CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New-Brunswick, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met at Fredericton on 25th August, 1853, according to appointment.

The Rev. William Stewart, Minister of Chatham, Miramichi, the retiring Moderator, preached an excellent and appropriate Sermon, from Matt. xx. 20, and following verses: "Then came to him the mother of Zebedee's children, with her sons, worshiping him," &c.

The Synod was then constituted with prayer, the roll was made up, and commissions of Elders from several sessions were read and sustained.

Thereafter the Synod proceeded to the election of a Moderator, when the Rev. John Hunter, Minister of Richmond and Woodstock, was unanimously chosen, and took the chair accordingly.

Appointment of Committees, &c.

Various committtees were appointed, records of Presbyteries called for and produced, and appointments made for conducting the devotional exercises, in which the Synod resolved to engage during their meetings.

Acts of General Assembly to be applied for.

The Clerk was instructed to apply to the Colonial Committee for those recent Acts of Assembly, that had not yet been received.

Reports anent Congregational Associations for Missionary purposes.

The Synod then called for the report of the different Ministers within their bounds as to their diligence in reference to the forming and working of Associations in their respective congregations in support of objects formerly enumerated and agreed upon.

Verbal reports were then given in, and the results of such Associations in various localities stated.

Committee on Registrations.

The Committee appointed by the Synod with the view of obtaining a legislative enactment to secure a regular system of registration of births, deaths and marriages throughout the Province, reported that a Bill to secure that object had been brought before the Legislature during the last session, but in consequence of the opposition it met with, it had been withdrawn.

The Synod re-appoint the Committee, with instructions to watch over any measure that may be brought forward.

Theological Education in the Province.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Memorial to the General Assembly of the Church, respecting the education of young men for the Ministry in this Province, reported, that they had prepared such a memorial as was enjoined by the Synod; but that from particular circumstances it had not reached the hands of the Colonial Committee, through whom it was transmitted, till after the session of the Assembly for this year had terminated, and in consequence of this they had not been able to take any step in the matter. The Clerk read letter from William Young, Esq. communicating this information, and expressing the regret of the Colonial Committee that nothing more was in their power for the present.

The Synod re-appoint the committee, instructing them to bring the matter again under the consideration of the colonial committee, with the view of having it brought before the General Assembly at its next meeting.

Union of the Lower Provinces into one Synod.

The Committee appointed to correspond with Ministers in connection with the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, with the view of uniting them into one Synod, reported that they had transmitted a circular letter on the subject to the several Ministers referred to. This letter, of which the Convener of Committee read a copy, stated the object in view, requested the serious consideration of the proposal, and invited the attendance of as many as possible of the Brethren from the other Provinces at the meeting of Synod at Fredericton this year. There was also read extract Minute of the Presbytery of Pictou, N. S., in reply to the Committee's circular, in which the Presbytery recorded their favourable entertainment of the proposal; but in the circumstances in which the Ministers and congregations in these Provinces were now placed, they considered it premature to give any definite answer, and expressed a hope that in the course of another year the way may become more clear to the Presbytery to give a final deliverance.

Along with this extract was produced letter from the Rev. A. W. Herdman, Presbytery Clerk, wherein he states that they had been unable to send a deputation to meet the Synod of New Brunswick, in consequence of his pastoral induction having been appointed to take place on the day on which the Synod was to meet. The committee stated that they had received no answer to their circular from any other quarter.

The Synod approve of what the Committee has done, re-appoint the same committee, with instructions to keep the matter in view, and to renew the correspondence with the Brethren of the several Provinces already specified.

Overture on Union of Presbyterians.

The committee on Bills and Overtures stated that they had been requested to transmit to the Synod an Overture from the Presbytery of Saint John, as follows:—

> "At Fredericton, the 24th day of August, in the year 1853. The which day the Presbytery of St. John met in terms of adjournment, and was constituted with Prayer. Sedt. &c.
>
> "Inter alia—It was moved by John Gillies, Esq., and unanimously agreed to, That whereas the disunited state in which the several Congregations in this Province, adhering to the Presbyterian Standards, are at present, and for some time have been, is a great evil and tends to weaken the Presbyterian body generally, it be respectfully overtured by the Presbytery of St. John, to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick adhering to the Church of Scotland, that the said Synod take into their serious consideration the propriety of endeavouring to promote a union of the Presbyterian bodies in the Province into one Church, and also the best means of promoting such union.
>
> "Extracted from the Records of the Presbytery of St. John, by W. DONALD, Presbytery Clerk."

The Synod resolved to take up the Overture thus transmitted to them, and John Gillies, Esq., was heard in support of it.

After reasoning, the Synod cordially and unanimously resolved to record their high approbation of the object contemplated by the Overture; and as a proof that they have all along been favorable to a union with their Brethren of the different Presbyterian bodies in this Province, refer to a Resolution adopted at their meeting in 1850, as follows:—

> "The Synod, deploring the divisions which exist among "Christians and feeling the importance of uniting in one "body those who hold the same doctrines, and adopt the "same forms of worship, and of Church Government; and "believing that the differences which keep such denominations asunder, and form them into separate bodies, "have no proper cause for their existence in this Province "—do hereby record their earnest desire for the accomplishment of such a union of all Presbyterians; and with "this view appoint a Committee to confer with any who "may manifest a desire to heal those divisions, that unhappily exist among religious denominations that have "so much in common."

The Synod also, with the view of forwarding such a union as is now proposed, recommend to their several members to pursue the same conciliatory course as they have hitherto done; and appoint Messrs. Henderson, Ross, Donald, and Murray, Ministers, with Messrs. William Napier, Richard Hutchison, John Gillies, and Angus McCaskill, Elders, a committee with instructions to use their best endeavors to promote the object contemplated, and to report to the Synod at next meeting.

Thanksgiving for goodness of God in crowning the year with his bounty.

On motion the Synod resolved to enjoin the different ministers, members of Synod, that on the fourth Sabbath in October, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, they direct the attention of their respective congregations to the goodness of God in crowning the year with his bounty; and so to improve the occasion as circumstances may seem to require.

Returns in answer to queries of Synod.

The Synod called for Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths, &c., as formerly ordered, which were handed in by most of the members present. The others were enjoined to forward them without delay.

Records of Presbyteries.

The Synod called for the Reports of Committees appointed to examine Records of Presbyteries, which were given in, and the Records ordered to be attested.

Adjournment.

The Synod then appointed the next meeting to be held at Newcastle, Miramichi, on the first Thursday of July, 1854. And the whole proceedings were closed with prayer.

AUSTRALIA.

We glean the following items of news from Melbourne papers received by the last English steamer.

The total produce of the Victoria gold mines up to the end of last year was about 4,891,000 ounces. The escorts brought into Melbourne during the first three months of this year, 527,998 ounces, and during the month of April, and down to the 19th of May, 248,552 ounces. During the first four months of the present year 689,129 ounces were brought into Melbourne, against 240,363 ounces during the same months last year. The *Melbourne Argus* remarks concerning this statement, that less gold is now brought down by escort, compared with the whole produce, than last year, but on the other hand it must be borne in mind that the increase in the number of diggers has been at least proportionate to the increase in the yield of gold, so that the larger quantities do not necessarily imply an increase in the average gain of individual diggers.

New diggings are still being discovered. A spot named M'Ivor's Creek, about sixty-five miles north from Melbourne, has been found to be richly auriferous, and has attracted several thousands of diggers.

The government has issued a new code of Gold Regulations, which are chiefly noticeable for the facilities they offer for the formation of companies for reworking the ground over which the diggers have already passed.

Tin ore, of the richest quality, and highly impregnated with gold, has been found at the Ovens diggings.

The population of the various diggings still continues rather to increase than otherwise. No decided indications of a reaction are yet perceptible. The main body of male immigrants still go to the diggings, and the great majority of those who do so continue to remain there. The other departments of labor are gradually filling up; but by no means in proportion to the vast numbers flocking into the colony.

The *Melbourne Argus* says there is less difficulty now experienced from the desertion of the crews of the shipping, and large vessels returning to Europe find little difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of hands for the return voyage.

The arrivals of passengers at Melbourne still continue large and much inconvenience and distress is the result. The majority of the new comers still continue to go to the diggings, where they remain if successful; and if not, they return to the city. Those of them who have useful trades find ready employment at very remunerative wages; and all who are able to work hard may gain a livelihood. But those who do not belong to these classes have to face expenses which are enormous to them, and to find employment as best they may.

House room is hardly procurable at any price.—A little wooden cottage of four rooms—such as in England would be considered dear at £10 a year, will let in Melbourne for nearly that sum per week. For good shops in the principal streets upwards of £2000 a year is demanded, and given. Building lots and other city property were selling at high rates.

Building was going on rapidly at Melbourne, and the prices of building materials were beyond precedent. Bricks, for example, are upwards of £12 a thousand; timber is so dear that a wooden erection will cost as much as a substantial stone building of equal size would cost in England. Stone masons are paid as much as £8 a week with board and lodging; and laborers get from 10s. to 14s. a day. It is calculated that every brick used in a building costs about five pence, and every dressed stone about nine shillings.

Provisions are also exorbitantly dear.

The imports of all kinds of good were entirely inadequate to the wants of the colony.

By far the greater proportion of the immigration consists of males, and it is estimated that there are 60,000 more males than females in the colony.

Crime was not so prevalent as it had been, although bush ranging, robbery of individual diggers, attacks upon stations, &c., were still far too prevalent, and jails, stockades and hulks were gorged with criminals to a frightful extent; but there was more security felt for life and property, and in the towns particularly, society was in a far more peaceful condition.

Efforts were being made to raise funds to alleviate the temporary distress among the newly arrived immigrants.

The *Argus* warns all persons who are incapable of manual labor of some kind, against coming to the colony, expecting to find congenial employment.

With regard to the political condition of the colonies, the *Argus* says that a day or two prior to his vacating office, the late Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir John Pakington) forwarded despatches, intimating that the Imperial Government had come to the decision of conferring full powers of self-government upon the two colonies. The *Argus* makes the following among other comments:

"The whole aspect of our local politics is altered by this measure. No change in our affairs, short of absolute independence, would be more important to us. The only step, indeed, that could be taken beyond it would be the declaration of independence itself. But, however certain that event may be, there is little doubt that the present conciliatory policy of the Home Government has placed the discussion of it in abeyance for the present, and probably postponed the event itself for a much longer period than would otherwise have intervened."

In another part of the same article, after commenting upon the various causes of dissatisfaction which have existed, and asserting that "these concessions have only just been made in time," the *Argus* uses the following bold language:

"In the face of such a state of things as now exists, we hold that it is incumbent upon the British Ministry and Parliament *instantly* to grant everything they intend to grant us. Their utmost speed may not be sufficiently rapid; but any moment of that delay, which with colonial subjects seems to have become their nature, may save them any further trouble as far as Australia is concerned. We urge promptitude, not because we fear the ultimate result, whether the colonists obtain that freedom which Britain cannot much longer withhold, or whether they find themselves suddenly placed in a condition of absolute independence. We have had such experience of the intelligence and love of order of the people, that we can look very calmly upon either alternative. Our own individual predilections point directly to independence. We believe that we are perfectly fit for it, and that our position would be more secure, our progress more rapid, our condition more satisfactory, if the towline with the mother country were severed altogether. At the same time we honestly confess our belief that these opinions are not coincided in by the majority of the colonists, who, particularly the new arrivals, cannot look with complacency upon the idea of separation from the mother country.

Diving for Liberty; A Bold and Clever Rogue

On Saturday last we visited Sing Sing, where we learned that a convict escaped from the State prison the day previous, in a very ingenious and skilful manner. James Dunn, the convict in question, although but twenty years old, had served one term in the prison, and had been but a few months returned on another sentence, which was for life. He worked in a weaver shop, and managed to procure strips of india rubber cloth, with which he made a tube, some six feet long, and water tight. To the end of this he attached a bag of the same material and shaped like a duck. During the forenoon of Friday, he left his shop and managed to elude all the vigilant keepers until he reached the river, where he threw off and secreted all his clothing, and with his India rubber life-preserver, plunged into the water. Sinking to the bottom, he kept one end of the tube in his mouth, while the bag floated upon the surface, through which the air passed to supply respiration. In this manner he went some distance from the shore, and, drifting with the tide, he passed the guards and keepers and all the men employed along the prison docks, the railroad, Robinson's dock, the farmer's dock at the lower landing of the village, mansion-house dock, and up to Colyer's dock a distance of half a mile. At this point, some part of his pipe gave way, and he had to rise to the surface and swim ashore. Here he found a number of men and boys, who were astonished to see a stranger swimming from a bay four miles wide, at mid-day, and under the burning sun of one of the hottest days of the season. On gaining the shore, he remarked with perfect composure, that he had "won the bet." Some one inquired where his clothes were. He pointed to the upper landing, and remarked that he had "left them up there when he went in." He then started up the railroad track, and meeting a Mr. Fowler, he pointed to a person still further north, and inquired of Mr. Fowler "if that man had a bundle of clothing?" He received a negative answer, when he replied that "he had stolen his clothes while be went in swimming," and then started off a few hundred yards, when he left the road and entered Gen. Van Wyck's grove. Soon after he was observed crossing the yards and fields towards the Dale Cemetery, in the same condition in which he left the river, since which he has not been seen.—*Peekskill Republican.*

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1853.

We desire to call the attention of our readers, and especially our Agricultural friends, to the provisions of the new Law for regulating Weights and Measures, which will come into effect on the 1st of October next; and by which, therefore, their operations in trade must henceforth be regulated. The Act provides, among other things, that "the measure for all liquids shall be the old English wine gallon of 231 cubic inches;" that "the measure of dry capacity shall be the measure *formerly* used in England, and known as the Winchester bushel, containing 2150 cubic inches and 42 hundredths of a cubic inch?" that the standard specimens of all weights and measures shall be kept in the Provincial Secretary's Office, and copies thereof furnished to the respective Clerks of Peace for the several Counties, as standards for such Counties respectively; that Clerks of the Markets and Town Clerks shall keep stamped or proved and authorised sets of such Weights and Measures, to be used as standards; that such Clerks shall have full power to inspect and examine all Weights and Measures, in all shops, stores, places of business, ships and vessels; and to seize all imperfect Weights and Measures; and the owners thereof are subject to a fine of £10, maxium; that "the *use of the heaped measure is thereby abolished*, and all sales or contracts for sales by the heaped measure, made after the Act comes into operation, shall be null and void;" that "the standard bushel of Wheat, Indian Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats and all other grains; Potatoes and all other edible roots, shall respectively be taken to be of the following weight in pounds avoirdupois:—

Of clean Wheat or Indian Corn	60	pounds;
" " Barley or Buckwheat	50	"
" " Rye grain, summer or winter,	56	"
" " Oats	36	"
" " Timothy Seed,	40	"
" all other grains,	5[illegible]	"
" Potatoes and all other edible roots,	56	"

That "Coals shall be sold by weight, and not by measure, by the ton of 2240 pounds avoirdupois, and its usual subdivisions;" and provisions are also made for recovery of penalties under the Act.

Consecration of the Fredericton Cathedral.

On Wednesday last about half past 11 a. m., the procession formed at the Province Hall, and moved in order to the Cathedral. A number of boys carrying banners led, and were followed by the members of the Legislature present, the Officers of the 76th, the members of the Bench and Bar, the Clergy, the citizens and strangers. As the procession entered the new Building, some verses of the 24th Psalm were chanted, and on entering the Cathedral, the music of the Choir, assisted by a fine Organ, was said to be magnificent. The Consecration services then proceeded. The Rev. Mr. Podmore commenced the morning service. The first Lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. Ketchum. The other parts of the Service were conducted by the four Bishops, and others of the Clergy.—The Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Southgate of Boston, who took his text, Psalm 122nd, 8th and 9th verses. A collection was then taken up amounting to about £265. The music during the various parts of the service was placed under the superintendance of Mr. Hayter of Trinity Church, Boston, (who presided at the organ,) with the assistance of several Amateurs from St. and Carleton.

The evening service commenced at 6 o'clock and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mountain and others; and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Mountain, Lord Bishop of Quebec, whose text was 1st Chronicles, 22nd Chapter, and part of 1st verse. A collection was taken, the amount of which we have not ascertained.

The service was closed by the singing of the Hallelujah Chorus, with beautiful effect.

On Thursday His Lordship the Bishop delivered the triennial charge to the Clergy, all of whom we believe were present; in the evening the Rev. Dr. Haight preached to a crowded congregation.

The numbers present during the whole services were exceedingly large, and the sermons preached, which we suppose will be hereafter published, are said to be exceedingly appropriate and eloquent.—*Reporter.*

The above brief account is taken from the Fredericton "*Reporter.*" In addition to which, we may mention, that the Cathedral was consecrated by the name of "CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, in Fredericton;" and that by the Deed or Sentence of Consecration, which was publicly read in the preliminary ceremoniel of Wednesday morning, by the Rev. F. Coster, *all* the seats or benches in the body of the Cathedral are declared to be for ever free and unappropriated, "save one seat or bench, to be inscribed with the Royal Arms of Great Britain, which is thereby reserved and set apart for the use of the Representative of Her Majesty in this Province, and his successors."—The Deed also makes provision, for declaring and constituting the Cathedral to be the *Parish Church* of Fredericton, if so desired by the Parishioners, and upon such terms and conditions as shall hereafter be agreed upon; and, with the assent of the Bishop of the Diocese, enacted by the Provincial Legislature. This Deed or Sentence of Consecration, which was duly executed by the Lord Bishop, and sealed with the Episcopal Seal of the Diocese, was beautifully engrossed on parchment, in Old English, and ancient Law-engrossing character, by Geo. Blatch, Esq., of this City, and will probably be enrolled or recorded in the Provincial Secretary's Office, as a public document.

In connection with the proceedings on this interesting occasion, we may mention, that *all* the Clergy, both Provincial and American, who proceeded to the Consecration by the river route from St. John to Fredericton, were liberally conveyed to and fro by Messrs. Hatheway and Small's steamers, *free of charge.*

One hundred and forty-two railway trains leave Boston daily, the same number also daily returning.

We understand that the resignation of the Chief Superintendent of Parish Schools, will not be accepted to take effect before the 1st of November next: no vacancy in that important office, therefore, will occur till then; and in the present condition of things, with the inadequate provision made for the service by the Legislature, it is doubtful if any *thoroughly qualified* person will be found, willing to undertake so onerous, responsible and important a duty, for so small a remuneration.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—We would refer the attention of our Presbyterian readers to the interesting account of the recent meeting of the Synod, at Fredericton, which will be found in a preceding column.

We regret to learn, that on Monday last, while the Steamer *Reindeer* was proceeding to Fredericton two deliberate attempts to run her down or force her to run ashore, were made by the rival Steamer, *Bonnie Doone*; on the first occasion, the B. D. ran across the bows of the Reindeer, and the loss of the boat and the destruction of the lives of all on board was only prevented, by the watchfulness and skill of Capt. Currier, who caused his engine to be *reversed* just in time to prevent the intended catastrophe. Foiled in this attempt, the Bonnie Doone deliberately endeavoured to run into the Reindeer amidships and thus to ensure her entire destruction; but the watchful Captain of the latter managed to sheer off, (altho' in imminent danger thereby of running ashore) and thus to receive the shock *diagonally* instead of at right angles, and thus again avoided the designed mischief, although with considerable damage to the stanchions, bulwarks, and larboard paddle-box of the Reindeer. The passengers and hands on board the R. witnessed the whole affair, and many of them *recognised the man at the wheel* of the *Bonnie Doone*; and are willing and anxious to give public testimony to the wilfulness and reckless premeditation of the infamous attempt.

INCREASE IN THE HERON FAMILY.—We have the pleasure of informing the public, that on Friday last, at about 4 o'clock p. m., a *very* juvenile member of the Heron Family, who is hereafter to bear the melodious name of "*Nora*," made her first appearance in this world, at the *Barker House*, in Fredericton. When our informant left Fredericton, on Saturday, both mother and infant were "as well as could be expected"; and it is intended, that when next the Family play the amusing Farce of "*Mr. and Mrs. Peter White*," the part of the *Baby* shall be personated by the *real* Baby, instead of by a dressed Doll, as heretofore. This interesting event will make no alteration in the arrangements of the Heron Family, who arrived here from Fredericton last evening, and will appear at the Institute this evening, for the first of their three *farewell* performances in this City; after which they proceed to Halifax. We need only mention, that after this week Miss HERON will *never* more appear in public; and we are therefore sure that the House will be crowded each evening with admiring friends.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The September number of this very delightful periodical has reached us by mail; and we need merely observe, that its contents, both literary and pictorial, fully sustain its well established reputation in all respects. It is for sale by the booksellers.

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL; *an Illustrated Periodical Journal.*—From Mr. O'Brien, the agent of the publishers in New York, we have received the second Monthly Part of this most interesting periodical. It is a *weekly* literary publication, beautifully printed, and superbly illustrated with engravings in the very best style of art. Those who wish to possess a literary periodical of real value, and got up in truly beautiful style, at a *cheap* rate, will do well to patronise the New York Journal. For sale by Mr. O'Brien, at 6d.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for September, has also been handed to us by Mr. O'Brien. It is a well filled, and very attractive publication; richly embellished with beautiful engravings, and replete with literary matter of excellent quality. Readers will find abundance of gratification in the pages of Graham's Magazine. Price one shilling.

The City Council of Toronto have voted to the Mayor a salary of only £100 a year.

The report is very current here that GOLD in great abundance has been discovered in the valley of the Begaguimic, a stream eight or ten miles above Woodstock. There is a considerable rush to the place, and it is certain that some bags of *the dust* have been forwarded to St. John *on trial.* We believe the whole to be a *misapprehension.*

We learn that the commissioner, Colonel MacLauchlan, is progressing successfully with the improvement of the River at the Grand Falls.—He has about 60 men employed daily, and 70 tons of stone are removed in the same time. Loaded boats which a few weeks ago repuired 10 to 12 horses to tow them through, are now conveyed with the one quarter of that number, and should the water keep low for ten or twelve days longer, it is supposed the principal difficulties to steamboat navigation will be removed.—*Fred. Reporter.*

We earnestly advise every young man in the country who wishes to become a permanent resident, to obtain a lot of land at this favourable crisis, when land itself is so cheap and money so plenty that not one in the Province need be found without a future homestead. Political feeling may also run high by and bye, and votes will of course be in requisition; but the great point which we urge, is nothing less than that of *personal independence.*—*Ib.*

We learn from good authority that John A. Torney, Esq., has made arrangements with parties in New York for a large steamer, which he intends to put on the route between Fredericton and St. John next season. She is to be fitted up in the same style as the Hudson River Boats, and is guaranteed to make the trip from Fredericton to St. John in *four hours!*—She will cost some £15,000.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

THE DINNER TO MR. R. STEPHENSON, M. P.—The *Montreal Gazette*, of 22nd inst. has been received at the News Room in this city.—The leading men of Montreal entertained the eminent Engineer at dinner on Friday, 19th. About 140 persons were present, including Messrs. Jackson, Betts, Hincks, Col. Bruce, &c. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of the health of *the* guests was drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. S. responded in a plain, sensible speech, in which he urges the necessity, for a successful issue, of avoiding anything like competing lines. This solid advice is backed up with a host of illustrations of the evil tendency, the ruin certain to follow Railway competition. Mr. S. also advises amalgamation, in order to avoid expenses, and lessen charges. The Railway system adopted in Belgium meets Mr. S.'s views, that country having been mapped out by competent persons prior to laying down the rails. On the subject of the great bridge at Montreal, Mr. S. thinks there will not be any difficulty in consequence of the accumulation of ice in the river. The site, he says, must be above the city, and not far from Nun's Island.

Mr. Jackson also made a very good speech on the occasion, explaining his views at length, pointing out the great benefits to be derived from a judicious system of railways.

Mr. Hincks' speech is in his usual blunt style. He explained relative to the breaking off the negociations with the British Government, and expressed his belief that he might have spent years in doing so without making any advance in the matter.

We regret that it is not in our power to publish the speeches of Mr. Stephenson and the Hon. Inspector General. The Band of the Cameronians were in attendance. The party separated about one o'clock, after spending a most sociable evening.—*Novascotian.*

Messrs. Stephenson and Jackson had visited the Mechanics' Institute at Montreal. The President of the Institution presented Mr. Stephenson with an address, to which he replied in an excellent speech: Mr. Jackson also addressed the meeting, and concluded by enrolling himself among the subscribers to the building of the new hall of the Institute, and putting down the name of his firm for £100 sterling.—Mr. Stephenson, who was made an honorary member, likewise stated that he should be happy to contribute to the same object.—*Quebec Gazette.*

CANADA.—*The Chaudiere Gold Region.*—Every day we learn, from the best authority, that the adjacent townships south of this city, are proving more abundant in mineral wealth. On the occasion of His Excellency's recent visit to the company's ground, we are informed that His Excellency actually witnessed the washing of the gold from the soil, and had ample evidence of the existence of the precious metal. We know of one party who was a few days since offered *Ten thousand pounds* merely for his interest in a speculation in that district! Professional geologists of the highest standing that have recently examined the country round about, all agree that the district of Megantic contains, to an incalculable amount, the most valued minerals, including two which they have yet to find names for. Here is a bright field indeed opening for the future!—*Quebec Mercury.*

THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL ARRESTED.—The following is a telegraphic despatch to the Boston papers dated at Montreal August. 29.

The Vigilance Committee, on Saturday last, arrested the Mayor Hon. Charles Wilson, for murder, on the 9th June. He was held in bail in the sum of 8000 dollars to appear on the 14th Oct. next, to answer at the Criminal Court of Queen's Bench. Three more of the rioters of the 9th June have been arrested, namely, Garrett Barry, Pierre C. Brouillet, and M. Moses. Moses was second assistant chief engineer of the fire department.

The Kingston *Herald*, the Kingston government organ, has the following paragraph:

A BARONET IN THE HOUSE.—By the death of Sir James Stuart, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, his son, one of the members for Quebec, is *now Sir George Okill Stuart.* The House can now boast of having a Knight and Baronet within its walls. The late Chief Justice died without leaving a will. *His property, therefore, under Mr. Baldwin's Primogeniture Bill will be divided among his children.* This is an example of the wisdom of the law, for the present Baronet is independent.

CANADA POST OFFICE.—Among the many public improvements that we have recently noticed in Canada, none strikes the traveller with more interest than the new post office erected and in progress.—The model office, so far as we have seen, is at Toronto, and that is not only ornamental, but supplied with all the modern improvements that are found in London and the United States. There are one thousand private boxes, of which two hundred and nine are with keys; thus affording access to them at any hour, when the outer doors are open. The annual payment for each of these closed boxes is four dollars; the others are let for one dollar and fifty cents each. In Montreal a large building is now in course of erection, and will probably be ready early in the Spring. All the large cities and towns have now commodius offices except Quebec, and that is as bad as it can be, and is a disgrace to the post office department. The Hon. James Morris, who has been for some years the Post Master General, has done much for the improvement of that important department. Mr. Morris will in a few days leave the post office department, and take the Presidency of the Legislative Council. He will be succeeded by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, a gentleman long in mercantile life, and who knows what is necessary in his new department, and we have no doubt will carry out the plans of the present Post Master General—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE SCOURGE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans journals of the 24th came along this morning. The *Delta* congratulates the community upon the slight decline of the mortality as evidenced in reports for that day from the Charity Hospital. But then it despondingly adds, that though for the first time for many days the discharges exceeded the admissions, and also the deaths, this result can only be ascribed to the reduction or exhaustion of material. A population of sixty or seventy thousand, not a half of which is liable to the disease, could not suffer a much severer loss than this.

The *Delta* says its office has suffered severly from the pestilence. The Editor says:

"Besides having about one-half of our compositors down and the death of two of them, we are pained to add from our establishment another victim to the ghastly records. Mr. Frederick Gibson, employed as a Local Reporter, died yesterday from a relapse of yellow fever. Mr. Gibson had previously lost a sister and her child, and was left alone of his family in this city. He was at last seized by the epidemic, and had a slight attack, but like hundreds of others who have perished, he would leave his bed before strength was restored, and suffering a relapse, died yesterday."

The papers publish a card from three pastors of the Presbyterian Church, proposing to all Christian Congregations, a daily public Prayer, to be held in the Church, at the corner of Prytania and Calliope streets, during the prevalence of the devastating epidemic.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. Leacock, Rector of Christ Church on Canal street, recommended to his Church and Congregation, the observance of Friday, the 26th, as a day of humiliation and of public prayer to God, for His Gracious Protection and interposition for early and effectual relief fom this calamitous visitation.

Bishop Polk has prepared a form of Prayer to be used in all his diosesan Churches and Congregations, during the continuance of the epidemic.—*Boston D. Mail.*

THE ORPHANS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The 165 little children, who, left orphans by the influence of the epidemic on their parents, were placed by the Board of Health and Council Committee in two temporary asylums, one in Julia street, the other in the Fourth District, have all been brought together under one roof, in a large building at the corner of Poeyfarre and Constance streets, First District, where they are taken care of by the benevolent ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The Mayor, who visits daily all the public hospitals, infirmaries and asylums, said to us in conversation recently that he could stand the hospitals pretty well, being accustomed to such sights, but that it was difficult not to be moved by the scene this asylum presents, with so many unfortunate children crying for their mothers.—*Picayune.*

MILLIONAIRES IN CALIFORNIA.—Some of the largest incomes in the United States are now enjoyed by gentlemen of San Francisco, who four years ago were far from being rich. It is said that the annual income of Samuel Brannon, Esq., is over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; while that of J. L. Folsom, W. D. M. Howard, and several others, is but little less, if any. These large estates have been made within the last three or four years, by the rapid rise of real estate in and about San Francisco. In 1847-48 lots were purchased for $15 or $20, which are now worth over $100,000. On the chief business streets, in favorable locations, ground is worth from $500 to $1,000 per front foot, exclusive of the improvements.

BABIES ON THE ISTHMUS.—A gentleman who has lately "travelled over Jordan," on his way to the promised land of California, relates a queer incident that took place while he was crossing It seems there was quite a number of ladies in the company from Aspinwall to Panama and many of them were bountifully supplied with responsibilities whose ages varied from one to eight years. On these occasions female timidity is apt to get a little better of maternal anxiety, and the said responsibilities, instead of being attached to the apron strings of their anxious mammas, were packed in baskets and carried on the backs of the natives with the trunks and other baggage, and fell considerably in the rear. When night came on, and the party halted at a hotel on the road, the babes in the wood were among the list of the missing.—There was great wailing and weeping among the bereaved, (and probably some gnashing of teeth by the "children," who were desperately hungry.) A party was dispatched to the rear in search of the lost treasures, and they found the natives coolly encamped in the woods with "young America," utterly unconscious of the fuss that was going on and no doubt supposing that if the children and other baggage were got to the steamer in time for sailing, it would be all right. The young ones were handed to their several mothers about daylight, and grief was speedily changed to rejoicing.

MORTALITY AT CALCUTTA.—Advices from Calcutta to June 3rd, represent the place as very sickly. There had been no rain for many weeks, and the Cholera was very prevalent. One letter says the natives were dying of it at the rate of seven hundred a day.

PARKS OF NEW YORK.—There are in the city of New York nineteen parks, valued at $9,151,000. The Battery containing about 11 acres is valuaed at $3,000,000; the City Hall park containing about 10 1-2 acres, is valued at $2,500,000.

AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.—Mr. Arder of London, having purchased from an Arab at the sepulchral diggings about Luxur, Egypt, a roll of papyrus, has been instrumental in the publication of two pleadings at the Greek bar of Hyperides, felicitously deciphered from the reporter's notes, which, from the fact of their being three hundred years older than the Christian Era, claims precedence in seniority before all known manuscripts. Longirus had a high opinion of the orator Hyperides.

GOOD MANNERS.—Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. Whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the best bred in the company.

BLACK SNAKE.—The *Buffalo Daily Republic* says that this celebrated Indian, now 106 years of age, is still hale and hearty, residing at Alleghany reservation. He was one of the most active of his tribe in bringing about a treaty in behalf of the United States, with General Washington, at Philadelphia, in 1785. A friend of ours saw him a week or two since, walking as vigorously as a man of 45.

Settling a Case of Conscience.—We still have a lively recollection of the way in which a South Sea Islander settled a case of conscience. The missionary had rebuked him for the sin of polygamy, and he was much grieved. After a day or two he returned, his face radiant with joy. "Me all right now. One wife. Me very good Christian." "What did you do with the other?" asked the missionary. "Me eat her up."

Sagacity of a Gander.—One day last week a gander was "on duty" near the Canal Basin, at Albany, in keeping guard over a flock of goslings, which led to a rencontre between his gandership and a rooster. The contest, however, was of short duration, for the gander seized the cock by the neck and straightway flew into the canal, where he thrust his antagonist under water, and there held him until he was dead.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN NEW YORK, (the Mohawk and Hudson, between Albany and Schenectady,) was commenced August 12, 1831. At first it had an inclined plane at each end with a rise of one foot in 18—nearly 300 feet to the mile. The plane at Schenectady was worked by a stationary engine. Many improvements have been made since that time, A quarter of a century ago it required strong faith and a visionary temperament to believe in railroads. What shall we see in the next quarter?—*Rochester American.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Pope's contribution to the exhibition was unpacked last week, and was found to be uninjured by the voyage. It is the same mosaic copy of Guercino's picture of St. John that was exhibited at the World's Fair in London, and is valued at more than £12,000 sterling. This precious work of art was executed in Rome.—*N. Y. paper.*

CALAIS Sept. 5.—A group of buildings between the Railroad and the Ferry Point Bridge, comprising several stores, dwelling houses and out-buildings, was burned yesterday morning. Loss six or seven thousand dollars; insured about one half.

Two drunken men caused the fire with pipes; both men were so badly burned that they died in a few hours afterward.

A large hotel close by was burned not long since in the same way.—*Tel. to News Room.*

GRAHAM DIET.—A Graham banquet is to be held at Metropolitan Hall, New York, on Saturday of this week, under the management of the New York Vegetarian Society. The following is the bill of fare:

Farinacea. Graham Bread, Mixed Fruit Cake, Fruited Bread, Apple Biscuit, Wheat Meal Cakes, Moulded Wheaten Grits, Corn Blanc Mange, Moulded Rice, Moulded Farina.

Vegetable Soups. Tomato Soup, Rice Soup.

Vegetables. Baked Sweet Potatoes, Stewed Cream Squashes.

Fruits. Melons, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, Pine Apples.

Cooked Fruits. Plum Jelly, Baked Apples.

Relishes. Cocoa Nut Custard, Fruited Ice Cream.

Beverage. Pure Cold Water.

With such fare, we should not object to becoming a Grahamite—for a whole week, especially in dog-days.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax at 9 ½ o'clock on Monday evening, bringing 160 passengers, and the mail reached this city at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, via Windsor.

No change in Eastern affairs had taken place since the announcement already received that the Porte accepts without modification the note prepared by the four powers, and already acceded to by the Czar. A rumour was circulated in London on Friday evening that complications had sprung up, and that Parliament would not be prorogued until they assumed a more favorable aspect. The story was, however, destitute of foundation.

Despatches from Jassy stated that a Divan was convoked, and the Hospodars were solicited to remain, the Czar having given them permission either to proceed to Constantinople or remain at home unmolested. The correspondence between the Porte and the Hospodars, ordering the latter to retire, is published, but contains nothing additional to that which has before appeared.

News from Servia mention that Knicnin was appointed Commander-in-Chief, and the Chiefs of the various districts were placed under his orders. Correspondence says that Redschid Pacha had informed Austria that any occupation of Servia by Austrian troops would be regarded as declaration of war.—Meantime the Porte has undertaken to to preserve order in the Provinces, and had sent a commissioner there.

The Parliamentary report on decimal currency strongly recommends its adoption, making the sovereign the unit of 1000 mills, retaining of present coins the half-sovereign, crown, shilling, and six-pence, calling in the penny, three-pence, and four-pence, and issuing new silver coin of ten mills, twenty mills, and new coppers of one, two and five mills. The only difficulty of adjustment is in value of present penny postage—four mills postage being entirely a loss of £100,000 to the revenue, while five mills the public will not submit to.

The Select Committee had published their report on the Slave Trade. It is a very long and important document. It shows that Great Britain possessed 89 treaties to suppress the trade. The Committee reports that the trade would soon be extinguished if the Cuban markets were closed, and think the present time favorable for Britain, France and the United States to stop it on the Cuban coast. Portugal is charged with conniving at the traffic on the Mozambique coast, and the committee say that history does not record a more decided breach of national honor than the conniving by Spain at the traffic on the coast of Cuba The report does not say what is to be done, but teat from the abuse of the American flag trading to Havana, a more cordial co-operation on the part of the United States would materially assist the efforts to abolish the trade in that quarter.

Edward Reynaud, a Frenchman, has been tried on a charge of offering to assassinate Napoleon, but was acquitted, the Jury considering it a mere attempt to extort money from the Prince de Joinville.

Numerous Ribbonmen have been arrested in Ulster.

A frightful accident occurred at the Crystal Palace in course of erection at Sydenham, London, on the 18th Aug.—A portion of the scaffolding intended to raise some of the great ribs of the main transept suddenly gave way, and precipitat-