and in attempting to leap to the shore, he fell into the water, and disappeared immediately. Attempts were made to recover his body, but, up to the moment we write, without success. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and family to deplore his untimely fate.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Guelph *Advertiser*, in an article on the effects of the excessive heat in that part of the country says, that several of the smaller streams have ceased flowing, and many mills have experienced a deficiency of water; the grass also has been so parched, that horned cattle have slightly suffered. But the crops have been abundant and safely housed; so that on the whole the farmers have cause to congratulate themselves on the favourable issue of the season.—*Herald.*

FIRE.—On Sunday morning last a destructive fire broke out in the drug store of Mr. Marsh of Dundas, which consumed the store and three other buildings adjoining. Mr. Marsh was saved with great exertion, having to be dragged out of an upper window. It is not known how the fire originated. We believe the insurance on the drug store, which was £300 does not nearly cover the loss.—*Brantford Courier.*

STEAMBOATS LOST.—The New York papers contain the account of the destruction by fire of the steamboat *Excelsior*, caused by the bursting of one of her boilers. Passengers and crew were saved, with the exception of a fireman, who was blown up. The floating wreck having come in contact with a schooner and also with a Dutch frigate, laying in the Bay, both were in danger of being destroyed by the flames, but escaped by slipping their cables and moving out of the way.

The New Orleans papers give accounts of the loss of the steamship *New York*, during a violent gale, on her passage from Galveston to New Orleans, on the 7th inst. After struggling with the storm for two days, she went down a six o'clock in the evening, in ten fathoms water, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane. A list is given of the crew and passengers saved, and also of those lost and missing. It appears that, of the crew, nineteen were saved, including the Captain and other officers; and that six of them are lost and missing, including the second engineer. Of the passengers, seventeen have been saved, and twelve lost and missing.—*British Colonist.*

A COTTON FACTORY is about being established in Thorold—the machinery for which has already been purchased. This will be the first attempt of the kind in Upper Canada; we wish the proprietors success, and trust their concern will be the germ of a vast cotton manufacturing interest in this neighbourhood. The peculiar facilities afforded by the Welland Canal give perhaps an unrivalled power of entering into this branch of manufactures, whenever a sufficient amount of capital, and of population fit for that pursuit, have collected in its vicinity. Almost unlimited water-power can be obtained, and the mills generally so placed as to load directly into and from the lake craft; the total fall on the canal is about 330 feet, the greater part of which is scatered over a distance of something like three miles; cotton can be conveyed here cheaper than to any place now extensively engaged in its manufacture: such great and available water-power does not exist nearer to the provision-growing territories of the west or the coal supplies of upper Pennsylvania: the situation is salubrious—the water good—the surrounding country beautiful, and well adapted for the production of such articles of food as cannot well be subjected to a long transportation.

There has a Cotton Factory recently been put in operation in Canada East—at Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships. It is leased from the Company who have erected it, for £500 a year, thus yielding a dividend of near 10 per cent. on the capital invested. 179 to 185 pieces, of 90 yards or over, are manufactured every week, and which is readily retailed in the surrounding country at 6d. (10 cents) a yard.—*St. Catherines Journal.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We are happy to perceive that a number of gentlemen, from the Home District, who take a deep interest in any thing connected with Agriculture, have undergone the expense and trouble of visiting the State Show at Auburn, N. Y. with a view of obtaining information relative to the management and operation of those Fairs, for the purpose of assisting them in maturing and more fully carrying out the objects of the "Provincial Agricultural Association," the first annual exhibition of which, is to take place on Wednesday the 21st October, at Toronto. We have before alluded to this subject, and we now revert to it again, in order that the public may be fully apprised of the existence of such an Association, and be prepared to avail themselves of its advantages; for we cannot conceal the fact that we look forward with pleasing anticipations to the good results which are to follow the successful operations of such annual exhibitions, not only of every species of Agricultural productions, live stock &c. but also of every description of domestic manufactures. At the meeting of delegates held in this town on the 17th of August, for the formation of the above Society, a good deal of blame was attached to the members of the "fourth estate," for not having given sufficient publicity of the meeting. The consequence was, that only seven Districts out of twenty in Canada West, were represented. We are determined, therefore, that our friends in the Gore District, at least, shall not be ignorant of the time and place of such Exhibition.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

CAPE BRETON.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN HARVEY.

(*From the Cape Breton Spectator, Aug.* 29.)

Contrary to expectation, his Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, the new Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived this morning in the Steamer *Unicorn*; and from the moment of his setting foot on these shores commences, may we not be allowed to hope, a new and happy era in the history of this Province, the government of which he has this day so auspiciously assumed.

Early in the forenoon, the sound of cannon in the offing announced the approach to our shores of the noble steamer, bearing the distinguished veteran appointed to preside over the destinies of Nova Scotia, and shortly after, the *Unicorn* was observed coming up the harbour under a moderate pressure of steam.

Meantime, every preparation was being made to give his Excellency a reception becoming his rank and station—a guard of honour, under command of Capt. Spence, was drawn out on the Esplanade; a corps of artillery was posted on the Parade; the British Union Jack was hoisted at various points; the Town Major, Edward Sutherland, Esq.; the Barrack Master, S. Rigby, Esq.; the Commissary, W. H. B. Ussher, Esq.; the Hon. the Solicitor General; the Collector of H. M. Customs; the Custos Rotulorum, C. E. Leonard, Esq., with a large array of the Magisterial body, and the Clergymen of the Episcopal and [Roman] Catholic Churches, assembled on Clark's Wharf to receive and welcome his Excellency, whilst a dense crowd, of every rank and condition, age and sex, thronged the streets.

Slowly and majestically, as if conscious of the distinguished freight she bore, on came the gallant steamer, her speed perceptibly abating, until she was brought-to off the wharf at which it was arranged his Excellency should land. At length, about half-past 10, his Excellency and Staff were observed to leave the side of the steamer; a salute was fired by the Artillery corps posted on the Parade, and the crowd opened a pathway from the wharf to the street. His Excellency was received on landing by the clergy, the magistracy, and the other gentlemen, military and civil, particularly mentioned above, the guard of honour presented arms, the multitude greeted him with loud, hearty, and enthusiastic cheers, and with every external token of the most sincere and profound respect. A number of gentlemen had then the honour of being presented to Sir John; and, this part of the ceremony over, his Excellency was escorted by the officers of the garrison and the principal inhabitants of Sydney to the Commandant's quarters.

The Custos Rotulorum, Charles E. Leonard, Esq., then, in a very distinct and expressive manner, read the Address.

After Sir John had concluded the reading of the reply to the Address, he is said to have spoken in a very feeling and impressive, and we may say, affectionate manner to the gentlemen present, and to have expressed his deep sense of the enthusiastic welcome which had been given him, and the pleasure it would afford him to renew the acquaintance thus auspiciously begun.

His Excellency then, accompanied as before, took a walk along the principal streets of the town, and expressed particular admiration of the beautiful prospect presented by our noble harbour and its surrounding scenery. Meeting a small party of Micmacs, he entered into conversation with them for a few moments, apparently much entertained with the primitive manners and speech of these simple children of the forest, and, on continuing his walk, presented their leader with a few dollars.

At a little before 12, Sir John Harvey re-embarked, and in a few moments the *Unicorn* weighed anchor and dashed gallantly down the harbour to North Sydney. There his Excellency was received by Richard Brown, Esq., Charles Barrington, Esq., T. D. Archibald, Esq., and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, with whom he proceeded to the scene of the Mining Association's operations, and to other places in the vicinity. At 8 o'clock the same evening, the *Unicorn* proceeded to sea, with our late distinguished and gallant visitor, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, who we presume has arrived ere this in Halifax.

Unless our impressions of Sir John Harvey—impressions which we share with every one—deceive us very greatly, he is likely to prove the most popular and successful Governor that ever ruled in Nova Scotia. There was a frankness and urbanity in his manners that delighted every one; and his reply to the Address seems to breathe the language of one desirous of governing in a spirit of justice and equity.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following well deserved tribute to the Honble. Samuel Cunard, is copied from the London *Times*:—*Halifax Times.*

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir,—The select committee of the House of Commons ordered to inquire into Mr. Cunard's contract with the Government for the line of steam packets conveying mails between Halifax and Boston, having made their report in his favour, I feel it a mark of justice to that gentleman, whom I have known intimately for many years, to observe that it is impossible for any person to carry out the object of that contract with more precision or liberality. The arrival recently of the Cambria, in nine days and a half, is one of the many examples thereof.

The army and navy, stationed on our North American stations, have each witnessed many acts of Mr. Cunard's liberality towards the widows and orphans of the private soldier and sailor, in very distressed circumstances, when left pennyless to provide for their passage to their homes. The comfort and liberality on board his steamers are proverbial, and are only equalled by the generous provision for the passengers' tables.

I feel confident that the community at large with many private friends, will join in rejoicing at the successful issue of this select inquiry, and in the hope that Mr. Cunard should be permitted to enjoy for some years the fruits of his energetic and successful enterprize; the contract for which, with the Government, is certain to be carried out by him to the full letter, as he has proverbially acted in every other most honourably.

I have been induced to trouble you with these few remarks from a perfect knowledge of Mr. Cunard's energetic devotion to his duties in public and in private life, and in which opinion I doubt not I shall be joined by his numerous friends and the public on both sides of the Atlantic. I am, Sir,

London, August 15. HALIGONIA.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 13.—The fishermen belonging to this port complain bitterly of the destruction of their nets by the fishermen of Grand Manan, and of the too near approach of the Yankees to our shores. The *Viper's* appearance where she ought to be is "like Angel's visits—few and far between," and is of but slight service. They look back with regret to the time when the *Scylla* was on the station—as she was the only vessel which rendered efficient service.—*Herald.*

United States.

GENERAL KEARNEY.—This officer is now well advanced towards Santa Fe. The difficulty is not to reach there, or to take possession of the place,—which will probably be done without opposition,—but the subsistence of the troops after they arrive, is beginning to awaken some apprehensions. It is said that the country in the neighbourhood of that place furnishes little or no surplus, and very little, at any rate, that will suffice for the support of our troops. Nearly their whole supply must be despatched from Fort Leavenworth, on the frontier of Missouri, and transported in wagons one thousand miles across the prairies. Private contracts are making at fifteen cents a pound, and it is thought that it will not cost the Government less. The transport of provisions, then, will cost about half a dollar a-day per man, and if the whole force consists of six thousand men, this item of transport alone amounts to three thousand dollars a-day, or about one million one hundred thousand a year.

But this is not all. A deficiency is seriously apprehended. The prairies cannot be crossed from Oct. 1 till April 1, on account of extreme drought and danger of fires, which would destroy the forage. Fifteen cents a pound, which is demanded for the transport of provisions from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, would carry them by water fifty thousand miles, or twice round the world!—*Morris's National Press.*

WAR EXPENSES.—At length we have some data for estimating the cost of the Mexican war. The *Union* stated, a few days since, that the issue of half a million of dollars in treasury notes had been authorized. This was just three months from the first appropriation for the war, from which we conclude that the ten millions of dollars surplus was exhausted in that time. The revenue accruing in the interval has no doubt sufficed for the ordinary expenses of the government; so that, for the quarter of the year, the extra expenses of the war have been ten millions of dollars, or at the rate of forty millions a year. This is a large sum, but certainly not more than was to be expected in a war carried on, so far, from our resources. For every month that the war continues, it will cost at least three and a third millions of dollars. It is to be hoped that the President's mission of peace may be successful. The latest accounts state that the army is already on half rations.—*Ibid.*

GREAT FIRE AT NIBLO'S GARDENS.

Eight o'clock, P.M.—This forenoon early, a fire broke out in Niblo's Theatre, which speedily swept over the whole ground, destroying all the buildings, excepting one on Crosby-street, occupied as a bowling alley, and as an armory for the City Guards. The Racket Club House was considerably injured, but its thick walls arrested the flames. The three-story brick building above the theatre was entirely destroyed.

Niblo saved much of his furniture. The Ravels, also, much of their wardrobe, music, &c. Niblo was insured for 18,000 dollars. The City Guards saved most of their property. The occupants of the burnt building were Niblo, Bills, Sand & Son, Druggists, loss 4,000 dollars, partly insured; J. T. S. Smith, Druggist, 2,000 dollars, insured; Derrick, Saddler; Murphy & Gunning, Carvers; Congregation of Coloured people, lost furniture and organ. The whole loss is about 45,000 dollars.

(*From the St. Louis Republican, Sept.* 4.)

MORMON AFFAIRS.—Our correspondent writes us as follows:—

Warsaw, Sept. 1, 1846.

The anti-Mormon posse moved from Carthage toward Nauvoo on Sunday morning last, and encamped on the Fort Madison road, seven miles from Carthage, where they yet remain, and will not again take up their march until Thursday, awaiting the reception of more reinforcements and the receipt of some heavy artillery from St. Louis.

Persons who left the camp to-day at 11 o'clock say that the number is about 800, a force which many consider entirely adequate to enter Nauvoo with; but the officers in command deem it best to march with such a number as will bear down all opposition, and at the same time accomplish their object with as small a loss of life as possible.

The encampment, it is expected, will receive a large accession from the adjoining counties between now and the resumption of their march, persons from several of them having visited the posse, and found that it was the determination to enter Nauvoo certainly this time.

The anti-Mormon camp is well supplied with provisions of all kinds, the citizens of the country freely contributing any thing in their possession to further the cause, without demanding or expecting any remuneration.

A quantity of powder, canister shot and muskets, intended for Nauvoo, came up on Saturday night last, and affidavit was made before a magistrate that they were intended to be used for unlawful purposes, and they were accordingly stopped.

Last evening a detachment from the anti-Mormon camp went up the river opposite Keoduk, and succeeded in getting possession of the whole and bearing them to the camp.

One hundred and fifty men were sent out from Nauvoo during the night to intercept the party and recapture the amunition, but the expedition failed, the anti-Mormons taking a different road.

This expedition is said, by persons from Nauvoo, to have been under the immediate command of Captain Backenstos, of the United States army.

Regular sentries are placed by the parties on the praries, between Nauvoo and the anti-Mormon camp, and the pickets of each are alternately driven in during the night.

In addition we learn from the Quincy *Whig*, of Wednesday that Col. John B. Chittenden, of Adams county, had been taken prisoner by the Mormons and was confined at Nauvoo.

They sent out word, it is said, that if he would come into the city they would negociate a peece—he did so go in—and when there, they seized him as a prisoner.

MEXICO.

We received, late last evening, intelligence of the highest importance from the Rio Grande and the cabinet at Washington.

A courier is now in this city, despatched by General Taylor from the head-quarters of the American army, and we are informed on the most reliable authority that no proposals for peace whatever have yet been made either by the Mexican or Armerican Governments, or any of their accredited agents.

This messenger left after Santa Anna's arrival in Mexico, and after he had sufficient time to make advances, if he intended to do so, towards our government.

The news we hardly expected, but it is all explained by the fact, which the New York *Herald* was the first to proclaim, namely, that Santa Anna had given assurances to his friends that, in returning to resume the command of the army, he should most implicitly follow the public will and inclinations of the people of Mexico, in regard to the war. He is now waiting to learn the popular feeling. This is one item.

The second item of intelligence brought by this Courier is, that the Ministers of England, France, and Spain, in the capital of Mexico, have given the gravest assurances to Santa Anna, that neither he nor his government shall receive one dollar, or the slightest encouragement in prosecuting this war.

This arises evidently from the immense damages which are flowing to the commerce and mining interests of those nations, which are so seriously affected by existing hostilities.

The third item is, that, up to last Tuesday, no decision had ever been come to by the Cabinet to attack the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

If the facts be so, and we have them on authority which we cannot but credit, the future is all uncertainty, but time, the great regulator, will decide it all.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY will be held in the Sunday School Room, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 6th October, at 12 o'clock. The clergy of the District are requested to notify their Churchwardens and to attend themselves without further notice.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

The quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at *Kingston*, on TUESDAY the 6th October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, *Secretary.*

Kingston, September 15th, 1846.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(*Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings,*)

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Sept. 24, 1846. 479-3m

MR. P. MARCH

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership now existing between the undersigned, as BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, will terminate by mutual consent *on the 30th September*, 1846, after which date the business will be carried on by HENRY ROWSELL only.

(Signed) HENRY ROWSELL.
" WILLIAM ROWSELL.

ALSO, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W. ROWSELL & SAML. THOMPSON, as PRINTERS AND BINDERS, will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WILLIAM ROWSELL, and the business will thenceforth be carried on by HENRY ROWSELL & SAMUEL THOMPSON, under the Firm of ROWSELL & THOMPSON.

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NOTICE.

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Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

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