SUMMARY.

The Prospects of the Harvest.—In this neighbothood the weather has been exceedingly unfavourable to the ripening of the crops, during the whole of last week, and judging from the accounts from all other parts of the country, we should fear that it has been quite as bad, if not worse, in other parts of the kingdom.—Wherever the crops are heavy, the fields small or the country at all thickly wooded, the wheat and oats are very much beaten down by the rain, and though this is less the case in large open fields, yet even there the ripening of the crops has been so much retarded by wet and cold, as greatly to diminish the prospect of the grain of the present year proving a good sample. With the most favorable weather from this time forward, the harvest cannot commence until very late in August, and owing to the shortness of the days, the length of the nights, and the decline of temperature as the season advances, it rarely happens that grain gathered so late in the season is good in quality, even when there is, as there promises to be this season, an abundant yield.

The consequence of the present unfavorable prospect of the harvest has been a very considerable rise in the price of wheat in all the chief markets of the kingdom. In Liverpool the rise during the last week was from 3s to 4s per quarter, in addition to a previous rise to about the same extent, and we see that the London average for the last week is not less than 51s 7d. If the present unfavorable weather should continue a week or a fortnight longer, we shall see prices rise still higher, and the duty fall to such an extent as to give an extraordinary stimulus to the demand for foreign corn, and to cause all the grain that can be met with in the nearer ports of the continent to be bought up hastily by English corn-dealers and speculators. There is now no longer any doubt that a certain quantity of old dry grain must be had, whatever it may cost, to mix with the new. Owing to the lateness of the present harvest, the home-grown grain of last years crop will have to feed the country for thirteen instead of twelve months, so that very little of it will be left to mix with the grain of the present season; and as there is not more than a week or ten days' supply of foreign grain in the country, it is evident that the necessary supply, if obtained at all, can only be had from abroad. In the present exhausted state of all the foreign granaries, no considerable supply can be obtained from them, except at an exorbitant price, or without heavy payments in specie, although in the course of last winter excellent wheat was selling at Rostock at 26s the quarter, and very large quantities might have been bought in that and other continental ports, at a few shillings advance on that price. Owing to the ruinous results of previous speculations, few persons ventured to purchase even at those tempting rates; and if any considerable quantity is wanted now, double these prices will have to be given, as the stocks abroad, which were never large, have since been much reduced by the opening of the Russian and other continental markets.—*Liverpool Times, 5th inst.*

The Monster Railroad.—The Colonial Gazette has the following announcement—"The Secretary of State for the Colonies, received a deputation recently, comprising Capt. Richardson, Sir R. Broun, and Mr. Bridges, at the Colonial Office, relative to a railway to connect the capitals of Nova Scotia and Canada through New Brunswick, the Company having power to purchase and settle lands upon the line."

The Visit of Queen Victoria to the Continent.—A French paper states on the authority of the Augsburgh Gazette, that there will be a complete diplomatic Congress, on the occasion of the meeting of the Queen of England and the King of Prussia, on the Rhine, as France, Russia, and Austria will send representatives there. The Queen will be accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary.

FUNERAL OF EARL GREY.—The remains of this amiable and deeply lamented nobleman were interred in the family vault at Howick Church on Saturday. The ceremony, in compliance with the known wishes of the deceased, was strictly private. This celebrated man was followed to the grave by his son, the present Earl, by the Earl of Durham, by the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., brother-in-law to the late Earl, and by other members of the family, on foot; the only mourner not related was Dr. Wilson, the medical attendant of the deceased Earl through many years. The tradesmen of Alnwick, by one consent, closed their shops between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, and every tribute of respect that circumstances permitted was paid by the entire neighbourhood.

FUNERAL OF LORD CANTERBURY.—The funeral of Lord Canterbury took place at Addington on Monday, where his remains were deposited in the vault near his father, the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Morison, of Banchory.—We have this week to record the death of Dr. George Morison, minister of the parish of Banchory-Devenick, in the Presbytery of Aberdeen, which took place on Sunday afternoon last. Dr. Morison was the father of the Church of Scotland, having been a minister for the very long period of sixty two years,—his induction into the parish of Gyne, in the Presbytery of Garioch, having taken place in the year 1783. Dr. Morison was the son of Provost Morison, who filled the honourable office of chief magistrate of his native city in the eventful years of 1745 and 1746.—*Fyfeshire Journal.*

Munificent Collection.—The new Free High Church, Paisley, was opened on Sabbath for the first time for public worship. The rev. Mr. Macnaughtan, the Minister of the congregation, preached in the forenoon, the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay, in the afternoon and the rev. Dr. Macfarlan of Renfrew, in the evening. We understand that this is the largest of all the places of worship that have been erected by the adherents of the Free Church since the disruption. It contains 1552 sittings, every one of which has already been let. The sum collected at all the services amounted to the munificent sum of £1000 4s. 3½d. half-farthing!—an amount which, we believe, far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the warmest friends of the Free Church in Paisley.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Mr. Pennefather, son of Baron Pennefather, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Glengall, has been appointed under Secretary of State for Ireland, in place of Mr. Lucas, resigned. He is a moderate Conservative in politics.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF PORTSMOUTH.—It is reported that his royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, who has lately been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army, is to succeed Sir Hercules Pakenham as Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, and in the command of the South-Western district.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.—Since his Majesty's arrival in this country, he has been *fêted* in all directions, his old friends amongst the nobility vying to do him honour. On Saturday last, after paying a visit to the Queen, his Majesty returned to town and went to the Italian Opera; in the course of the present week he *received* a visit from two strange inhabitants of the Zuyder-Zoe,—held a diplomatic levee, dined with the Duchess of Gloucester and the Dukes of Norfolk and Beaufort, visited the establishment of Messrs Hunt and Roskell in Bond street,—received a deputation from the Consistory of the Dutch Church, and went down to Good wood races, where he remained two days, the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. Amongst other pleasurable events not the least satisfactory must have been his Majesty's appointment by the Queen as Field-Marshal in the British army. The King of Holland was previously a General in our army, and during the war served on the Duke of Wellington's staff.

Balloon Ascension.—On the evening of July 27, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Green, the aeronaut, made his 207th ascent from King's Road, in his royal Nassau balloon, accompanied by two ladies and eight gentlemen. The balloon after rising to the height of about a mile, passed over a great part of the metropolis, after which it was lost sight of. After remaining in the aerial regions two hours and 20 minutes, the voyagers landed safely in a large marsh at Tottenham. Their greatest elevation was 6,500 feet,—the barometer having fallen from 29·85 to 23·90; and the thermometer from 66 to 46.

An alarming and serious accident occurred on the London and Birmingham railway on the 29th, from the running of the mail train, when proceeding at a speed of 30 miles an hour, into a baggage train which preceded it, in consequence of a fog, which was so dense as to intercept the sight beyond a distance of 20 or 30 feet. The train consisted of 10 to 16 cars, including trunks and post office vans, and there were from 60 to 70 passengers. The baggage train was a few minutes behind its time, and the proper agent had neglected to exhibit the red signal to give notice of the fact. A gentleman had his leg crushed, and several other passengers were bruised. The engine was broken to pieces. The enginemen and firemen escaped without injury.

Health of the Pope.—Letters from Rome state that the health of his Holiness the Pope is such as to cause very great alarm. He suffers much from a cancer in the nose, with which he has been for some time afflicted. The disease has been latterly somewhat checked, but within the last few days has again acquired fresh virulence. Mauro-Capelli Gregoire XVI., appointed cardinal in 1825, was raised to the apostolic chair on Feb. 2, 1831. He was born in 1765, and is consequently now nearly 80 years of age.—*Paris paper.*

Mr Brunel is said to have devised a new railway engine to run 50 miles an hour, and to work on eight driving wheels.

The patriarch of the Russian army, Jessandl-Jwan-Saporochsky, died lately at Kerch, in the Crimea, at the age of 120 years. He was born in 1725, the year in which Peter the Great died; he entered the Russian army in the reign of the Empress Elizabeth, and served successively under Generals Rumianzoff, Potemkin, and Suvarrow.—He was a prisoner in Turkey during 18 years, and was delivered by the Duke of Richlieu.—(*Prussian Universal Gazette.*)

A return has been published in the Moniteur of the commerce of France during the year 1844. The total value amounts to 2,374,000,000 of francs, which is an increase of 168,000,000 on 1843, and of 265,000,000 on 1842. Compared with 1841, the increase is only 160,000,000. On this return the Debats says that it is in every respect satisfactory, and adds:—

"The commerce of France has not ceased to develope itself. It amounts to-day to two-thirds of that of England; it is nearly double that of the United States; it is double the trade of the whole of the German customs union. It amounts to treble the quantity of exchange effected by the Low Countries, Austria, and Russia, which are each estimated at from 700,000,000 to 730,000,000. It exceeds the Belgian trade four times; it amounts to eight times that of Spain; and nearly ten times that of the whole of the Italian Peninsula."

The Conflagration at Smyrna.—The *Echo de l'Orient* of the 9th instant states the loss occasioned by this lamentable catastrophe was estimated at 200,000,000 of piastres. The following is a list of the buildings which had fallen a prey to the flames:—4,000 houses and shops, 40 khans, the Armenian church, the convent of the Capuchins, 4 Turkish convents, 2 mosques, the establishment of the sisters of Charity, the hospital of st. Antoine, the consulates of the Low Countries, Belgium, and Tuscany. Out of 800 beautiful houses, composing the Armenian quarter, but 40 remained.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—From early youth, young Churchill was distinguished by the elegance of his manners and the beauty of his countenance and figure—advantages which, coupled with the known loyal principles of his father, and the sufferings he had undergone in the royal cause, procured for him, at the early age of fifteen, the situation of page in the household of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. His inclination for arms was so decided, that that prince procured for him a commission in one of the regiments of guards when he was only sixteen years old. His uncommonly handsome figure then attracted no small share of notice from the beauties of the court of Charles II., and even awakened a passion in one of the royal mistresses herself. Impatient to signalize himself, however, he left their seductions, and embarked as volunteer in the expedition against Tangiers in 1676. Thus his first essay in arms was made in actions against the Moors. Having returned to Great Britain, he attracted the notice of the Countess of Castlemaine, afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, then the favorite mistress of Charles II., who had distinguished him by her regard before he embarked for Africa, and who made him a present of £5,000, with which the young soldier bought an annuity of £500 a year, which laid the foundation, says Chesterfield, of all his subsequent fortunes. Charles, to remove a dangerous rival in her unstendy affections, gave him a company in the guards and sent him to the Continent with the auxiliary force which, in those days of English humiliation, the cabinet, of St. James furnished to Louis XIV, to aid him in subduing the United Provinces. Thus, by a singular coincidence, it was under Turenne, Conde, and Vauban that the future conqueror of the Bourbons first learned the art of scientific warfare. Wellington went through the same discipline, but in the inverse order: his first campaigns were made against the French in Flanders, his next against the bastions of Tippoo and the Mahratta horse, in Hindostan.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE RAILWAY MANIA.—All England has been railway mad,—perhaps it is so still; and the present session will be remembered by many members of the lower House as the session of "hard lines." From the office messengers at 18s. a week (we speak what we know,) to hereditary legislators, men of all grades have been dabbling in shares, and we might say, women too; for one distinguished peeress, until this time better known at Almacks' than in the share-market, made 30,000 good pounds by *guessing* cleverly, what lines would be favorably reported on by the Board of Trade. To put down the *roulette* tables at Epsom may be very desirable, but there are larger gambling-booths at home, where Home Secretaries intrude not. Men without money, but with a friend in the "direction," have obtained large allotments, speculating on a rise, and generally with success; indeed, up to this time, it seems tolerably certain that all have benefitted. Let us hope, that before "calls" are made the shares generally may have passed into the hands of men who really have capital to invest, and that thus the difficulty and distress which must otherwise be anticipated may be avoided.—*The Builder.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

MEXICO.—Intelligence reached us on Saturday which explains pretty satisfactorily the object of the visit of the Mexican schooner Relampago to New Orleans. It was to bring instructions to the Mexican Consuls in the ports of the United States, to close their official relations, and to convey to Vera Cruz Senor Arangis, the Consul at New Orleans, with his effects. This vessel cleared on the 7th, in ballast, for her return to Vera Cruz.

A number of documents came into the hands of the New Orleans press on the evening of the 6th, which show clearly the hostile purposes of the Mexican Government, and that they were making preparations for the adoption of decisive measures, propably as soon as they should receive news of the definite action of the Texas Convention on the subject of annexation. The notes and circular from the Minister of War and Marine which we give below, were considered by many persons as proving conclusively that war had been actually declared, at the date of the departure of the above mentioned vessel from Vera Cruz. This opinion does not appear to be well founded. Mr. Garcia Conde says indeed, under date of the 16th, that the Government would "to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war." The same vessel brought advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th, when it does not appear that any such declaration had been issued, though it is quite probable that the measure was under consideration, and there was a strong probability that on the receipt of the final action of the Texan Convention on the annexation, it would be issued—or if not a declaration of war, at least some declaration of a hostile character. The following is from the New Orleans Bee of the 7th:—

The El Siglio of the 16th July, contains the proclamation of Signor Garcia Conde, Minister of War, calling upon the Governors of the different Departments to have all the Militia under their commands in readiness to march to any point it may be deemed advisable, and ready to act, in the event of a probable war between Mexico and the United States.

Congress was still in session in the city of Mexico.—Up to the 19th, neither war nor non-intercourse between Mexico and the United States had been declared. The Extraordinary Council, consisting of ex-Governors of the Departments, ex-Ministers, &c., whom the President has the constitutional right to convene and consult upon extraordinary occasions, had been ordered to assemble Before the President would take upon himself the responsibility of recommending or declaring war upon the United States, it was highly probable that he would wait until the assembling of this Council, as in the event of that measure being suggested by them, the President would be relieved from any responsibility, should it, as it undoubtedly must, terminate unfavorably towards that Government.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR.—The United States have consummated the perfity against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic.

The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected.

With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will tomorrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guarantics recognised in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command to march toward any point which may require protection against these most unjust aggressions.

I am directed by the provincial President to conjoin upon you, as general-in-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico.

The government is occupied in covering the different points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty!—Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the following, to be used as occasion may require. *Garcia Conde.*

God and Liberty—July 16, 1845.

Most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Police. Transmit to the authorities depending upon your department.

Most Excellent Senor—It being necessary that the troops of the line should cover the frontiers of the Republic, and march toward Texas to conquer that department now usurped by the U. S. his excellency the president ad interim has commanded me to transmit you this note to excite the zeal and patriotism of the governors, that they place under arms in their respective districts all the force which can be collected in defence of the laws, to be ready to serve as a safeguard of their respective departments, according to the decree of the 4th of June of this year, and the regulation of the 7th inst.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Governors this supreme resolution, and will inform them of obligations under which the citizens are to contribute to the defence of their country, and to sustain rights violated by a nation which refuses to acknowledge them, and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which it most undoubtedly will, or fall in the struggle.

She will not consent to give up one half of her territory from the base fear of losing the other.—Hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be devoted to this important object, your Excellency will please to accept my most high consideration.

God and Liberty! Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

To the most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Police.

The Rail Road.—The news by the steamship Hibernia, which arrived at Boston on Sunday, in reference to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, is encouraging in the highest degree. Letters from Mr. Galt, dated the 4th inst., to the Corporators in this city, convey the information, that he had 9,500 shares of the Stock on the Canada side, to dispose of, and had received applications for 40,000 shares! The price of their shares is $200 each, making the value of the applications to be $8,000,000! Mr. G. stated further that he should proceed to assign the 9,500 shares, and receive the first instalment of $20 per share, which duty might occupy him for three weeks' time. This news will give a new impetus to the stock here, and we trust enable the Corporators soon to announce the subscription of $1,000,000, required by the Charter, before organization.—*Portland Argus.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1845.

No intelligence of an actual declaration of War by Mexico against the United States has yet been received, though it appears quite probable that such an event has ere this taken place. The Mexican Government, at the latest dates, were taking active measures for prosecuting vigourously the contemplated war, and the United States were concentrating a large fleet on the Mexican Coast, and marching Troops into Texas.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A Special General Meeting of the Church Society was held, pursuant to public notice, on Tuesday 19th instant, at the National School House.

Present—The LORD BISHOP, President; the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice PARKER, the Master of the Rolls, the Solicitor General, and WM. SCOVIL, Esq., Vice-Presidents; WM. J. BEDELL, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of St. John; Rev. C. MILNER, Rector of Westfield; Rev. Dr. ALLEY, Rector of St. Andrews; Rev. F. COSTER, Rector of Carleton; Rev. H. N. ARNOLD, Rector of Sussex; Rev. S. D. L. STREET, Rector of Woodstock; Rev. WM. HARRISON, Rector of Portland; Rev. W. C. SCOVIL, Rector of Kingston; Rev. J. W. DERROW, Rector of Dumfries; Rev. J. M. STIRLING, Rector of Maugerville; Rev. W. SCOVIL, Rector of Norton; Rev. A. STEWART, Curate of St. John; Rev. T. M'GHEE, Curate of St. Andrews; Rev. J. W. ROBERTS, Curate of Fredericton; Rev. A. KING, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop; Rev. W. BULLOCK, Rector of Digby, and Rev. R. ARNOLD, Rector of Parrsboro', in the Diocese of Nova Scotia; together with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, members of the Church.

The Lord Bishop having been called to the Chair on the motion of the Honorable the Chief Justice, his Lordship opened the meeting by an address explanatory of the business to be brought before it.

The following Resolutions were passed:

On the motion of the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker—

That this meeting of the Church Society, under the Presidency and superintendence of the first Bishop of the Province, is an event which every Churchman should regard with feelings of great satisfaction and thankfulness to God.

On motion of the Hon. the Solicitor General, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Alley—

That the accession of the important Parish of St. John to the Diocesan Society is received and acknowledged by this meeting with the most perfect cordiality;—this meeting being convinced that great benefits will result to the Church, not only from an increase of the funds of the Society, and of its power of usefulness, but from the co-operation of so large a body of Churchmen.

The Secretary having read the Constitution of the Society, together with the alterations proposed to be made therein, as agreed upon between the Lord Bishop and the Committee appointed to confer with his Lordship thereupon. It was resolved—

On motion of the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, seconded by Robert F. Hazen, Esquire—

That this meeting have heard the alterations proposed to be made in the Constitution of the Society, approves of the same, and recommends the adoption of them to the Annual Meeting.

His Lordship having left the Chair, and the Chief Justice having taken the same, it was resolved—

On motion of James Peters, Junr. Esquire, seconded by the Hon. the Solicitor General—

That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully offered to the Lord Bishop for his kindness in presiding at this Meeting, and for his able conduct in the Chair.

His Lordship having acknowledged this vote of thanks, dissolved the meeting.

F. COSTER, Secretary.

St. John, August 20, 1845.

The following Subscriptions were received:

	DONATIONS.	SUB'S
Hon. Mr. Justice Parker.	£25 0 0	£5 0 0
L. B. Botsford, Esq., M.D.	. . .	2 0 0
Rev. I. W. D. Gray,	. . .	3 0 0
F. A. Wiggins, Esq.,	10 0 0	5 0 0
George Blatch, Esq.,	. . .	1 0 0
James Peters, jun. Esq.	10 0 0	3 10 0
George P. Peters, Esq. M.D.	10 0 0	2 10 0
H. Boyer Smith, Esq,	. . .	2 10 0
James Robertson, Esq.,	. . .	5 0 0
Major Poyntz,	. . .	2 0 0
Noah Disbrow, Esq.,	. . .	5 0 0
John V. Thurgar, Esq.,	. . .	2 10 0
John Paddock, Esq., M.D.	. . .	2 0 0
John M. Robinson, Esq.,	. . .	2 10 0
Samuel J. Scovil, Esq.,	. . .	2 10 0
Robert F. Hazen, Esq.,	. . .	3 10 0
George Wheeler, Esq.,	. . .	2 0 0
Edward L. Jarvis, Esq.,	. . .	2 0 0

His Lordship left the city on Wednesday in company with the Rector, to visit the Parishes of St. Martins and Simonds. Divine Service was performed in Quaco on the evening of Wednesday, as also at the Church in Loch Lomond on the afternoon of Thursday.

His Lordship leaves town for Norton and Hampton to-morrow, (Saturday), where he holds a Confirmation on Sunday; Monday, consecrates the new Church at Upham, 11 A. M., Tuesday, holds Confirmation at Sussex, 11 A. M., and at Studholm in the afternoon of the same day; Wednesday, Confirmation at Springfield, 11 A. M., and at Kingston, 4 P. M., of the same day. His Lordship returns to Fredericton on the morning of Thursday, taking the steamer at the head of the Reach.

We understand that the Rev. Thos. M'GHEE, St. Andrews is to take charge of the Parishes of St. Martin's and Upham, and the Rev. ROBERT ARNOLD, of Parrsboro', N. S. is to be removed to the Parish of Westmorland, in this Diocese.—*Chronicle of Friday.*

BRITISH SCHOOL, ST. JOHN.—A Public Meeting in connection with this Institution, was held in the School Room of the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening last. The chair was taken by the President of the Institution, A. Smithers, Esq., who, after a few preliminary observations, explanatory of the object of the Meeting, introduced Mr. Duval, the Master of the School. Mr. D. has conducted a School on the Lancasterian system, in the City of Bristol, for ten years. For the last year and a half he has been employed by the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society, as an Inspector of their Schools in an extensive district in England. He comes to this City sustained by the highest testimonials from the Parent Institution. The selection of the Master for the School in St. John was left entirely to the discretion of the Committee in England, and so far as their present means of observation will enable them to judge, the promoters of the Institution in this City have every reason to be highly satisfied with the choice which has been made.

[A sketch of Mr. Duval's observations on the principles and objects of the British and Foreign School Society, intended for insertion to-day, is unavoidably deferred until our next publication.]

The Secretary then announced that the School was to open on the following Monday, August 25th, and also stated the terms, which are very moderate. He also observed that one object contemplated by the founders of the School, was the education of Teachers, who might be thus qualified to take the superintendence of similar schools in other parts of the Province.

We exceedingly regret to learn that the Potatoe crop in many parts of this County, as also in some other sections of the Province already heard from, is affected with a ruinous disease, which promises to render them wholly unfit for use. This will prove a serious loss to the Farmers, as well as materially affect the living of hundreds of poor families, who mainly depend on the Potatoe crop for their subsistence. The "Colonial Advocate says:

"The disorder that affected the Potatoe crop in the United States last year, seems to have extended itself to this Province. It was thought at first by the withering of the leaves, and the general brownish color which they exhibited, that it was rust, but it appears now to be something still more deeply injurious to the crop. The tubers themselves in certain localities are strongly affected, shewing a commencing rotting away to such a degree that they smell offensively in the bulk, and in boiling this odour is also very sensibly felt. This will, we fear, be an evil of very extensive magnitude—all farmers depending greatly on this crop, and some almost wholly, for subsistence. It is doubtlessly caused by atmospheric influence, but by what instrumentality we cannot even conjecture."

We also learn that the wheat crop of the Province has suffered very much from the ravages of the Weevil; in some parts proving almost an entire failure.

The Saint John *Regatta*, for 1845, is announced to take place on Friday the 19th September. Entries for the several Races to be made with the Stewards at the St. John Hotel, on Tuesday the 16th Sept. between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, (son of the King of Holland,) arrived at St. John's on the 9th inst. in the Dutch frigate Rhine, of 60 guns, of which ship he is commander.—His Royal Highness was welcomed with every demonstration of respect by the Lieut. Governor, Sir John Harvey, and the inhabitants of the town. He had dined with the Lieut. Governor and a large party of gentlemen, at Government House.

COLLECTIONS.—The following collections have been received by the Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of the Quebec Sufferers, since the last publication:—Union Street Church, £6 10s; Baptist Church, Carleton, £3.

STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—This monster ship had been visited by about 5000 persons during the first week after her arrival at New-York, and the throng still continued as numerous as ever. Price of admission, 25 cents.—About a dozen persons had entered their names, shortly after her arrival, as passengers for England. She is to leave New-York on Saturday next, 30th inst.

SEARS' NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for August, has been received by the Agent in this City, J. T. Smith, Esq. It contains a large quantity of interesting matter with several engravings, and the mechanical execution is in the neatest style.

In company with the Magazine, we beg to acknowledge from Mr. Sears, the receipt of a very neat and handsome View of Saint John, just issued by that enterprising publisher, whose energies seem never to tire.

A fine Barque of 257 tons, called the "*Commerce*," was launched last week from the building yard of Mr. Appleby, at Hampton; and is owned by the builder.

Some serious riots have lately taken place among the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Application has been made to the Governor of Prince Ed. Island for assistance to quell the disturbances. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

The Upper Canada Bible Society issued last year 4218 Bibles, and 6309 Testaments. The total receipts for the year were £4,348 14s. 8d.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Cathedral, at Halifax, was broken into on Thursday night last, and a censer, some crucibles, and other articles stolen therefrom. The thief left a blacksmith's chisel and hammer behind him.

The American squadron at present in the Gulf of Mexico, includes eight vessels, mounting over 200 guns. It is speedily to be reinforced.

It is probable that Mexico will issue numerous letters of marque, by which the American shipping will be much annoyed, and the commerce of the country crippled.

HALIFAX, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—We learn that a Deputation of highly respectable gentlemen have had an interview with Lord Stanley, at the Colonial Office, on the subject of this Railway, and we have much pleasure in stating that there appears to be a growing interest in England on the subject. The mere fact of a Deputation having been received by Lord Stanley is proof that the parties making the proposal are of good standing and really in earnest, and also that the Government are disposed to listen to them. It cannot but be matter of congratulation to the people of these Colonies, that a subject of so much importance to their future prosperity, has been taken up at this favourable time, and meets with such general concurrence.

Some of the gentlemen composing the Deputation who waited on Lord Stanley are, we understand, in communication with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province respecting their project, and it is said to be His Excellency's intention to request a Public Meeting at Fredericton very shortly, at which Meeting persons from all parts of the Province, who feel an interest in the subject, will be invited to attend, and express their views and opinions.—*Courier.*

Railroad to Canada.—Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 15th instant, has the following remarks on the subject of the projected Railroad between Halifax and Quebec:—

"If its commencement is to depend on "arrangements to be settled with the Governments of these Provinces," we should fear some delay. The distance from Quebec to Halifax and St John, the principal ports of the Eastern Provinces open throughout the year, is much greater than the distance of the American sea ports from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; about double the distance, if Halifax is the port, and one-fourth at St. John.

If the four railroads are opened from the River and Lakes to the nearest sea ports in the United States, Halifax and St. John would hardly be able to stand the competition. Indeed the chief parts of the country exporting and importing produce and merchandize, would be effectually cut off by a *cheaper* conveyance. Every thing above Montreal, and even a great part of the Districts of Montreal, and Three Rivers, would go and come through the United States. There would only remain the surplus of produce and the consumption of merchandise in the lower part of the St. Lawrence, to support the proposed railroad, when the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed.

That the proposed railroad would be beneficial to the localities through which it would pass is beyond a doubt, by inducing settlement and increasing the value of land; but it is as affording military conveyance, that it would be chiefly valuable to the Provinces and the Empire.

If the British Government sets the proper value on these possessions of the Crown and the preservation of its power and trade in the northern parts of this Continent, it is time that it should be fully prepared to maintain them, in peace and in war. A *cheaper* commercial communication by the St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes in the season of navigation, the command of these Lakes, and a speedier military communication when the navigation is closed, are *indispensable.*

This, after all, would be but a small remedy for the blunders committed by the British negociators of the treaty of 1783 and the recent Ashburton treaty, which gave to the United States the southern waters of the upper St. Lawrence, the head waters of the St. John, and the *direct* line between the sea ports of the Eastern Provinces and Quebec."

ENTERPRISE.—The steam mill of Messrs Rankin, Ferguson & Co., Bathurst, was burnt down on the 17th of April last; its re-erection was commenced on the 12th day of May and it was in full operation on the 12th instant; the whole having been finished in three months.

The original foundation was laid in the bed of the harbour on the 1st of June, 1844; finished and in full operation, burnt down, re-constructed, and in operation within the space of 14 months and 11 days, including an interval of nearly a month after its being destroyed.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

EASTPORT, August 13.—THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.—This high dignitary, who has recently been created, and who has just arrived in New Brunswick from England, made a passing visit to this town last week, and on Friday afternoon preached at the North Baptist Meeting House. He was attended by his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. King, by the Rev. Dr. Alley of St. Andrew's, and by the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, who is at present officiating at Campobello. The services were in the Episcopal form, and the Lord Bishop was in the full dress of his order. The sermon breathed a most liberal and charitable spirit, and was attentively listened to, as were also some very excellent extemporaneous remarks at its close, on the importance of cultivating liberality of sentiment among persons of different religious sects.

While it gives us great pleasure to notice this instance of friendly feeling on the part of the Head of the Established Church of the adjoining Colony of New Brunswick, we cannot but express the hope that it may serve to increase acts of kindly regard among the people on both sides of the frontier, who, in many of the relations of life, by intermarriage, and connexions of business, are one and the same.—*Sentinel.*

MONTREAL, August 12—The heat has been terrible these three days past, Saturday and Sunday being the two hottest days we ever remember here. On Sunday night at 11 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 80 degrees, having been 96° and 98° at different hours in the day, even in the shade. In the Shn we should think it must have reached 110.—*Courier.*

SHERBROOKE, Aug. 14.—THE POTATO BLIGHT.—We are sorry to say that this disease has made its appearance in this vicinity, in several fields and gardens. The stems assume a sickly and yellow appearance, and the leaves become black and crisped. We have not seen or heard of the tubers being diseased, although it is to be feared that such consequence will soon follow. All other crops in this section promise an abundant yield.

We observe several notices of the potato disease in the United States. Like the wheat fly and other diseases, it is probably destined to have its run and pass off.

KINGSTON, Aug. 12.—The weather for the past week has been very hot, the thermometer ranging from 84 to 88 in the shade. The fall wheat is now all safely harvested in good condition, and is a capital crop. There is yet some spring wheat out in this district. The weavil has done some ravages to the wheat in this vicinity, and as the ravages of this insect increases every year if it be not checked, it behoves our farmers to look out for this new enemy, and especially be careful in preparing their seed wheat, lest they should unwittingly aid in taking the bread out of their own mouths.

Yesterday we had a thunder storm and heavy rains, which have cooled the air to a moderate temperature.

TORONTO, Aug. 12.—Sir Allan N. Macnab passed through this city, for Montreal, *en route* for England, yesterday, on business connected with the "Great Western Railway Company." Mr. Widder, the Commissioner to England, for the Toronto and Lake Huron Railway Company, has already left, and we understand that he and Sir Allan are to cross the Atlantic by the steamer from Boston, on the 16th inst.

Sir Allan Napier Macnab, of Dundurn, having been appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland, to the distinguished office of Provincial Grand Master for Upper Canada over the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, working under warrants from the Grand Lodge of England; the ceremony of installation took place at Hamilton, on Saturday last.

DISPATCH.—The news of the Cambria's arrival reached Toronto (Canada) on the 2d instant, being the 14th day from the time the steamer left England. Mr. J. A. Smith, of Toronto, was a passenger in the Cambria, and proceeded immediately on her arrival here, to Canada. He left Toronto, for England, it seems, on the 13th of June, via Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th, and at London on the 28th. He visited and transacted business in London, Leeds, Huddersfield, Manchester and Glasgow, remaining in Britain twenty-two days, and then embarked in the Cambria on the 19th of July, for home, where he arrived on Saturday last, having been absent only fifty-five days.—*Boston paper.*

Passengers in Barque *Helen*, from the Clyde:—Mr. W. H. Keltie, of Glasgow, family and servant, and Miss Edwards.

Passenger in the *Evergreen*, for Greenock:—Mr. I. W. Woodley.

Passengers in the Steamer *Cambria* for Liverpool—Mrs. Ketchum and Rev. P. L. Millar, from this City; Capt. Gough, 33d Regt.; E. A. Grattan, Esq. British Consul at Boston, and 87 others.

☞ The Commercial Exchange is now held every day, from 2 to half past 2, p. m. in front of the Commercial Bank Building.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 25th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Reverend Dr. Alley, W. H. FITZGERALD, Esquire, of the 60th Rifles, to DELIA, widow of George F. S. Berton, Esquire, late Clerk of the Crown for this Province.

At the same time and place, by the same, WILLIAM S. J. PULLEN, Esquire, R. N., of Her Majesty's Steam Ship "Columbia," to LOUISA, third daughter of the late George D. Berton, Esquire, of this Province.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, George F. Rome, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Lucretia, second daughter of Mr. Valentine C. Troop, of this city.

At Fredericton, on the 11th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dollard, Mr. Peter Bogan, to Miss Mary Patton, both of that place.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Wesleyan Missionary, of Sheffield, Mr. Frederick Carpenter, of Canning, to Miss Catherine Lloyd, of the same place.

At New-Orleans, on the 5th August, by the Rev. Charles Goodrich, Rector of Saint Paul's Church, Mr. James Golding, of that city, to Miss Emily Hazen, formerly of this city.

DIED.

On Saturday, 16th inst., Celia Wood, daughter of Mr. David Storms, aged one year and nine months.

On Sunday, 17th, Frances Jane, daughter of Mr. John W. Bowser, aged 11 months.

On Monday, 18th, Joseph, son of Mr. Terence McQuade, aged nine months.

On Tuesday, 19th, Mary Alice Botsford, infant daughter of Mr. C. P. Betts, aged thirteen months, and fifteen days.

On Wednesday, Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Robert Smyth, Sexton of Trinity Church, aged 2 years, four months and 15 days.

On Friday, after a short illness, Mrs. Susan Gillis, wife of Mr. John Gillis, Merchant, of this City, aged 30 years, leaving a husband and two small children to mourn their melancholy bereavement.

On Friday evening, Mr. Patrick Holiday, Senr., late of Londonderry, Ireland, in the 82d year of his age.

On Sunday night, 24th instant, Calista Anne, daughter of Mr. John Hawes, aged 6 years.

On Saturday, after a lingering illness, of Cancer, which she bore with Christian resignation, Eleanor Lake, wife of Mr. David Munroe (Portland Brewery) aged 49 years, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss.

At Fredericton, on the 17th inst. James William, infant son of Mr. Thomas E. Wellner, aged nine months.

At same place, on the 9th instant, James, and on the 16th instant, Sarah Gifford, both children of Mr. Andrew Payne, aged three months and a half.

Drowned—on Wednesday, from alongside of the Brig Argyle,