

European Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN'S SUMMER CRUISE.—The Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, and her tender, the Fairy, have been reported ready for the Royal service. We believe her Majesty and Prince Albert will proceed to Osborne on Tuesday next, and very shortly after will proceed on a cruise round the kingdom of Great Britain, visiting the Land's End, west coast of England and Scotland, the Orkneys, the Shetlands, and the Hebrides and eastward returning home. (Standard.)

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Royal visit to Scotland is expected to take place about the 12th of the ensuing month. Her Majesty and her Royal Highness Prince Albert will, it is stated, be accompanied by Earl Grey and other noblemen. It is thought that Lord John Russell will be unable to accompany the party, owing to his election engagements.

MR. ROEBUCK.—It is stated in the Morning Chronicle that in the event of Sir D. Peel retiring from the chief-justiceship of Bombay, Mr. Roebuck, M. P., will succeed him. We are authorized to state that Mr. Roebuck will not accept any appointment which will require him to retire from the House of Commons. (Sun.)

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—Brussels, July 2, 1847.—The Rev. Father Macs, Professor of Natural History in the College of La Paroisse, at Namur, has just made a discovery of great scientific importance. Guided by his theory of electricity, the first intuition of which is found in a notice printed in the bulletin of the Royal Academy, No. 5, he has, it is asserted, succeeded in transforming the solar light into electricity. His apparatus, which is extremely simple, spoke several times under the influence of the light, and remained motionless without the influence of all the other circumstances remaining the same. Even when one witness the phenomenon, one scarcely ventures to trust one's own eyes; yet the indications of electricity are evident. As soon as the professor shall have made known his theory, which he is now engaged in drawing up, anybody will be able to convince himself of the reality of the surprising fact. (This account is vague, but it is, in fact, remarkable.)—(Literary Gazette.)

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Rev. Theophilus Mathew, better known as Father Mathew, a pension of £300 a year. Lord John Russell who communicated the fact of the rev. gentleman, stated that Her Majesty conferred that mark of her Royal bounty upon him in consideration of his sacrifices. He had made for the promotion of morals, and the services he had rendered thereby to the poorer classes—indeed to all classes—of his fellow countrymen. In addition to the pension of £100 a year, so graciously conferred by the Queen from the Civil List upon the children of the late lamented Thomas Hood, Her Majesty has granted a pension of £200 per annum, for his life, to Mr. Leigh Hunt, from the same fund, in consideration of his many brilliant contributions to English literature.

The following letter to the widow of Dr. Chalmers will show that the ministry have added to the above list another case of a most unexceptionable character, while, as in these other cases also, the becoming remarks of Lord John Russell are an enhancement of the gift.

Chesham Place, June 22, 1847.

"Madam—I have the satisfaction of informing you that the Queen, taking into her consideration the piety, eloquence, and learning of the late Dr. Chalmers, has been pleased to command that a pension of £200 per annum should be settled upon you and your daughters out of Her Majesty's Civil List.

"Allow me to add, that I trust that this act of the Queen may render the remainder of your life as tolerable as the loss of so eminent and excellent a partner will permit.—I am, &c.,

"JOHN RUSSELL"

IRELAND.

NEW LORD LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant made his first public appearance on Friday, accompanied by Lady Clarendon, at the exhibition of Irish manufactures. He was received in the board-room of the Royal Dublin Society by a very great assemblage of the chief dignitaries, nobility, and gentry of the city. An address was read in which very flattering allusions were made to the claims of his lordship's house on the consideration of Ireland. His Excellency's reply afforded unmitigated pleasure to the large assemblage, and augurs well for the popularity of his government.

The Belfast News Letter says, that Mr. Sheridan Knowles indignantly declined the offer of Lord John Russell to settle on him a pension of £100 a year.

PLUNDERING OF GRAIN ON THE IRISH COAST.—Letters received from Westport and Sligo, dated Thursday, state that the Ranger from Liverpool had been plundered of 150 barrels of Indian meal, and that the ship Richard Watson, from New York, had been boarded and robbed of 1000 bushels of corn.

Dissolution of Boards of Guardians.

An official document from the poor-law commissioners shows that the Earl of Lucan, Lord Kilmaine, Sir Roger Palmer, and other landed proprietors in the union of Castlebar, are amongst "the most considerable defaulters" to the poor rate in that district, which has acquired so infamous a notoriety from the shutting of the doors of the work-house in the midst of a devouring famine. All possible efforts, in the way of remonstrance, had been unavailing made to induce the guardians—the old board as well as that elected in March last—to compel those titled defaulters to pay up their arrears. The commissioners have accordingly, sent down an order to dissolve this contumacious board, and appoint paid officers to do the duties, (which the amended act empowers them to do,) and the defaulters and their supporters, who left the poor to starve, are highly, but impotently, indignant at being thus ousted.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

New York, August 1st.

Accounts from Mexico in relation to Peace Commissioners, are very conflicting. Later dates from the city of Mexico, via Tampico, say nothing about them. There was no quorum in Congress on the 12th, the propositions of Mr. Trist were still pending before that body on the previous day, at which time Gen. Scott had not moved towards the Capital. Gen. Pillow's command had joined Gen. Santa Anna had again resigned his office, and his resignation had been refused. [From the N. O. Delta, July 22.]

FROM BRAZOS ST. JAGO. The U. S. steamship Telegraph, from Brazos St. Jago, 15th inst., arrived last night. By her we have the Matamoros flag to the 17th inst.

A party of three of our citizens, says the Flag, left here about three weeks since, accompanied by a Mexican, on an excursion into the country to purchase mules. The Mexican returned on the 15th and reported that the party had been made prisoners by Carabaja, near San Carlos. Mr. Lundy the only American is said to have been roughly treated, the other two (Frenchmen) talked the Mexicans into the belief that they were not enemies.

The guerrilla bands around Matamoros were gathering strength every day. Fifty Mexicans well armed, were seen on the 15th, within four miles of the city.

CALIFORNIA. Terrible Story.—Con it be true? Peter Quiver, of Jackson, Mo., writing from California, states a company of twenty-three wagons, a part of Russell's command, were prevented by snow last season from crossing the mountains. Fearing starvation, sixteen of the strongest—eleven males and five females—Agreed to start for the settlements on foot. They wandered about until their provisions were exhausted, and then cast lots to select who should be sacrificed to furnish food; one of the weakest of the party died before it became necessary to resort to the dreadful alternative of killing each other for sustenance. Nine of the men died and seven were eaten. The company went into camp and made meat of their bodies. The company left behind sixty souls, ten of them men, the balance women and children. One of the women was obliged to eat part of the body of her father and brother, and another saw her husband's heart cooked.

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH.

THE PUZZLED MEMBER.—Oh, I wish I knew what the law was on any subject whatever! I make it, but when I've made it, I can't tell what I've made; no, never! Every law passed one session, the next is sure to be amended; and what that first amendment does is not easily comprehended. But that's a trifle; for then there comes the amendment of the amendment; and, by that time, I've forgotten the original law's intention. And then, to make darkness visible, there's the clause of interpretation, subverting what used to be grammar, when I had my education; knocking masculine into feminine in the most irregular fashion; and confounding plural and singular without the least compassion; cramming Privilege over the fences of Priscian, hurry-scurry; and using the Speaker's mace to brain poor Lindley Murray. And now there's a new invention, worse than all the rest put together—I declare it's a sin and shame to bring that out this hot weather—for since they've used those infernal Acts of "Consolidation Clauses," I defy any county member to say what any part of the laws is. For every bill that's brought forward we find to our consternation, don't stand by itself, but is tacked on to some lumping "Consolidation." And while before us, in the House, we've the body of the measure, the head and tail have already been stamped with the royal assent and pleasure. And we have at the slightest notion of what it is we're doing; we may be hatching Chartist, or French revolution, brewing. It's very disagreeable to feel that we're led by our noses, and put (quite in the dark) through a series of plastic poses. But I can't understand what I'm about, though I use my best endeavor. These Consolidation Clauses! I shall never be up to them, never!

The Ensuing Election.—Persons desirous of becoming candidates for the House of Commons at the ensuing election, are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with principles warranted to wear an entire session. They are made of a new material, so elastic as to be capable of giving to any extent, and adapting themselves to all the changes in fashion that may be required. The much-admired Peel Wrapper is strongly recommended for the use of those who are equally susceptible to hot and cold, while the far-famed Disraeli Dreadnought, for stormy weather, can be had at a considerable reduction, in consequence of its having been soiled and otherwise damaged. A few Protectionist Paleots remaining still on hand must be cleared off at a sacrifice.

POETRY.

KIND WORDS.

What a world of deep sweetness
There is in the tone
That comes to us so kindly
When weary and alone
Unweary'd with the laurel,
What rest could be found,
If I've never cherish'd us
With words that are kind.

The floating of music,
When morning is bright,
May fall on the spirit
Like droppings of light.
For O, they are pleasant
The hymns of the birds
But never, no, never
So sweet as kind words.

I've sat in the shadow
Of twilight's short wing,
And dream'd about angels,
And songs that they sing.
They're lovely—such visions
By fancy combined,
But, O, how much sweeter
Are words that are kind.

Wherever the tempter
Is spreading his snare,
Remember, I charge thee,
Thy brother is there.
And though all degraded,
And sinful and blind,
Thou yet may'st redeem him,
With words that are kind.

A POEM FOR THE PEERS

[FROM PUNCH.]

Hereditary pages, born
To wisdom as to state,
No less with titles that adorn
Than minds that legislate,
Will thou that ordinance maintain—
With Nature's law at strife—
Which, in the Workhouse, parts in twain
An aged man and wife!

This merciless, this harsh decree,
Ye Peers, if ye uphold,
Noble, my Lords, your blood may be,
But it is very cold.
A star may glitter on the hearse,
Which thus at pity moans,
But 'tis an icicle that darts
Its sparkles from a rock.

Go, Lords, to your ancestral tombs,
Where Earl and Countess high,
Together mid Cathedral glooms,
In marble grandeur lie;
There, whilst you bask your hunched breath,
And for your order blush—
There see the feeling, strong in death,
Which you, in life would crush.

And there, proud nobles, learn—if learn
Your understanding can—
That Noble peers to dust must turn,
Like common wife and man.
Respect the feelings of your kind,
The rights your fellows crave;
For, noble lord and poorer hind,
Are Peers within the grave.

ROBIN HOOD'S GRAVE.

But I find I must to conclude what I have to say about Sherwood Forest, and that, unfortunately, in a very summary manner. I cannot leave Robin Hood, however, without adding a few words upon his death and burial place. Within four miles of the spot where I am now writing, there was in those olden times, a religious house, called the Nunnery of Kirkstall, at the head of which Robin's cousin was appointed, in the capacity of prior. In his eightieth year, the outlaw, still strong in heart and limb, was journeying thither, and was taken suddenly ill. In his extremity he applied for aid at the nunnery; and tradition says that, in order to please Sir Roger de Doncaster, who was a great man in his neighborhood in those days, he caused him to be led high unto death. When Sir

John heard these sad tidings—for it was soon known to the dependents of the nunnery and the brave old Naylor, who was never away from his master—he forced his way into the chamber of the dying hero, and besought him to authorize the calling together of the band, for the purpose of burning Kirkstall Hall, and all their nunnery, as the old ballad has it. But the noble outlaw felt that he was closing his earthly accounts, and had no wish to draw any further upon heaven's justice or forgiveness; so he answered Little John in these words—

I never hurt fair maid in all my time,
Nor at my end shall it be;
But take my bent bow in thy hand,
And a broad arrow let you fly;
And where this arrow is taken up,
There shall my grave be digg'd be.

Lay me a green sod under my head,
And another at my feet;
And lay my bent bow by my side,
Which was my music sweet;
And make my grave of gravel and green,
Which is most right and meet.

And there, in the beautiful park of Kirkstall, sleep in the ashes of this venerable patriot. The park is situated upon a high platform, close to Cooper Bridge Station, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, which commands a magnificent sweep of country—including the fine old hills of Huddersfield, the romantic vale of Calder, and the far off interminable moors, which run but with little interruption along the "Backbone" of England right into North Britain. The grave of Robin Hood is fenced round with iron palisades set in solid stone masonry, and covered with a large slab, brought, most likely, from the grave yard of the nunnery. The headstone contains an inscription, setting forth the valor, generosity, and woodland gifts of the dead. The old Abbey Lodge still stands; and the room in which Robin died, and the window from which the arrow was shot, are still shown to the pilgrim who goes up thither. A part of the ancient history of the abbey is likewise in existence, and remains its former usage; for it is a public house of entertainment for man and beast, and is known by the sign of "The Three Nuns." If that nunnery could rise up to life again, with all its inhabitants and appendages, I wonder what it would say to the "horses and chariots of fire" which rush by it a hundred times daily, between the two great iron spiders, called Leeds and Manchester.—G. S. Phillips, in the People's Journal.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SUN.

SHOCKING CASE OF TORTURE.

The following sketch of a case of torture, which may appear as incredible as it is horrible, is true in all its particulars.

A short time since, a lady who moves in the highest circles of society in this city, thought she had reason to believe that a colored girl, employed in her family as a domestic, had pilfered various small articles about the house. One morning the lady drew from the Philadelphia Bank the sum of \$22, in four five dollar notes, and the rest in silver. She carefully wrapped the money in the corner of her handkerchief, and for safety pinned it inside the bosom of her dress, which she carefully placed in the wardrobe and put on her dishabille, and proceeded to look after her household.

Several hours elapsed, when all at once she thought herself of her twenty two dollars, which she had laid upon her bureau top, and in breathless haste, ascended to the chamber to get it; but it was nowhere to be found.

That black jade has stolen the money, ejaculated the suspicious woman.

She then hastened to the landing of the stairs and called out at the top of her voice—
"Hetty! Hetty! come here you black hussy."

In the twinkling of an eye the half-frightened daughter of Ethiopia was on the stairs.

What did you do with the money, you black imp of the devil?

I didn't take no money, replied the little girl trembling from head to foot.

Will you tell me a lie, you hussy! I'll learn you! Walk into the nursery there.

The little girl obeyed the will of her mistress and presently both were in that nursery. The girl was stripped of clothing from head to foot, and the mistress, with all the fury of a maniac, sacrificed her back with the thin end of a cowskin.

Tortured to madness, the girl made several desperate, though vain attempts, to jump from the window, to escape the lash of her cruel tormentor. Finally she said she stole the money, and, being afraid she would be found out, threw the silver down a well, and put the notes in a rat hole in the vault. The rat hole was searched but the notes could not be found.

The husband now arrived home, and after patiently hearing the statement of affairs, spoke at first kindly to the little girl, and she told him a different story. He became vexed and applied the lash on her quivering

back. The blood ran freely, and the sufferer implored for mercy. She was afraid to deny the theft, but her obduracy in telling so many lies to hide it was a matter of surprise. Night at last came and a young man, a relative of the family, returned to supper. He was made acquainted with the facts, and he thought of a plan which would bring the delinquent to a proper sense of her duty. After the family had taken their evening repast, he ascended to the room where the girl was, and asked her what she had done with the stolen money?

Why, said the crying child, I threw part part down the well, and gave the notes to a poor woman, who lives over the way, in—street.

A messenger was despatched, but the woman had been very sick for three weeks, and she, as well as her attendant, denied all knowledge of receiving the money. The young man took a lead cord, and making a slip knot on one end, put the noose around the girl's neck, and said—
Come along, you black devil you—you shall be hung.

She followed after him, like a sheep going to slaughter, and whilst he was fastening the rope to the hand rail of the stairs, preparatory to pitch her over, she said—
I have but one request to make.

What is that? replied the pretended hangman.

Why, that you will let me say my prayers before I die!

This unfeeling response operated very feelingly upon the nerves of the young man, and he relinquished his undertaking.

Sometime after, on the same evening, it was thought expedient to send for an alderman. The worthy functionary came and heard the complaint, but there being no positive evidence that the girl was really guilty, refused to send her to prison.

The next morning, the lady of the house resolved to proceed to the Mayor to ask his advice on the subject, and in taking her walking dress from the ward robe, she discovered her handkerchief, with the money in one corner, dangling from the part where she had pinned it the day before. Her visit was of course suspended.

Thus, it will be seen, that a poor little friendless colored girl, honest as the sun which darkened her skin, was almost tortured to death, prompted to admit herself to be a thief—induced to tell many lies respecting the disposal of the money, and all too, by a woman whose elevated position in society, and whose general character for piety, should have at least induced her to adopt less objectionable measures for the sake of honesty and truth.

EASTERN LIFE AND ENGLISH HABITS.

I will here compare the life of a native of Damascus or Beyrout, with that of a Londoner or an inhabitant of Liverpool. The former rises very early in the morning, by five o'clock. If he is a Mahomedan he goes at once to his prayers; if a Christian, to his church. The Mahomedan must pray seven times a day; a Christian three times—morning, evening, and at bedtime; the prayer being "Almaka taken da alrozek," i.e., "Pity helps the livelihood." They drink their coffee, go to their business, go home at noon to their meal; they sit together, eat their kebabs and rice, grapes and figs, drink their sherbet, iced water, and coffee, take their siesta during the heat of the day, go again to their business, and return home by sunset. On his way home, the father of the family brings the mutton, the grapes, the figs, &c., in his basket or handkerchief, and takes his supper, his chief meal, sitting cross-legged, with his wife and children round the table; after which he says, "Allamed Allah!" "Praise be to God!" He takes his coffee, lights his pipe, and is satisfied if what he has earned that day suffice for that day's expense; if not, he takes care that next day less expense shall be incurred. He takes his children to walk at any leisure time, and on festivals. If he is religious, he is very devout; and though his religion is not free from superstition, it is free from infidelity. If he makes money, the first thing he does is to furnish his house with carpets, china, &c. He dresses his wife in Cashmere shawls, jewels, and gold pieces; he makes her his savings bank, and from her receives his property again, if he is in want of it, but only in case of absolute necessity. He marries his son at an early age, keeps him and his wife in his own house as long as he can, and does not part from them till the other sons are of an age to marry. The richest of the sons generally settles as near as possible to his parents; and thus the patriarch may be often seen with his children and grandchildren round him.—Voice from Lebanon.

The public must have read with astonishment the names of the Commissioners selected by Ministers, on the advice of the Lord Advocate, for inquiry into Spanish Marriages. There is an English Bishop, and an Englishman who represents a Scotch County (Mr. J. S. Warty), but not a single Scottish magistrate.—[Remainder on fourth page.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Macdonald.—This noble frigate, commanded by Commodore DeKay, reached Hamilton on the 16th inst., after a fine voyage of 29 days, from New York. The Rev. C. C. Taylor, the pastor of the Temperance movement in America, came over as Supercargo. The crew, sixty in number, are all total abstinence, and no spirits have been allowed on board. This splendid vessel, of 1800 tons, has brought the generous contributions of the American people for the relief of the distress of their Irish fellow-creatures; but it is understood that Commodore DeKay himself and his family, at his own cost, is said to be 2000. On Saturday the Rev. Father Mathew, accompanied by the Mayor, went on board the frigate, and were received with great enthusiasm. The yards were manned, and prolonged cheers were given for Father Mathew and the Mayor of Cork, which were responded to by the people on shore.

The utmost enthusiasm was exhibited by both officers and sailors towards the Apostle of Temperance, who spent some time on board conversing with them, and it is needless to say, that he completely won their hearts by his unaffected good humor and friendliness.

On Mr. Mathew and the Mayor leaving the vessel, a boat was manned to convey them to Montserrat. It was steered by Mr. DeKay, son of the Commodore, a fine intelligent boy about 15 years of age.

The Commodore dined on Saturday with Admiral Sir Thomas Usher, and yesterday he was to be a guest at the hospitable board of the Very Rev. Mr. Mathew.

Proceedings have already been commenced with a view to show some token of respect and gratitude to Commodore DeKay, for his most noble and praiseworthy conduct on this matter. The Mayor, in conjunction with influential citizens, have determined to entertain him and his lady by a steamer trip round the harbor and coast, similar to the entertainment given to the late Mr. McConnell, on the occasion of his last visit to Cork. At a corporation to be held Thursday, an address will be presented to him.—*Cork Paper.*

Railroad at the Pacific.—The *Three Propositions*.—Our attention has recently been called to the difference between two propositions for a Railroad to the Pacific. It should not be forgotten, however, that there are actually three propositions before the people, and at this time urged upon the consideration of Congress, for the ultimate completion of the important national work. Whatever may be the fate of these several projects, it will be but an act of simple justice, in their consideration, to give due weight to that of Mr. John Plumb, who it is very evident, first directed public attention to the possibility and feasibility of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a Railroad.

His views on this subject were first published in 1836, from which period, up to 1840, he gave nearly his whole time and attention to this important object, and in 1837-8, his efforts were so far crowned with success, as to obtain from Congress an appropriation to defray the expense of commencing an experimental survey of the first link in the chain—from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

In 1839, Mr. Plumb published a work, entitled "Sketches of Iowa and Wisconsin, taken during a residence of three years in those Territories," in which work, speaking of the projected Railroad, he says that the public lands along the line will "repay the cost of its construction ten fold," thus leaving to the nation the clear gain of a free Railway, unparalleled in extent, and forming, when completed, the greatest thoroughfare to the world.

We mention these facts, to call the attention of the public, and also the attention of our contemporaries who have published the two projects, to those of Whitney and Wilkes—a third proposition, which is at least as deserving of consideration as the other two, as it not only has its origin of an earlier date, but because it comes from a man who has evidently thought much, labored much, and patiently "chafed this time" for the consummation of his efforts in behalf of a stupendous nation work.—*U. S. Paper.*

CANADA.

The Legislature of Canada was prorogued on the 25th July, by His Excellency the Governor General. All the differential duties have been repealed, and an address voted to her Majesty praying for the repeal of the Navigation Laws and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. In the closing speech his Excellency says:—

In relieving you for the present from attending in this place, I have to thank you for the zeal and assiduity in the discharge of your important duties which have enabled you during the course of a Session of comparatively short duration to consider and perfect many measures which promise to be of great advantage to the community.

I sincerely trust that the alterations which you have made in the Provincial Traffic, and the additional facilities afforded to Trade by the extension of Bonding and Warehousing Privileges, will be productive of benefit to the Colony, and tend to the promotion of its commercial and agricultural interests.

I have observed with satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed on the several projects which you have been brought before you for developing the Mineral resources of the Province, and improving its means of internal communication.

I trust that the measures which you have passed for the amendment of certain provisions of the Criminal Code, for the protection of Mercantile interests, for rendering the

Common School Act of Upper Canada more effective, and for placing the Municipal institutions of Lower Canada on an improved footing, will be attended with beneficial results.

The prevalence of disease among the immigrants who have arrived from Europe this season, has occasioned me much concern. I have not failed to bring this subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and to place Emigration to this Colony under more efficient regulations. Meanwhile my warmest acknowledgments are due to you for the liberal provision which you have made for relieving the indigent and preventing disease from spreading in the Province. The charitable exertions of the Clergy—of the Ladies attached to the Religious Communities—and of Benevolent Individuals among the laity—who have, at the hazard of their lives, ministered to the necessities of the sick, are beyond any praise which it is in my power to offer; but I cannot refrain on this occasion from paying a tribute to their devotedness and Christian zeal.

Lapse of Public Documents.—The Editor of the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* has been favored with a copy of the Governor General's Message to the Canadian Legislature, transmitting copies of Despatches from the Secretary of State and Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia. He says:—They are four in number; two of them refer to inter-colonial trade; a third explains the intentions of Her Majesty's Government respecting copyright; and the fourth is on the important subjects of the Post-Office, the Railway and the Trade of British North America.

In the last mentioned Despatch, the colonial secretary alludes first, to the commercial changes which have received the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, through the operation of which, the Canadian, in common with the British farmer (and in common also with the Sugar Planters of the British Colonies) must encounter the unrestricted competition of the foreign power in the sale of his produce in Great Britain; and expresses his firm conviction that eventually the welfare of the colonies, even more than of the Mother Country, will be promoted by the abandonment of a system of artificial restrictions upon trade. He then assumes that the differential duties hitherto imposed upon imports into the colonies from foreign countries will be speedily put an end to; and recommends the different provincial legislatures to pass acts recognizing the principle of consolidating their Custom House establishments.

On the subject of the Post Office, he expresses the willingness of Her Majesty's Government to abdicate the powers of the Post Master General in favor of any competent local authority, to be legally constituted for that purpose. (And states they have no solicitude to retain any control over the details and management of this service, but the reverse.)

With reference to the Railway, Earl Grey is persuaded, it would be of the greatest advantage to the whole of British North America; and in order to surmount the difficulties with which the project is beset, he advises the appointment of a central body, to represent the whole of the provinces, in co-operating with each other and with Her Majesty's Government in its construction.

Lord Elgin, our new Governor General, is a very active, plain man of business, and just about town in his one horse vehicle, in a very unpretending manner.

He never puts any state upon him unless, on Sunday, when he comes to Church with Lady Elgin—then his equipage is truly magnificent. At other times no one would take the short, middle-aged gentleman, who makes his purchases himself in the shops, unattended even by a groom, to be the high and mighty Governor General of all the Canada. I cannot say that his Lordship has yet grown popular—unpopular most decidedly he is not—for it takes a long time to rouse the kind feelings of the Montaguers. The munificent charities of Lord Metcalfe certainly did excite them; but as Lord Elgin is not half so rich as his illustrious predecessor, he cannot buy his way so quickly into the good graces of the metropolitans. From all I have seen of the Governor General, I am inclined to think a great deal of him. He is easy of access, does not seem to have any antipathies, is tolerably hospitable, and certainly strives to give offence to none. What business talents he may have I know not, for his ministers take care to monopolize all the credit in that line.—*Mont. Cor. of the British Whig.*

Quebec.—We glean from Canada papers the following distressing intelligence of sickness and disease among the inhabitants and emigrants at Quebec and Montreal:—

To the list of those already named as having fallen victims to ship fever among the higher classes of society in Montreal, the papers of Saturday add the names of Dr. Mc-Gale, one of the assistant physicians attending on the Emigrant Hospital, at St. Ann's Commons, and of sister Collins, of the Grey Nunnery, who also died on Friday, in consequence of disease caught in the discharge of her duty at the Emigrant sheds. The Muevre of Thursday last says:—

We have again to deplore the death of another minister of the Gospel, and a worthy Priest of the Seminary: the Rev. Pierre Richard, a native of France, aged about 30, died on Thursday morning, of fever, caught at the sheds. The Superior of the Seminary is still sick at the Mountain; the Rev. Mr. Pickard is recovering; the Rev. Mr. Richards is recovering; Mr. Armand is still confined to his bed; Mr. Carboneau is sick in the country; Mr. Benvent is convalescent. The Rev. Mr. Connolly is the only clergyman speaking

the English language who is able to visit the sheds.

None of the Priests at the Bishop's house have as yet been sick. The Abbess of the Convent of the Bon Pasteur is seriously ill, and despondent.

Sister Primeau, one of the Nuns of the Grey Nunnery, died on Wednesday Morning, aged 20 years. Three others fell sick the same day, and four are dangerously ill, of the prevailing fever.

350 to 400 emigrant children are now taken care of by the Ladies of the Good Shepherd and other Religious Institutions of this City. All the hospitals attached to the Religious Institutions of the City are full.

We learn that Capt. Armstrong, of the Queen's, is very dangerously sick at Sorel, but that Capt. Lochart, of the John Maun, is doing better.

We learn from private sources, that the consequences were predicted from allowing emigrants to be packed, as they were, by thousands on board the steamboats between this and Montreal, have been fearfully realized, and that to an extent the public have no conception of. They might have been prevented by an early recourse to the measures so readily adopted by the Montreal Trinity House.

It is said that Mr. Samuel Ashworth, hatter of this city, who died on Friday morning, took the disease from some recently arrived relatives; and that some of the family have also taken it.

About 50 orphan children of immigrants were taken into the French Canadian families. A poor woman in St. Valier, Subarbie, who had adopted one of them, has fallen a victim to her benevolence, and leaves a family of nine children.

From the Montreal Chronicle.

The Deputation from the Church of Scotland.—The Rev. J. C. Fowler, and the Rev. Simon McIntosh, two of the three distinguished Clergymen who compose the Deputation from the Established Church of Scotland to these Colonies, arrived at this place on the morning of last Sunday week, at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of whom it devolved to visit the widely scattered settlements of Cape Breton, did not reach here till the Tuesday following.

Although wearied out by the extreme heat of the weather, and the want of rest the two or three preceding nights, the Rev. Mr. Fowler, accompanied by the Hon. A. R. Rankin, proceeded at an early hour, to St. James's Church, Newcastle, via Douglastown, where he delivered an able and most impressive Discourse, to a large and delighted audience. Mr. McIntosh, at the usual hour in the morning, and at half past three in the afternoon, preached most interesting and excellent Discourses, in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, and afterwards addressed the children of the Sabbath School in beautifully simple and edifying language.

On Monday week, a meeting was convened in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, at which the two Reverend Gentlemen of the Deputation were present.

On motion of J. Macdonnell, Esq., it was resolved that the Rev. John G. Macdonnell, chairman of the meeting. The Rev. chairman, in neat and appropriate terms, stated the object of the meeting, and introduced his Reverend Brethren of the Deputation requested the Rev. Mr. Fowler to engage in prayer; after which the chairman read the following affectionate and admirable Address to the Deputation, from the Minister, Elders, Trustees, and Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham: the interesting and eloquent reply to which we expected to have been enabled to lay before our readers to-day, but owing to some circumstance of which we are ignorant, it has not come to hand. Next week, however, we shall gladly do so.

As soon as his Reverend colleague, Mr. Fowler, had concluded, the Rev. Mr. McIntosh rose, and in a strain of dignified eloquence, described the present condition and animating prospects of the parent Church of Scotland. Mr. McIntosh was followed by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, who explained in the same effective strain, the various benevolent objects contemplated by the five grand Schemes of the Church, and the exceeding great success with which an over-ruling Providence has been pleased to crown the labors of those, who through good report and had report, have clung to the Church of their Fathers and acquired themselves like men.

While listening to these admirable addresses, we witnessed around us many an eye dim with tears, and many a bosom beat high with gratitude, as the speakers told of the great things which a gracious God had done for his late afflicted Church; and we were very certain it will be long ere the effect produced by these eminent men, fade from the memory of those who were present.

At the conclusion of these addresses, it was moved by James Caird, Esq., seconded by James Millar, Esq., and Resolved unanimously:—

That, the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Deputation, through the Chairman, for the very able and eloquent addresses—explanatory of the present condition and animating prospects of the Church of Scotland—to which we have just had the happiness to listen.

Having in his peculiarly happy manner complied with the resolution of the meeting and appended a few remarks of his own, the Rev. chairman pronounced the Apostolic benediction, and the meeting separated.

On Tuesday, at Newcastle a meeting took place in St. James's Church, for similar purposes, at which the Rev. Messrs. Fowler and McIntosh were present.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson arrived at Chatham on this night week, where he had the happiness to find his esteemed colleagues in good health.

On Wednesday the Rev. Messrs. Fowler, and McIntosh left in the Hon. Alex. Rankin's carriage for the Bay de Chaleur; from which quarter we doubt not our attentive agents will put us in possession of a full detail of their proceedings.

Since his arrival at this place on Tuesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson has been actively engaged in visiting the neighbouring settlements, and in preaching at Red Bank, N. West, on Friday last, at Burd Church on Saturday, and at Tabusintac on Sunday. On this day the Reverend gentleman preached at Burd Church and Uchibucto; to-morrow he will preach at Kouchibouguet, and on the morning of Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. McIntosh will preach in Black River Church, in the English and Gaelic languages. In no part of these Provinces can the deputation from the Scottish establishment receive a more affectionate welcome, or the "good news" they bring be more joyfully listened unto, than at this place. Although but a very short time elapsed between their arrival, and the summons of the Sabbath bell, the Churches of St. James and St. Andrews were thronged with greatly delighted audiences.

Address to the Deputation from the Church of Scotland for the North American Colonies.—The Minister, Elders, Trustees, and Members of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham.

We, the Minister, Elders, Trustees, and Members of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, Miramichi, incorporated by law, in connection with the Church of Scotland, have heard with deep satisfaction of your appointment by the parent Church, as a second Deputation to visit her children and adherents in the North American colonies; with the view of holding friendly and christian communion and intercourse with Members, Elders, and flocks; of enquiring into and ascertaining by personal observation, their present state and future prospects; of affording them encouragement and the hardships and difficulties, in some degree, necessarily connected with congregations and churches in these colonies; and of carrying to this distant country the assurance that our beloved national Zion continues to feel the intensest interest in those of her children who live amid the privations and inconveniences of the American forests, far from the land of their fathers, as well as in those who enjoy the comforts of christian Scotland, and that it is her ardent desire to supply to all her people, to the utmost extent of her power, the regular and pure ministrations of the Gospel.

The first Deputation that visited us, we welcomed to our shores with one heart and one soul. With them we were privileged to enjoy much refreshing intercourse, and their labors we highly appreciated; and your arrival, Reverend gentlemen, in Miramichi, we hail with the warmest affection and cordiality. The solicitude for the spiritual welfare of the churches in these colonies, adhering to the communion of the venerable establishment of Scotland, which is evinced by your important mission, is to us most gratifying; most indicative of the love and fraternal principles. It fully and convincingly demonstrates that our beloved national church is worthy of our most affectionate regard and adherence; and that our confidence in her zeal and energy, and sympathy for her members and friends, has not been misplaced.

We have, amid all the trials that accompanied and sprang from the late secession, maintained our connection with that church, a bond which our earliest associations are entwined; within whose pale we have been consecrated to God in baptism; and in whose temples our fathers and we have long worshipped; and it gives us unalloyed delight to find that now we have no cause of regret for our steady and continued attachment. Her very name is indeed, dear to us—her simple and scriptural ritual and polity we greatly admire, and for her prosperity for the time to come, we hope we shall never cease to pray, as we are most devoutly thankful to her adorable Head for her extensive beneficence in times past; and your presence here this day, Reverend sirs, as her ambassadors to us, her children and adherents, is an event that gladdens our hearts, and will long be a point in our ecclesiastical history to which we shall look with animating joy.

We have been carefully watching all the operations and enterprises of the Church of Scotland, since the late unhappy secession; and we now rejoice in the conviction that the strenuous efforts which she has not ceased to make to evangelize as large a portion of mankind as the means at her disposal enabled her to undertake, constitute her a truly christian and missionary church. In such a light as this it gives us pleasure to regard her—and we are gratified by such a conviction.

It affords us great delight, that the present prosperous condition of the church of our fathers gives us every reason to hope that very soon she will be enabled to send across the broad Atlantic a copious supply of ministerial labourers, and it may be, of pecuniary aid to cheer the spirits of many who are now mourning over the spiritual destitution which so extensively prevails in these Provinces; and to build up the waste places of our Colonial Zion in this remote country of our adoption.

—Signed by the Minister, Elders, and chairman of Trustees.

FREDERICTON Aug. 6.

On Tuesday we paid a short visit to the Iron Foundry in this City, of which Mr. George Todd is the sole proprietor, and were certainly much gratified in so doing. Mr. Todd has fairly placed himself in the market for this section of the Province, having made large outlays in the erection of Buildings, the purchase of materials, and the engagement of suitable workmen, of whom he has now near-

ly twenty employed in the different branches of his business. We trust this spirited undertaking will receive due encouragement; and more particularly so, as an Engine, which he has lately built, is now tested at Burt's Mill, and is said to be an excellent specimen.—*Register.*

THE LATE COMMON CLERK.—The regret for the death of James Peters, Jun. Esq., is very general throughout the City. He was eminently qualified by his talents, business habits, and experience, for discharging the various duties of Common Clerk of the City and Clerk of the Peace for the City and County, and the satisfaction he gave the Common Council, the Magistrates and the public, is now universally evinced, and must be some consolation to his sorrowing relatives, who are left to mourn his death at a distance from his kindred and his home.—*Courier.*

On Saturday last, Thomas Daniel, Esq., late Merchant of this City, left for England, after a residence among us of nearly fourteen years, during which time he has been highly successful in business, in the prosecution of which he was much respected for his honorable course.

GALE.—During yesterday afternoon and evening we were visited by a heavy gale of wind, which commenced from the South East, and veered more to the Southward. Several vessels at the Quarantine Ground dragged their anchors, and one of them, the brig *Margaret*, from Galway, was driven ashore on Partridge Island, and became a total wreck. All of the Passengers had been previously landed on the Island, and the crew succeeded in getting on shore, with the exception of a boy, who, being sick, could not be got out.

The new ship *Infanta*, which was lying at the Quarantine Ground, ready for sea, slipped her anchors and ran in the harbour, grounding on the beach at Navy Island. She was got off at high water this morning, without any material damage.—*Courier.*

RICHMOND, AUGUST 6.—The Southern mail brings the intelligence that the negotiations for peace have failed; and that Gen. Scott commenced his march for the capital on the 15th of July.

Santa Anna is said to have an army of 25,000 men with which to oppose Gen. Scott's progress.

Gen. Pierce's command have had another skirmish with a party of guerrillas, in which the Mexicans were beaten.

SANTA FE.—The Report from Santa Fe is, that anarchy prevails.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREW'S, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1847.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—*Robert Wilton.*

Discount Day—**TUESDAY.**

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrew's Bank.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Kerr, Jacob Pail, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—*S. T. Gove.*

J. Weimore, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—*Wm. Porter.*

Discount Day—**SATURDAY.**

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool.—July 20. **Montreal.**—July 29.

London.—July 19. **Quebec.**—July 29.

Edinburgh.—July 17. **Halifax.**—Aug. 2.

Paris.—July 14. **New York.**—Aug. 3.

Toronto.—July 25. **Boston.**—Aug. 9.

THE RAILROAD.

We have not for some time, written much upon this splendid and highly interesting enterprise, but have merely given such items of intelligence as have been received by the English mails, from our indefatigable and zealous delegate Capt. Robinson, of the marked success of his mission. This great undertaking having received the approbation of such distinguished and wealthy noblemen as the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Right Hon. the Lord Ashburton, and having in its London list of Directors such names as—*Laws, Pemberton, Pugh, Dargie, Badger* and *Agaram*, all gentlemen of talent, influence and wealth, is sufficient to insure the completion of the Railway. Still we would urge upon the inhabitants of this County, and Carleton, and indeed of the Province generally to contribute towards the accomplishment of this work, and secure to themselves the important results which must flow from it in a commercial, physical and moral point of view. The establishment of the Railway "would advance the prosperity of the Provinces, give an impulse to enterprise and production, and increase trade to an unknown extent." Indeed it would be the commencement of internal improvement, that must soon extend to the farthest extremity of Canada, and concentrate an immense traffic of the utmost national importance. Let us then be united—and act with promptness and energy and secure these great advantages. For this Road when in opera-

tion will only be the completion of the connection between the Province, and the rest of the world, by rail, and by sea, and by land, and by water, and by air, and by fire, and by steam, and by electricity, and by magnetism, and by the power of the human mind.

STEAMER NEQUASSET.—The Steamer Nequasset, a Monday morning last, was compelled to return to Essex, she was in the water for several days.

BOSTON AUG. 7. *Flour* and supplies of all kinds. Known to be on the way: \$6 cash ready; Ohio a 5 94; Ohio, round hoops.

ST. JOHN.—Twenty emigrants, 156 de voyage—number of passengers the 1st August 1361.

The *Magnate* taken to the station in Great St. Wednesday, completing Buffalo and New York.

The Total number of Quebec and Montreal, from 1840 to 1846, is 37,883.

THE WEATHER.—It has been against the night last it commenced until Monday night, but the windward. We are informed have not done much.

NOVA SCOTIA.—T of Representatives in were held through Thursday last. The from are the Towns' month. In the form said to have been seven votes over liberal candidate; w Sangster, a liberal, jority of nine over I live, the former me.

The Fredericton of the great 1 native of England, of the 24th Regt. extremely interesti the romantic.

The Common of John, left vacant by Barrister of several tuation is worth \$

PRINCE EDWARD the Supreme Court concluded its sittings Burns Henry Bay were severely re four months for a fast election in Au ordered that which sentence of death Term, 1846, to be dergo his original turned to the laan a pardon extended he should expiate the island during

The Circuit Co its sittings on the Parker presiding ral criminal assize arial for the mu place this moed to the Gazette been the custom rill to place at the name of the the most compete Foreman, but it mentioned to be adopt a different range the name leaving it to the lect the Foreman Ezekiel Barl lected Foreman ing been sworn, what lengthy which he made, for the preserva in the City.—C

On Thursday leyan Chapel, the Rev. D. D. gregational Chu berts Wakeham ing Chief Cler Newfoundland, Honorable Ju only daughter lians, Chatham of the Wesleyan

At the Mar. Mr. Robert S. South Shields, carpenter of th above Port.

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