Osborn, with seven of his children around him, and one other among them, Annie the orphan child of his brother. Adopted at the funeral of her father, she had been from that time forth also Osborn as a daughter, and was, one day, likely to be really such, for an ardent attachment had grown up between her and Luke Osborn. She was a creature transparent with the light of a pure bright spirit. Her soul made her beauty, of which, strictly speaking, she had little; yet her features were agreeable, her form slender and flexible, and her eyes and complexion clear: but it was the light within, the sweetness of temper, and the high purpose, the serene sense which permeated the clay and made her lovely and loveable.

Luke was beside her, and he never looked so well anywhere else. He might have said in the words of the Scottish song—

> In preaching me mock she stands,
> She saintly and me bonnie, O—
> I canna get a glimpse of grace,
> For stealing looks at Nannie, O.

These looks this day told him that Annie's nature was troubled. The gladness usually radiated from her, especially when he was by, was gone, and more than once he thought he saw her lashes wet with tears. As soon as the service was over, and the blue serene was again over their heads, he lead her "nothing loth," from the path of the common crowd, and the young lovers were soon alone in one of those dells which nature seems to have accentured that heaven only may look down on them.

Variety of thought, now wild, now sweet, had swept through Luke's brain. He knew that Annie had many admirers, and one whom her friends advocated, for his worth and wealth.—As Luke had watched her changing cheek at Sovereign eyes, he fancied a conflict was disarming her heart: how he feared that prudence might master love, and now he hoped love would overthrow prudence.

Those young beings were poor and of the people; but they were creatures of no common clay—clung to each other with no common faith, no common feelings. Their plighted love had lifted them into a new moral sphere—thenceforth they were above the world about them, with a happiness and objects all their own. The means for culture which Luke discovered, he felt to be as essential to her as to himself. Her position denied to her the advantages his presented to him; but if love be an equalizer, it is also a participator, an elevator. Annie and Luke resolved to rise, and they felt that they should rise with more certainty, more celerity, if they rose together.

All that the adult school, village library, mechanics' institute, or itinerant lecturer afforded Luke, love taught him to catch, condense, and convey to Annie. The fire of his own nature flashed forth anew in the efforts he made to kindle that which slumbered in her heart. Her work not "twice blest," but blessed a thousand fold! Mutually sustained and sustaining, they were prepared for an everlasting flight, which in its course evolves the very element on which love is fed and made immortal.

"Annie," said Luke, as soon as they were alone, "what is troubling you? Is it," and pride flashed his face, "is it whether the rich farmer, whom your friends think, perhaps your self—"

She checked what more he would have said, by turning to him, and with that sweet abandonment which her perfect purity and perfect honesty prompted and warranted, and flung her arms around his neck. "Na Luke, love you so well to hold debate on such doubt, but I am afraid you will pain you must bear, perhaps will need all your love to forgive." She gently disengaged herself from his arms as she added—" It was a great effort —a great trial it called for all my strength"—

"Good heavens! What have you done?" he exclaimed.

"You know I was going, on leaving my place, to your father's place, and, oh! a crust of bit and a cup of water there would have been sweeter"—tears choked her utterance, she paused, and then began. "You know I had saved some money—aye, more dear Luke, than you might guess—and we talked of marriage—perhaps at Christmas. It must not be, and God knows when!

Stay, hear me out. A lady for whom I have worked at hours stolen from sleep, has become interested in me, has offered me a place about her person, to travel with her, and I go. (more tears gushed forth outright) the day after tomorrow"

There was a silence—how deep, how eloquent. She let her cheek head fall on Luke's bosom, and he buried his face in her hair. Annie was the first to speak.

"My savings I have given your mother. I have promised her the half of my yearly wages. We must save your father—he is sorely pressed. We must not let him fall. She will drag him down—no wonder. She sees cold and hunger about to seize upon her children, and who can tell how a mother feels! Look up, dear Luke! Do not abandon me in my great grief—the grief of leaving you. Think of your father—may I not say of your country!"

While this scene was passing Sir Harry Clargis had reached home. Drawing Smedley aside, he said—"I think that we shall carry the day, but you know I shall not enjoy my triumph, if I do not conquer that sturdy cooper. He looked to day as if he were swelling with defiance. What have such fellows to do with opinions? What do they know of principles? I'd have them like a pack of hounds and you shall be my principal whipper-in." He slapped Smedley on the back, with a smile, and drew forth a pocket book, from which he took bank notes. "Go to work Smedley," he resumed. "Bring over this modern Brutus. Perhaps after all you'll find that, like Cæsar, he has "an itching palm." Put into it ten—twenty—ay, thirty pounds. And here are one hundred besides for yourself, whether you succeed or not; for if the d—l don't stand your friend, I shall, and take the will for the deed."

To be brief. The poll closed in favour of Mr. Belcour. The discomfited Sir Harry, who had reckoned with as much certainty on the venality of the people, retired, covering his chagrin with a smile. But he was deeply mortified and furiously enraged that Smedley, the poorest and most obsequious of his agents should not have shown himself all day. As the baronet drove home, he resolved to proceed at once to town, but he found all confusion at his house—it had just been discovered that Miss Clargis had eloped. Her jewels, woman and wardrobe were gone; in fact, the bribe and its adjunct, which had been destined to work the political degredation of the poor cooper, Smedley had employed in the abduction of his patron's daughter; and while the poll was proceeding to its close, a post chaise and four horses was conveying the political pander and his prey to Gretna Green. Sir Harry, with a hope not destined to be realised, pursued the fugitives; and thus, like an ignis fatuus, he vanished from the scene.

Mr. Belcour, when the contest was over, threw open his house and grounds, and a large meeting of rich and poor, young and old, were there. Amid the crowd came Luke and Annie, but they walked aside. The sands in love's glass were numbered, and who ever counted them but with tears? Annie tried her utmost to cheer her lover. "Dear Luke," she said, "what a blessing that I can write! I owe that to you. I shall be able to tell you all I see —all I feel—all I hope"—

"And all you wish," added a voice. Annie blushing to her finger-ends, as she beheld the lady to whom she was engaged. "Annie," she resumed, "this is not the first time to-day. I have been an involuntary eavesdropper. I overheard your communication this morning to Luke Osborn. I cannot tell how it has raised you your class—in fact, humanity —in my estimation. You have taught me not to be selfish. I release you from your engagement, and will remove all obstacles to the fulfilment of your original views, if such should be your wish, when you hear what I have to say. I deem you both quite too young to marry. Keep your engagement with me for two years. To make it happier for you, I offer Luke a place in our service till the exp[iration] of that period."

[illegible] a child of nature, threw herself at the lad[y's] [illegible] and held out her hand to Luke to bring him in like manner to her side.

"Nay, nay," said the lady, raising Annie, "go and talk over my proposal, and let me see you both among the dancers. Mr. and Mrs. Belcour will miss you and blame me."

That day two years Belcour Hall resounded with festivity—the successful candidate and his constituents met to express mutual satisfaction, and to assist at the bridal of Annie and Luke Osborn.

From English Papers received by the October Mail.

ENGLAND, AUSTRIA and ITALY.

[From the Dorset County Chronicle.]

THAT the present aspect of the political affairs in Rome, and throughout the states of Italy not within the immediate dominion of the Pope, should have excited much attention in this country is only what might have been expected;—but that internal dissensions have already led to the armed intervention of Austria, should have induced the Executive Government of Great Britain to violate, or circumvent, by indirect means, the fundamental law of our Protestant nation, which renders it penal for any servant of the Crown to hold communication with the Pope of Rome or his Legates, on affairs of state, is more than we expected even from Lord John Russell's Ministry. Such a violation of the law has, however, been committed, if we may credit the positive statement of the *Times* and other London papers, that Lord Minto, the father-in-law of the Premier, has been specially sent to Rome, although not invested with the office of Ambassador, for the purpose of dignifying to the Holy Father the concurrence of the British Government in his proceedings, and of holding out to the Roman Pontiff, if not the prospect of actual succour from, at least the moral influence of this country. After the radical inconsistency of Lord John Russell, in committing [illegible] and agreeing in the report of a member of the Jewish persuasion, as one of his colleagues for representing the City of London in the senate of this Christian country, in direct violation of the law, we ought not perhaps to feel much surprise at his setting the Constitution at defiance in regard to the surreptitious commencement of diplomatic relations with Rome; but we shall be much disappointed if, at the opening of Parliament, there are not found independent Members, in both Houses, prepared to demand an explanation of this matter, should proof be available, prepared also to impeach the Premier.

We are quite ready to discuss fully both the questions to which we have referred, upon their respective merits, were the present time suited for such a discussion; but we have no hesitation in at once expressing our opinion, that for any Minister of the Crown to countenance, much less take part in, violations of the law of the land, for the purpose of compassing ends by direct evasion, secret trickery, and dishonest subterfuge, which would not be attainable by open constitutional proceedings, is an act of gross official perfidy, alike disloyal to the Sovereign and the people, insulting to Parliament, by whose joint sanction alone can the laws of England be altered.

There is much, we are ready to admit, in the position of Rome and the Italian states,—view simply as struggling to shake off the darkness of ignorance, and the pressure of tyranny,—to enlist the sympathies of a free people. We can enter into chaste feelings of a contemporary, who says,—"Italy, so beautiful in her natural features—the land of ancient memories—the cradle of modern art—is now rocked by an agitation from within, and threatened by an aggression from without, that will effectually scatter the deep sleep and the yet deeper darkness which have so long surrounded the central seat of Romish tyranny and superstition. A day is dawning upon the Appenines, which may penetrate even the thick shadows of Austrian despotism. Hence it is that these shadows is clustering and gathering together upon the frontiers of the Papal dominions, as if they conspired by a simultaneous instinct to extinguish the first ray of light, and to preserve to Italy, unbroken and undissipated, the legacy of long years of conquest and darkness." We say we can enter into the feelings which suggested the observations we have quoted; but we cannot go further, and concur in the opinion that "Pope Pious IX. should receive the support and countenance of Great Britain, and of all Protestant Christendom, in his present or impending struggle with the Austrian empire." We cannot separate the ecclesiastical and secular character of the person who [illegible] as the head of a Church [illegible] against the [illegible] of which we have no desire to see Protestants [illegible] but we have no intention of [illegible] to give his Holiness, for present purposes, merely as a temporal sovereign, [illegible] as also inseperable difficulties in the way of any such countenance and support being afforded by this country to the Roman Pontiff, which cannot be removed by any measures of expediency which may be suggested to meet the extraordinary case of a Pope taking the lead in extending the civil liberty of his subjects. That present Pope is not liberal enough, or just enough, for us. His Holiness is as bigoted a Papist, whatever pains may be at present playing in political affairs. He has not yet brought himself so far to respect the consciences of those who are now called upon to render him assistance, as to allow a Protestant place of Worship to be erected, or opened, within his dominions—he, like the other pretended successors of St. Peter, who have filled the Papal Chair, denies the supremacy of the Queen of England in her own dominions, and pertinaciously retains all those "damnable doctrines and positions," which induced the treacherous massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the other cruel and bloody persecutions of Protestants at home and abroad, the particulars of which have been recorded in the page of history for our warning. We are told that the present Pope is more enlightened, and there is no danger from Popery now: he is not, however, enlightened enough to disavow any of those diabolical, anti-Christian, and anti-social doctrines which have stained the Papacy with the foulest crimes, and rendered it a disgrace to civilization—we cannot forget that Pious IX. has given his direct sanction to the Encyclical Letter of his immediate predecessor, Gregory XVI. published no longer since than 1832, which Letter re-affirmed the "idolatrous practices" of the Church of Rome, against which this Protestant nation so solemnly protested at the Reformation and in 1688. We, therefore, have no faith in Pious the IX., or in the [illegible] excuses made for or palliations of the Papacy. And if we could make an exception in favour of the present Pope, it should be remembered that, whether the Bishop had to perform the ceremony standing in the porch of the church. Thursday ended the ordinary service of the day was preceded with—Prayers were read by the Rector of Woodstock, after which the Bishop ascended the Pulpit and addressed the people upon the gospel for the day in his usual plain, forcible, and edifying manner—a discourse which was listened to with deep interest by all and we trust with heartfelt profit by many who heard it. It is but due to the members of this congregation who are few in number to say (according to their means) much praise is due to them for the neat and comfortable manner in which they have fitted up and finished their Church, both externally and internally. In this instance they have set an example and exhibited a zeal worthy of imitation and highly creditable to themselves—This the Bishop did not fail to appreciate and commended them highly for their work's sake.

On the following day his Lordship proceeded to the other church of the Parish, situate near the River du Chute, and distant from that at the Town eight miles. This church being now completed, his Lordship was pleased to consecrate it in the usual form by the name of St. George's Church, Andover. The day being fine the church was nearly filled, when his Lordship proceeded to address them in a most effective and impressive manner, having chosen for his subject the "Parable of the Talents" from which he took occasion to notice the many rich and spiritual blessings which they now enjoyed as a people: thence he deduced their high responsibility, and clearly shewed that no professon of Religion however plausible could finally avail before God where the fruits of solid piety are wanting in the heart and life.—Upon occasion of his last visit, the Bishop suggested some alterations in the interior of this church, which have been executed and with which it appeared much pleased.

We trust that this visit of our respected Diocesan, together with his judicious and truly scriptural counsel to the people, will be long remembered by the members of the Church here with gratitude and lasting profit.

Andover, October, 1847.

A man named John Sullivan, a labourer, at Messrs. Allison & Spurr's steam mills, was found drowned in the Narrows on Tuesday last. It is not known how he came by his death. A watch and some money were found on his person.

LOSS OF THE NEPTUNUS.—The ship *Neptunus*, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool, for this port, with a cargo of salt, coals, merchandize, struck on the North West Ledge of Brier Island on Friday afternoon last, and was so much damaged that she sunk in a few hours afterwards. Those on board were taken off by the Barque Liverpool, and arrived here on Saturday afternoon. After the Neptunus struck, the Captain endeavoured to bring her into port, but the water gained so fast on them that all their efforts to keep her free were unavailing, and when abandoned, it was up to her lower deck beams. We learn that the Neptunus was owned by Wm. Leavitt, Esq., and Capt. Robinson, and was insured for £6000. We are sorry to state that Mr. Hugh McMonagle, of Simon's Vale, who proceeded to England last summer for the purpose of purchasing some Blood Horses for improving the breed in this Province, was bringing out three fine Stud Horses and some English Sheep, of a superior kind, which were all lost in the vessel. Mr. McMonagle's loss is very heavy, as he had no insurance on them: we regret it on his account more, as the Country will also be a loser by his enterprise.—*N. Brunswicker.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 29, 1847.

At a Court of Her Majesty's Council, held at Osborne House on the 1st instant, it was ordered that Parliament should be prorogued to Thursday the 11th November next.

At the same Court it was also ordered that a form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late abundant Harvest should be prepared, to be used in all Churches and Chapels on the 17th instant, or as soon thereafter as the Ministers and Congregations could conveniently do so.

VISIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE TO THE MISSION OF ANDOVER AND PART OF THE MADAWASKA.

It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, we have to announce that the people of this part of the country have just been favoured by a visit from the Lord Bishop, who with the Rev. Mr. Street, Rector of Woodstock, arrived at the Tobique, on Wednesday the 22d ultimo, and on the following day accompanied by the Rev. Messrs Street and McGivern, proceeded to the upper part of the country. The weather having intervened to prevent his arrival on the afternoon of the day, the Bishop stopped for the night at the Grand Falls, where he met with the Hon. Mr. Bailie, S. G., James McLauchlan, Esq., and John C. Allan, Esq., and several others then assembled, and who were engaged in the sale of Town Lots. On the next day, being Sun, his Lordship went on board the little steamer *Madawaska*, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and after an agreeable excursion up the river, arrived in the afternoon at the residence of John Emerson, Esq., Little Falls. Mr. Emerson being unavoidably absent from home, his Lordship was most kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained by Mrs. Emerson. On enquiry it was found that there are but two Church families resident in this part of the country, viz: those of Mr. Emerson and Mr. Ansteed. This part of Carleton, comprising the whole extent of country on both sides of the river from the Grand Falls to the St. Francis, was originally settled by the French; the descendants of whom form still nearly the whole population. By the terms of the Ashburton treaty they are placed in a new position with respect to their allegiance and civil privileges—those on the west side of the [illegible] river, now [illegible] whilst those on the east side [illegible] and old masters. We with pain [illegible] mention facts which prove the ignorance of improvement here, and which it is hoped are but the commencement of still greater efforts, tending to promote increased communication: and thus ultimately to develope the resources of this important section of the Province. Wasilinde to the excellent line of new road built within the last two years under the superintendance of L. R. Coombes, Esq., and leading from the Great to the Little Falls, a distance of thirty six miles, as also to the advantage of Steam communication by way of the same route established during the past year. On Saturday his Lordship attended by the Emerson and Ansteed families returned in the steamer and stopped for the night at the hospitable mansion of Col. Coombes, distant 12 miles above the Grand Falls. Here he remained during the whole of Sunday, when, assisted by Mr. Street, he held Divine Service twice: in the morning and afternoon.—The congregation numbered about 80 persons. Upon this occasion five persons presented themselves to the Bishop and received at his hands the Holy Rite of Confirmation. We believe this was the first time many of the people enjoyed the privilege of seeing or hearing a Bishop of the Church in this remote district. On Monday his Lordship returned to the Grand Falls, where he selected the site for the erection of the new Church intended there. With the choice made by the Committee they appeared much gratified, and after listening suggested some improvement, he left in the evening for the Mission at the Tobique. The next day his Lordship being desirous of seeing and exploring as much of the County as possible during his stay he resolved upon an excursion up the Tobique. With the wilderness beauties of nature on each side of the fine stream the Bishop was much struck. The [illegible] many places presenting a bold front and rising perpendicular to an elevation of 100 feet and upwards above the bed of the river. Rushes it may be said mature reigns almost alone undisturbed by the presence or art of man. In a distance of 5 miles from the mouth not more than two houses were perceptible. Notice was given for Divine Service at Trinity Church, Tobique, on Vennerday the 29th (St. Michael's day,) and although it rained in torrents during the whole of the forenoon, upwards of 50 persons were in attendance. Upon this occasion the Burying Ground which is just been enclosed by a substantial board fence, was [illegible] but owing to the inclemency of the weather the Bishop had to perform the ceremony standing in the porch of the church. Thursday ended the ordinary service of the day was preceded with—Prayers were read by the Rector of Woodstock, after which the Bishop ascended the Pulpit and addressed the people upon the gospel for the day in his usual plain, forcible, and edifying manner—a discourse which was listened to with deep interest by all and we trust with heartfelt profit by many who heard it. 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We have since been informed that the Horses purchased by Mr. McMonagle, and Mr. Roland Bunting, who accompanied him, were of a description likely to prove of great benefit to the Province, and were much admired by those who witnessed their embarkation.—It is much to be desired that such inducements will be again held out to the parties, as will enable them to repair their heavy loss, and give the whole Province the advantage of their abilities and judgment in a re-importation of stock. Perhaps two persons could not be found in the Province whose nice discernment in such matters could be better depended upon.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a new paper called the *Christian Visitor*, published weekly by Messrs. Bailey & Day, and devoted to the interests of the Baptist denomination in this Province.

MESSRS PICKETT.—We learn that this criminal, who was ordered for execution on the 29th of the present month, has been reprieved for three months by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; the Judges not having settled upon some points of law, in respect to his case, which were reserved for their decision.

PROPERTY.—The valuable Property on the south side of King street, advertised in our last, was sold on Monday by Mr. Thomas Raymond for the sum of £1755; Mr. G. J. Pine, one of the present tenants being the purchaser.

MYSTERIOUS.—The ship *Java*, Captain Wright, which left the Port on the 21st instant, with a cargo of deals, for Liverpool, was fallen in with on Sunday morning last, by the ship Thetis, Capt. Hall, abandoned; the water was up to the cabin floor, and the boats and provisions were gone. Capt H. put an officer and six men on board the Java and brought her back to this port: both vessels arriving here on Monday. Nothing has since transpired as to the fate of her master and crew.

CAUTION TO STRANGERS.—On Wednesday evening a stranger had his pocket picked of about thirty pounds in Farrell's Auction Room, King street.—This should be a warning to strangers visiting such places at night, to secure their money.

Major General Henry D'Oyly is appointed Lieutenant General Keating, deceased.

The Machinery for a new Steamer, to be built by Mr. Hatheway at Fredericton, arrived here on Monday in the brig Emily from New York.

The American Frigate *Macedonian* has arrived at New York from her charitable mission to Scotland and Ireland.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.—*Fredericton, 14th October*, 1847.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c.:—

1st St John City Light Infantry

Capt. Thomas M'Mackin to be Major vice Drury promoted, 14th October, 1847

Lieut. J. W. M'Leod to be Captain, vice M'Mackin, do. 14 h do.

To be 1st Lieutenants.—2d Lieut. R. S. Hutchinson, vice W. Hegerty, promoted, 14th, do.; Thos. A. Paddock, vice John Sandall, resigned, 15th; Jas. Robertson, vice Thos. Nisbet, deceased, 16th; Thos. McAvity, vice J. W. McLeod, promoted, 17th; W. H. Adams, vice Douglas Clarke, left the Province, 18th.

To be second Lieutenants.—William J. Gilbert, Gent. vice Hutchinson, promoted, 14th October, James Gerow, Junior Gent. vice McAvity, promoted, 15th do.; Benjamin L. Peters, Jun. Gent, vice G. A. Price, left the Province, 16th; Eben B. A. G. Blakslee, Gent. vice T. A. Paddock promoted, 17th; Samuel B. Davidson, Gent. Rifles, 18th do.; Douglas B. Stevens, Gent. vice G. R. Jarvis, appointed to Queen's Rangers, 19th, do.; Allison Lewis, Gent. vice D. M. Robertson, removed out of the County, 20th do.; John Flewelling, Gent. vice W. H. Adams, promoted, 21st do.; Thomas S. Magee, Gent. 22d do.

ANOTHER MURDER.—We have been informed on what we consider good authority, that last week Mr. Douglas Balloch, son of Mr. James Balloch, late of this city, was murdered in the execution of his duty as Deputy Sheriff, acting under a special deputation in the upper part of the County of Carleton. The execution which the unfortunate youth had in his possession was against a man named Walsh, and if we are rightly informed, the deceased forced his way into a dwelling house by breaking the outer door, and finding nothing but women in the lower apartments, perceived and pushed up a hatchway over head, when he was fired at and shot in the groin, causing death in a short time. It is said the perpetrator of this crime has not yet been secured.—*Head Quarters.*

We have heard from a quarter in which we place a good deal of confidence, that the Boundary dispute between this Province and Canada is nearly adjusted, and upon terms favourable to the just claims of New Brunswick.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

Departure of the Admiral.—Vice Admiral sir Francis W. Ansen, Naval Commander in Chief, on this station, with his family and suite, sailed on Wednesday in the Flag ship, H. M. ship Vindictive, accompanied by H. M. steamer Vesuvious, for Bermuda. In going down the harbour, the Vindictive unfortunately came in contact with the schooner Pemrose, carrying away her own flying jib boom, and the schooner's main mast.—*Halifax Guardian, Oct. 22*

Disappointed Jesuits.—It is stated that the Jesuits are generally regarded at Rome as having been concerned in the late plot, and that the Pope concurs in this belief. On the 31st July, which was the feast of St. Ignatius, his Holiness was expected, according to custom, to assist: but to the great annoyance, it is said, of the reverend fathers, and the great joy of the people,

(From the New York Express.)

We have news from the seat of war to the morning and had news from the seat of war to the morning of the 8th inst. General Scott, it appears, lost some sixty [illegible] days. General Scott, it appears, lost some sixty [illegible] days. Seven hundred men, in killed and wounded, before he took possession of the city of the Aztecs. Gens. Pillow and Shields, it appears, were both wounded. It further appears that General Scott was closely hemmed in by the enemy; that Paredes had been made chief of the Mexican nation once more, and had thirty thousand troops at his command; that several of the Mexican States had declared against Santa Anna, and pronounced him a traitor to Mexico, on account of his intrigue with Mr. Polk; and that Colonel Childs had been obliged to abandon the city of Puebla, and had taken position upon the surrounding heights, which command the town.

This is bad news, and causes one to wish in his heart that Mr. President Polk was obliged to repair to Mexico and take position in front of our army there!

THE HEROIC FIGHTING YET.—Major W. W. Morris, of the 4th Artillery, has received a letter from his brother, Capt Gouverneur Morris, 4th U. S. Infantry, dated Jalapa, September 15th, in which he states that the command to which he was attached consisting of between seven or eight hundred men, in marching from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, lost in a conflict with the guerrillas, in killed and wounded—*one hundred and fifty men, one fifth of the whole force engaged.*

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—During a violent thunder storm at the City of Nashville, Tennessee, on Tuesday evening last, the Powder Magazine at that place was struck with lightning, causing an awful explosion, which shook the city as by an earthquake, and spread dismay, destruction and death on all sides. About one hundred houses were destroyed and many lives lost. Ten dead bodies have already been recovered from beneath the ruins. The dwelling of Mr. Shevers was torn to pieces, his family badly injured, and one young lady killed.

Rich Bequests to the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the summer of 1823, Frederick Rhone, Esq., a native of Germany, and for many years a citizen, first of South Carolina, and then of Philadelphia, died at the latter place, deeply lamented, leaving his wife, and Messrs. Bolden and Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Maxwell of South Carolina, his executors. He was a very wealthy man, strongly attached to the Church, as his will shows. It made ample provision for his widow, and set apart, beside certain properties for the benefit of his collateral kindred, and made, moreover, many private bequests, to poor friends, servants, &c.

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

To the House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	$100,000
Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia,	60 000
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute,	20 000
Female Prot. Epis. Association, Philadelphia,	5 000
Infant School, Philadelphia,	5 000
Female Benev. Soc. St. James's Church,	3 000
General Epis. Theo. Seminary, N. Y.,	100 000
Prot. Epis. Church Sunday School Union,	20,000
Prot. Epis. Church Dom. and For. Miss Society,	10 000
Bishop's Fund, Diocese of Pa.,	5 000
Prot. Epis. Soc. for propagating Christianity in Pa.,	5.000
Other donations to Protestant Episcopal Institutions, Churches, &c., &c., in South Carolina, especially to those of Charlston.	40 000
Total,	$375,000

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

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

The American Bible Society, now [illegible] hundred hands in the printing and [illegible] Bibles, who make two thousand [illegible] a day. They use 8 tons of paper per week.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Captain Adair, Lieutenant Singleton, and 22 gunners, left Woolwich on the 20th ult., to embark in the Ajax, Cork steamer, for a passage to Plymouth, whence they will embark in a Government vessel for conveyance to Bermuda, to augment the company of Royal Artillery at that station.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—This splendid structure—one of the largest and finest buildings in the world—is, at last, almost completed, and ready to be occupied for the purposes for which it was constructed. The College will be delivered to the directors on the first of December next, when they will immediately proceed to carry out the objects of Mr. Girard's will. By the first of January, 1848, it will, probably, be in full operation, with a number of Orphan children in receipt of a liberal education.—*Philadelphia Messenger.*

GREAT PRODUCT.—Chandler Taft of Worcester, raised the present season, from a single vine, twenty full grown and well ripened marrow squashes, weighing in aggregate *Two hundred and fifty two pounds.* When it is considered the marrow squash is a small variety, this product will be allowed to be very remarkable.

HEAVY BLASTING.—A few days since, at Hancock's & Whittaker's quarry on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, two blasts were made in rock, in which chambers were drilled by T. B. Speckman's Patent Excavator. The drill holes were ten feet deep, and the chambers at the bottom, hollowed out by the Excavator, were each six inches in height, and six inches in diameter. With ten pounds of powder in each drill hole, the amount blown out, was four hundred and fifty perches.—These large blasts are in consequence of the immense force given to the powder by the excavation of the hollow chamber at the end of drill hole, the effect of the explosion is greatly increased by the formation of the chamber recently at Mackenburg Colliery, with a hole 41 feet deep, [illegible] perpendicularly by the excavator in a tunnel 7 feet [illegible] in small [illegible] One explosion [illegible] blown out a one hundred and fifty perches were recently blown out at Fanning's ferry, with eight pounds of powder in a drill hole, excavated by the same instrument. In the old way of blasting, not more than twenty five or thirty perches could have been obtained with the same labor and expense.

OIL AND BONE.—The quantity of sperm oil imported into the United States from the 1st of January, 1847, to the 1st of October, was 101,646 barrels; whale oil, 301,944 barrels. Whalebone, 3,388,324 pounds.

INCREASE OF BOSTON.—Boston has increased, of late years, almost beyond any example of an old city. In 1820, the population was 43,000. In 1830 it was 61,400. In 1840, 93,389, and in 1845, it was 114,999. It is probably increasing at this period, faster than ever it did before.

A LARGE BLOCK OF GRANITE.—A slab of granite, to form the steps on Front street to the great store of Ephraim Clark, now nearly completed, at the corner of Front and Market streets, was on Friday last, hauled along Chesnut street, by a team of ten horses. It weighs thirteen tons, and is cut out so as to form two steps from the pavement, in front, which is also to be composed of a single block. The latter contains a surface of 180 superficial feet, and is perhaps not exceeded in dimensions by any other stone in the United States. This block was surmounted by the massive steps referred to, with [illegible] from the corner of the [illegible]

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