As a matter of course, Boanerges Batter was appointed chairman, *nem con*, and after adjusting his spectacles, and solacing his unique nose with a profound pinch of snuff, he opened the business of the sederunt.

By way of preliminary, the profound manipulator of threads observed, that as a matter of course, the suffrages of the meeting would fall to be given unanimously. They had heard a discourse in that place yesterday, which he would venture to assert had not its narrow in modern divinity. In proof of his averment he proceeded to recapitulate the various heads of the composition, which had so strongly won his regards, and even went the length of quoting at large some of the more prominent and striking passages. Could any one, he asked, have the slightest hesitation in awarding the palm of victory to the preacher of that wonderful and never to be surpassed sermon?

During the delivery of this glowing panegyric, both the candidates concealed their faces in their handkerchiefs, and Miss Dunshunner edging herself close to Malcolm, gave his hand a stealthy but most vigorous squeeze.

After a slight pause, Mr. Batter clearing his throat, and assuming a look of stern reprobation, thus delivered himself:—

"My friends and brethren, a painful but necessary duty still devolves upon me, and that is, to denounce with righteous indignation the graceless impostor, who yesterday had the case-hardened assurance to parade before you, without so much as a blush, the precious goods which he had stolen from a neighbor! There he sits as innocent-like as if fresh butter would not melt in his mouth.—I trow that the stool of repentance is the only portion of this kirk which he should occupy by rights.'

At this period of the weaver's fulmination, Malcolm gave Scruton a nudge with his elbow, and whispered him, in a tone of seeming kindness and sympathy, to steal quietly out of the house. "You perceive," said he, "that the game is all up with you; and there is no use in enduring the vituperations of that conceited old ass. It is a pity that you cribbed your sermon, and that he had been familiar with the original, but there is no help for it now. Pray retire, like a good fellow."

Very laconic, and seemingly incomprehensible, was the reply which the false-hearted comforter received. It ran thus: "Keep your own breath, Malcolm, to cool your own porridge! Credit me, you will require it all before the day is over."

Batter, after another long and portentous pause, then exclaimed,—"I suppose I speak a' your minds, my friends, when I proclaim that our undivided choice has fallen upon the Rev. ———." Here a fit of coughing interrupted the proclamation of the verdict; but after a few seconds the words came thundering out with a vehemence which caused many a spider to tremble in the recesses of its murderous web—"the Roverend Scruton Balmanno."

It is impossible to describe the scene which ensued. McWhirter, with a look of mingled rage, consternation, and measureless bewilderment, rushed up to the weaver, and insisted that there had been some hideous mistake. "The sermon from which you quoted," he shrieked out, "was my own honest composition, and I never purloined a sentence of it from living man."

Balmanno did not lose his self possession for a single moment. "Good people," said he, "there is a simple way of terminating this dispute. Here is the manuscript of the discourse which I delivered in your hearing yesterday; let my respected brother produce his manuscript, so that the two can be compared."

The meeting at once decided that this was the rational course to follow in the circumstances; but I need hardly say that Malcolm McWhirter was unable to comply with the requisition. Every fragment of notes which he possessed had been incremated, as before mentioned, on the preceding morning.

* * * * * * *

Scruton Balmanno died a D.D., and incumbent of the parish of Scunner-the Deil.

Shortly before his removal from this earthly scene, he communicated to me the secret of the affair, which I daresay you have guessed. When Malcolm, as previously mentioned, wandered into the apartment of his rival, he recited in his sleep the sermon which he proposed preaching on the following day. Scruton deeming (whether rightly or wrongly, I will not determine) that every stratagem was allowable against one who had treated him so shamefully, took the words down in short hand, as quickly as they were spoken; and by sitting up all night was enabled to have them fairly transcribed in full, before the hour of morning service.

McWhirter would fain have attempted to prove how matters really stood, but Scruton made him aware of the letter which had accidentally fallen into his possession. The checkmated conspirator was conscious that the publication of such a document would ruin him for ever, and accordingly he allowed sleeping dogs to lie, as the old proverb hath it.

Of course he never could obtain a parish after what had occurred, but through the influence of his old competitor, who pitied his condition, he was appointed preceptor of the school where we saw him to-day.

Teaching Delilah Dunshunner. When she saw that Malcolm was laid upon his beam ends, she made violent love to Scruton. Meeting with no encouragement in this quarter, she, after various spirit downs, ran away with a strolling comedian, and on the stage played that double part which she had so often enacted off the same.

Boanerges Batter continued to admire his pastor to the end of the chapter. Often, however, has he been heard to observe, that "the Doctor, worthy man, never preached a sermon equal to his first!"

ELECTION OF A SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—On Wednesday the Peers of Scotland assembled at the ancient Palace of Holyrood to chose one of their number to be returned to the House of Lords, when a unanimous vote was given in favor of Viscount Strathallan, both by the peers present and by proxy lists. By a resolution of the House of Lords, the name of the Earl of Perth was put upon the roll. There was another claimant of this title in England, who had sent in his name, but it could not be recognised. A rather lengthened discussion ensued on the right of Lord Saltoun to sit and vote, in consequence of a resolution of the House of Lords prohibiting any peer from voting, until he had proved his peerage in that house, unless the peer should be the son or grandson of a peer. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Belmont, the Earl of Haddington, and other noble lords took part in the debate. It was ultimately agreed that Lord Saltoun's name should stand on the sederunt, his lordship declining to vote. The Duke of Buccleuch did not consider a simple resolution of the House of Lords sufficient authority. If such authority were recognised without an Act of Parliament, it might endanger some of the privileges of the Scottish Peerage, and he would protest against such a course, being a precedent, and insinuated that it should be simply recorded that Lord Saltoun declined to vote, without stating any reason. The veteran Earl of Dundonald was present, and wore his numerous foreign orders on the occasion. The breast of the illustrious veteran literally presented a cluster of dazzling decorations. He has published a letter, explaining that his declinature to become a candidate "does not proceed from feelings experienced on a former occasion, but from a supposition that a majority of your Lordships may still entertain unfavorable impressions of my conduct originating in or consequent on my attempts to reform abuses—then mended but since acknowledged and redressed to the great contentment of the Naval Service, and the future security of our country." He further explains that he did not wear his orders out of vanity, and adds, "I have merely used them as pledges of promised Rewards—which had they been fulfilled when their objects were attained, would have enabled me to have frequented society, and thus have obviated oblivion and dispelled the misapprehensions incident to seclusion."—*Edinburgh paper.*

IVORY RUBBER THREAD.—A parcel of thread, made of India Rubber, and possessing remarkable elasticity and power of elongation, has recently been brought to this country from France. In the present tariff, comprising the new duties of the last session of Parliament, manufactures of caoutchouc are specially mentioned, and charged with the duty of 4d per lb. weight, and this India rubber thread being considered to fall within the meaning of that rate of duty, it has been decided to be liable to 4d per lb. on importation into this country, and directed to be charged accordingly.—*London Paper.*

SPIRIT RAPPING.—Punch says he cannot profess to understand the mystery of spirit-rapping; but he has seen several authenticated cases in which a devotion to spirits has caused many to be without a rap.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Nov. 11, 1853.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL AT HALIFAX.

The Mail Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax this morning, with 126 passengers, having had a very long and stormy passage. Owing to the late hour of its arrival, we are unable to give the news by this steamer entire. It is, however, unimportant. The Russo-Turkish question remains unaltered in any important particulars, and hopes are entertained, in consequence, that war may yet be avoided. A slight skirmish had taken place between a Turkish battery, and two Russian gun-boats, which had attempted to force the Danube, in which several Russians were killed.

A report is in circulation that the Emperor Nicholas will abdicate the Russian monarchy. This in itself will most probably alter the whole course of European events.

The French and English fleets have passed the Dardanelles.

THE WEATHER.—Sunday night the weather set in cold, which continued throughout Tuesday, when a fall of snow came, followed by rain and a heavy gale during Wednesday. The River was partially frozen over, and steamboat travelling consequently stopped. Yesterday and last night were very cold for the season. To-day fine and mild.

The *Head Quarters* of Wednesday gives the state of the weather at Fredericton as follows:

On Sunday last, the 6th instant, snow fell all day, the glass standing at 19 deg.

On Monday the glass stood at 12 deg.

Yesterday morning the temperature was 2 deg. below zero. The river full of ice early in the morning, which sometimes became almost stationary, and some four or five steamers were hastened from their moorings and proceeded down the river to prevent their being frozen up at the wharves.

This morning (11 o'clock,) the weather is soft and rain is falling, but a large amount of property in timber, logs, woodboats, and one steamboat, are fast in the ice near this city.

MELANCHOLY.—We regret to be informed that Mr. William Paddock, son of Dr. Adino Paddock, of Kingston, K. C., mysteriously disappeared from the packet steamer *Panama*, when on her passage from San Francisco to Panama. Mr. Paddock, in company with Messrs. Lorenzo Lyon, William Perkins, and Watters, all of Kingston, were returning home from California on the above steamer, and the same night of leaving San Francisco, the former had occasion to go on deck, but never returned to the cabin. He was not missed until next morning, when all inquiries as to his sudden disappearance were fruitless. He had at the time a considerable amount of gold on his person. Mr. P. was a very worthy young man, and was on his second return from the gold regions of the Pacific.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Friday last, Mr. Duncan Sutherland, of Fredericton, one of the hands on board a tow-boat, was drowned near the mouth of the Tobique River, by falling overboard in about thirty feet of water; his foot slipped, was the cause of the misfortune.

☞ At the Annual Meeting of the Parish of Simonds District Agricultural Society, held at P. Brown's on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

William Hawks, Esq., President;
Robert Douglas, Esq., } Vice-Presidents.
Mr. Robert Power, }
Mr. A. A. Darrow, Treasurer.
R. S. Armstrong, Esq., Secretary.
Mr. James Davidson, Corresponding Secretary.

Directors:—John Jordan, George H. Cody, W. McGregor, James Gallagher, Peter Deware, Patrick Murphy, James Brayden, James Robinson, David Collins, John Conway, Patrick Brown, Jas. Cother, and John Park.

At the Annual meeting of the "SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY," held in St. John Hotel, on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected office-bearers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

John M. Walker, Esq., *President*;
Alex. Jardine, Esq., *Vice-President*;
Wm. Thompson, Esq., *Treasurer*;
Mr. R. Craikshank, *Secretary*.

Messrs. R. Thompson, Andrew Scott and W. W. Emslie, Committee of Charity.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November is embellished with a large number of engravings, and besides the usual quantity of light literature, contains various illustrated articles on useful subjects. "The Sea hath a Music"—a piece written and composed for the Pianoforte, is also contained in this number.

NEW SHIPS.—A splendid ship of 1188 tons O. M., and 1212 tons N. M., called the *Alexander*, was towed into this port on Sunday morning last, from Quaco, where she was built by Mr. Samuel Carson, under the superintendence of Lloyd's Surveyor, for John Wishart, Esq., of this City. This fine vessel is a credit to the country, having been constructed of the best materials, and fastened in a most excellent manner. All who have examined her, have been pleased to see such an excellent specimen of naval architecture, and we feel confident that she will be duly appreciated abroad. The A. is to be commanded by Capt. Strang.—*N. Bkr.*

Last week a splendid new ship was launched from the building yard of Mr. John McDonald, at Courtney Bay, called the *Mermaid*. She is of 1236 tons burthen, built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and is certainly a beautiful specimen of naval architecture; and her interior finish, and cabin arrangements, are well worthy the inspection of connoisseurs. This fine ship is owned by the builder, and will be commanded by Captain Vesey.

The annual meeting of the Proprietors of the *Saint John Society Library*, took place at the Library Room, on Monday last. A report was read from the Secretary, shewing the operations of the past year and the state of the funds. Over one hundred volumes have been added to the Library, which now contains upwards of three thousand eight hundred and thirty seven volumes, and a small balance was in the hands of the Treasurer. Mr. Woodward gave notice, that he should move at the next annual meeting, that the Library be removed to the St. John Mechanic's Institute, and united with that belonging to the Institute, upon certain specified terms, agreeable to the Proprietors. After some further busines had been transacted, the meeting proceeded to the election of office bearers for the ensuing year; when the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected:—*President*—Dr. John Boyd; *Vice-President*—George D. Robinson, Esq.; *Secretary and Librarian*—James R. Rankin, Esq.; *Committee*—Isaac Woodward, and John Kinnear, Esquires.—*Ch. Witness.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton; also a Sermon preached in Christ's Church Cathedral, on the 2d of September, by the Rev. Theodore Edson, D. D., Rector of Lowell, Massachusetts, and published by request of the Clergy. They are both from the office of John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer, at Fredericton.

The *Carleton Sentinel* of Saturday says:—The steamers are as busy as bees just now. The Bonnie Doon and Richmond left for the Grand Falls on Tuesday, and returned on Thursday, and the S. D. Pierce left for Tobique on Wednesday, and also returned on Thursday; on which day no less than six steamers were at our wharves, viz—the John Waring, Bonnie Doon, J. D. Pierce, Richmond Reindeer, and Ann E. Davis.

☞ Six thousand dollars have been collected from visitors at the Crystal Palace, New York, towards erecting the projected national Washington Monument.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURE FOR CHINA.

The Committee of the *New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society* earnestly solicit aid in furtherance of the great effort now making by the Parent Society to send

ONE MILLION COPIES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT TO CHINA.

All recent accounts lead to the conclusion that China is now on the eve of a mighty change—a change which will affect between three and four hundred millions of persons—more than a third of the whole human race.

The circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of Christian tracts and books in the Chinese language, by Protestant missionaries, limited as the distribution has unavoidably been, is at last beginning, we believe, to bring forth fruit. A way is now opening into the interior of that great country; it is of vast importance to take advantage of it. One of the declared objects of the Jubilee Fund is "special grants to China and such other parts of the world as may appear open to special operations;" and this object will, no doubt, receive particular attention in the distribution of that Fund; but it is believed, there are some who will take delight in contributing *directly* towards the sending forth the million Chinese Testaments.

An improved version of the New Testament in the Chinese language, better adapted for general circulation than any before published, has been prepared by delegates of the Protestant Missionaries in China, and completed in 1850. This was adopted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and has been already circulated at their expense. The million copies which it is now proposed to print, are to be of this version. The price of a copy will not, it is stated, exceed *four pence sterling*—equal to nearly *five pence* of our Province currency. Every person therefore has it in his power, by contributing *a dollar*, to send one dozen Testaments to China. For *a Pound*, probably 50 may be furnished. There are few in this highly favored land who cannot give the price of one.

Shall not those among us who desire to see the light of divine truth shine on those countries long lying in the darkness and shadow of death; shall not those among us who are sensible of, and grateful for, the blessing so abundantly vouchsafed to us from the possession of the Holy Scriptures in our own language, do something on this occasion?

Let us not give "grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver!" May it be our constant prayer that God will influence the hearts of his people to do what in them lies to spread thy knowledge of His HOLY WORD throughout the world!

D. PARKER, *President.*

JAMES PATERSON, } *Secretaries.*
S. L. TILLEY, }

Letters enclosing contributions may be directed to the Treasurer, John M. Robinson, Esq., who will receive and remit all monies given for this special object, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society.

At a late Temperance Convention held in this city, the following Resolutions were submitted and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Province together with her Majesty the Queen and her Cabinet, have declared in the preamble to the Bill passed two years ago, for the suppression of Intemperance in New Brunswick,

1st—"That it is the use of Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage is the cause of a very large proportion of the ills that afflict communities, in producing CRIME, POVERTY, DISEASE and DEMORALIZATION."

And 2nd—"That it is the duty of all Governments to LEGISLATE for the *happiness, comfort* and *prosperity* of the PEOPLE."

AND WHEREAS, The events and experience of the year which has elapsed since the first assembling of this Convention have but served to render more manifest the inefficiency of the present law, and the necessity of the grand measure for which we are united—the legal suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and to deepen our conviction that, until this is effected, the work of redeeming society from the woes and inflictions of alcoholic drinks can [illegible] successfully accomplished.

Therefore Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill providing for the entire prohibition of the Importation, Manufacture and sale of the intoxicating liquors, and copies of which to be forwarded by the Secretary to the various Temperance organizations in the Province for procuring signatures thereto.

And further Resolved—That in the event of the Representatives of the People refusing to pass the Bill above referred to, unmutilated especially after having declared that the great parent of Crime, Disease, Poverty, &c., is Intoxicating Drinks, and that it is the duty of Governments to Legislate for the happiness, comfort and prosperity of the People; we should be wanting in the proper discharge of our duty to ourselves, or families, society, and representatives, if we failed to use our individual and united influence as Electors in securing the return of Members to the Assembly (duly qualified in other respects) firmly pledged to carry through the Legislature a Law which shall fully and for ever eradicate from our Land the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

And further Resolved,—That as far as we, the members of this Convention, possess the power, we hereby PLEDGE ourselves to exercise it, should circumstances unfortunately require, in accordance with the principles set forth in the preceding resolution; and to suffer no consideration of *party preference, political bias, nor personal friendship*, to swerve us from giving the ENTIRE WEIGHT OF OUR POLITICAL INFLUENCE towards the RETURN TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MEN *who can be depended upon* to give to our Province the beneficial measure we desire.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—It was announced some time since that the Council of King's College, Fredericton, had determined that Lectures on Civil Engineering should be delivered in that College to all who might wish to attend such a course of instruction. We now learn that arrangements have been made with T. McMahon Cregan, Esq., C. E., at present engaged in the survey of the St. John and Shediac Railway, for the delivery of such a course during the coming winter. From the ability and well established reputation of Mr. Cregan, who has had peculiar advantages for studying his profession, both in the United Kingdom and in France, we anticipate a series of lectures which will prove exceedingly valuable.—*N. Bkr.*

LIFE BOAT.—We understand that at the last meeting of the Executive Council arrangements were made to procure a suitable Life Boat for this harbour, the want of which was so severely felt in the gale of the 25th October.—*Ib.*

FIRE.—A fire took place in Mr. Ballentine's house, Brussels street, on Tuesday last, which consumed the roof, and was otherwise the cause of much injury to the premises. The active exertions of the firemen confined the injury to the house of Mr. Ballentine.

On Tuesday evening, at about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large wooden building forming part of the Alms House establishment, which entirely consumed that building and a range of barns, sheds, and other erections, with about 20 tons of hay, a large quantity of straw, and other property contained therein. No effective aid could be rendered by our firemen in consequence of their distance from the conflagration, and the rapidity with which the houses were consumed. The loss of property is about £1000. We cannot learn how the fire originated, but presume it will be the subject of a strict investigation. In fact, a judicial inquiry should be made into the circumstances attending every fire, and the result made known, in order to allay public suspicion, and give the required information.

☞ The ship *Jessie Johnson*, from Tralee, Ireland, bound to Quebec, came to St. Andrews, on the 21st instant, owing to the inclemency of the season for prosecuting her original voyage. Some of the passengers took employment on the railway at St. Andrews, and the others are being forwarded to their destination by steamers to Portland.

ARTIFICIAL TERRORISM.—A company with a capital of $500,000 is being formed in Boston, for the purpose of constructing a line of telegraph from Boston to New York, having a cylinder two feet in diameter, by which means it is believed that packages may be transmitted from one city to the other in fifteen minutes.

☞ Several thousands of Railroad hands have been discharged from Western lines in the United States, in consequence of the stringency of the money market; and much privation and suffering in consequence is anticipated, unless relief is afforded.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

On Thursday, the 13th of October, the 41st Anniversary of the Battle of Queenston Heights, the remains of Major-General Brock were, for the third time, interred with all due ceremony in the resting place provided for them in the foundation of the monument now in the course of erection on Queenston Heights.

In the morning, a large number, probably about 500, militia officers and civilians, left Toronto by Captain Dick's boat, the *Peerless*. The boat was decorated with the colours presented to the third battalion of York Militia, in April 1813, when they were consecrated by the present Bishop of Toronto, and were on that occasion borne by Colonel Thomson, at that time an Ensign in the service, and who was on board the boat, and the late Charles Denison, three of whose nephews were also on board. One of the colours is white silk, with a splendid crown worked in the centre, under which is the motto "MEMORIÆ SACRUM"; the corners are ornamented with the arms of the Province, the Irish harp, the rose, and the thistle; the other is a silk Union Jack. The Union Jack was on the 28th of the same month carried into action at the battle of York (now Toronto), and was only saved by the gallantry of Ensign McLean (now Judge), who wrapped them close round his body, and so the colours were carried off the field with the Ensign. In addition to the veterans who were engaged in the battle of Queenston Heights, there were many others of the heroes of the war of 1812 on board, who told their stories, and showed their medals and clasps with noble pride. At Niagara a large addition was made to the number of passengers, as a detachment of the Canadian Rifles and the enrolled Pensioners came on board; also some of the officers of the 1st Lincoln, with their colors. A number of United States Artillery, from Fort St. George, also came on board, and a few Indians, and many of the inhabitants of Niagara and its neighborhood. On arriving at Queenston, great numbers of people were seen on the hills, and the different points of interest were marked out by flags. At a quarter to two o'clock the procession began to move, and minute guns were then fired from the top of the hill until the interment had taken place. The gun was under command of Captain Ball.

The procession was in the following order:—

Canadian Rifles.
Band.
Enrolled Pensioners.

Col'els, and other Officers as Pall Bearers	FUNERAL CAR, with remains of the lamented MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, and his Aide-de-Camp, LIEUT. COL. MACDONELL	Col'els, and other Officers as Pall Bearers

Col. Donald Macdonell, Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia for C. W.
Lieut.-Colonel DeSalaberry, Deputy Adjutant General for C. E.
Colonel Tache, late Deputy Adjutant General for Canada East.
Lieut.-Colonel Irving, Provincial Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General.
And the Survivors of 1812, and the Indian Chiefs, as Chief Mourners.
Military and Militia Officers in uniform,
The Building Committee.
The Architect.
Builder and Clerk of Work.
The Clergy.
The Bar.
Magistrates.
The Indian Band.
The Canadian Society, &c.

On the arrival of the car the bodies were lowered into the vaults prepared for them, the band meantime playing a very beautiful and solemn air. This part of the ceremony was conducted in silence, and was concluded by three rounds of firing by the Riflemen. Colonel Macdonell and the officers attending him then proceeded to lay the cornerstone of the building; Walter Dickson, Esq., first read the following inscription, which was engraved on parchment:—

"The battle of Queenston was fought on these heights on the 13th October, 1812, when the Glory of Victory was clouded by the death of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the early part of the action, in the act of rallying a few of the brave 49th Regiment; and his Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Macdonell, who fell mortally wounded in gallantly leading a charge of both regulars and militia against the enemy, and died the following day.

"Although fame has recorded the deeds of the Man, the Statesman, and the Hero, yet in such veneration and respect was his memory held by all, that a monument was erected soon after the event on the site near the brow of the hill to the eastward of this foundation, to which his remains with those of his Aide-de-Camp were removed from the bastion of Fort George, Niagara, and re-interred on the 13th Oct, 1824.

"But in consequence of the former monument having received so irreparable injury by a lawless act, on the 17th of April, 1840, it has been found requisite to take down that structure, and to erect this Monument, to perpetuate the memory of the lamented hero by public subscription.

The Foundation Stone, therefore, was laid on the 13th day of October, 1853, by Colonel Donald Macdonell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Canada West, the brother of the gallant officer who nobly fell immediately after the death of his General in the performance of his duty as Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

"The Building Committee for the erection of this Monument are Sir Allan Napier McNab, M. P. P., Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, M. P. P., Thomas Clarke Street, Esq., M. P. P., Walter Jackson, Esq., Chief Justice Robinson, Colonel Kirby, Colonel Clarke, Colonel Hamilton, Colonel McDougall, Hon. Justice Maclean, Hon. Justice Macaulay, and T. G. Ridout, Esq.

William Thomas, *Architect*, John Worthington, *Builder.*

"The Remains of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B., were re-interred in a vault on the North-side, and the Remains of Colonel Macdonell, his Aide-de-Camp, were re-interred in a vault in the South side of the foundation, with all due ceremony, on the 13th day of October, 1853."

The inscription was then put into a bottle and placed in a cavity prepared for it beneath the stone, and covered with a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:

THE FOUNDATION STONE
OF THE
BROCK MONUMENT
WAS LAID THE 13TH OCTOBER, 1853.

The Architect, William Thomas, Esq., then handed to Col. Macdonell the trowel, and the mortar having been spread, the stone was lowered into its place, when the plumb was applied to it, and the stone declared to be duly laid.

The trowel is of silver, the blade is the form of a fleur-de-lis, and the handle of ebony carved into palm leaves.

On one side of the trowel was engraved the Macdonell crest, and the following inscription:—

PRESENTED TO
LT.-COLONEL DONALD MACDONELL,
Deputy Adjt.-General of Militia for Canada West,
by the Building Committee,
on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stone
of the BROCK MONUMENT,
on Queenston Heights, October 13, 1853.

On the other side was engraved the Brock Arms, and a No. "49" in a scroll, the regiment that General Brock commanded.

A Public Meeting was holden at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the 19th, at which strong resolutions, condemnatory of the "base and inhuman conduct of the Captain and others of the crew of the steamer Fairy Queen, who treacherously took away the life boats capable of containing all the passengers and crew, when the steamer was in a sinking state."

We think the course of proceedings adopted by the inhabitants of Charlottetown, however strong their sympathies and indignation may be, entirely unwarranted in the presence of the investigation made at Pictou, and the evidence now before the Supreme Court, anticipatory of the trial of the wretched men alluded to. We regret too, to see, that a political turn has been given to the affair, with a view to damaging the popularity of the existing Government.

The efficiency of the boat ought to have been properly enquired into and tested previously to her employment. The Islanders themselves are to blame, if they embarked their valuables in a rotten craft. The Government in passing the Mails in her were merely performing a duty in facilitating public and private correspondence by a ready means. We should stare if anybody censured our Postmaster General who had employed Hyde or King to carry the Mails, because a rotten coach had given to pieces, and some of the passengers were killed.—*Halifax Sun.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Joseph Marshall d'Avray, Gentleman, to be Superintendent of Schools, under the School Act, in the room of Mr. Porter, resigned.

Michael Cahill, to be Shipping Master at the Port of Saint Stephen, Charlotte.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. H. PARKELOW.

Secretary's Office, 1st November, 1853.

The Albert Mining Company against Eugene LeGal, and others.—During the whole of last week, the Court of Chancery was occupied in hearing Counsel for and against the Plaintiffs' application for an injunction to restrain the Defendants from interfering with their mining operations at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert.

The Master of the Rolls after a full hearing of the cause, has taken time to consider.

For the Plaintiffs—the Hon. the Attorney General, J. W. Chandler, Q. C., Hon. J. B. Gray, Q. C.; For the defendants—D. S. Kerr, and W. J. Ritchie, Esquires.

THE MAINE LAW IN ENGLAND.—The Temperance men in England are about to petition their Parliament for a prohibitory liquor law. There are 2327 licensed brewers in the British Islands, 88,400 persons licensed to sell spirits and wine, and 28,558 licensed to sell beer. In 1851, 31,000,000 gallons of spirits were consumed in Great Britain in one year, with nearly 6,500,000 gallons of foreign wine. The whole amount thence accruing to the public revenue is over fifteen millions sterling. It will be seen, from this statement, that the Temperance men have a formidable opposition to encounter.

☞ Two Railroads, lately finished, one running northerly from Albany, and the other from Troy into Vermont, each about thirty miles in length, have failed and assigned their property.—Short lives of railroad will not pay.

☞ New York papers state that the packet ship *Western World*, a vessel of 1600 tons burthen, went ashore at Squam Beach on the 23d ult. She had on board a cargo of merchandise valued at $100,000, and a great number of steerage passengers, who were all landed in safety by the aid of life-boats.

The Grand Jury of Quebec have found bills of indictment against Augustus Heward, and Murdoch Morrison, Advocate, for shooting James Walsh, at the riots in that city on the 9th of June last. The Grand Jury of Montreal found "no bills" against the Hon. Charles Wilson, Mayor of that city, for ordering the troops to fire at the Gavazzi riots; not against Lieutenant Quarterly.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—Captain Willis of the Stadacona, just arrived at Quebec, reports that at night on the 14th September, in long. 24 30, he was alarmed by hearing voices close alongside his ship in a heavy gale of wind. On looking out he saw some sort of large vessel; but shortly missed her. He, however, hove to and hoisted lights. Next morning he again saw the vessel, which turned out to be the brig Brown, of Sunderland, dismasted, waterlogged, and with her boat disabled. Notwithstanding the violence of the weather, Captain Willis sent his boat on board the Brown, from which he thus succeeded in rescuing the master, mate, and five men. They had eaten nothing since the tenth of September, not drank anything but rain water. It appeared from the statement of the master, (Captain Reed) that he was caught in a hurricane on the 10th inst., and that at one the next morning his vessel capsized. The crew, however, succeeded in cutting away the main mast, and so righting her. In this state, full of water, she remained till taken in with by the Stadacona.

WHERE ARE THE SHIPS BUILT.—Within five years, the commerce of the Pacific and the increase of our trade with foreign nations generally, have created such a demand for ships as was never before known. More than 350,000 tons of vessels of all classes, were built in the United States, in the year ending June, 1853. Of these 110,000 tons—138 ships, 63 brigs, 148 schooners, and 5 sloops, were built in Maine alone, which is the greatest ship building state in the Union, making this the leading branch of industry after agriculture. Of the ships built there, 54,000 tons were sold out of the state, at a value of nearly three million dollars. In the tonnage built, Maine has quadrupled in the last seventeen years, increasing from 27,000 tons in 1836, to 110,000 in 1852, and making a gain of more than 30,000 tons in the very last year. The character of their ships has very much improved, and under the present demand wages have so risen, that every man who swings an axe—and there are but few who can't, in Maine—is induced to enter the yards.

In ship owning, Maine is also increasing upon her sister states. She has half as much tonnage as New York, three-fourths as much as Massachusetts and twice as much as any other State.—*Newburyport Union.*

LIABILITY FOR ACCIDENTAL KILLING.—A German woman in Chicago, was recently killed by being struck on the head by a large ball, with which some persons were playing in a garden, by which the woman was passing. Her husband sued the owner of the garden for $5000 damages sustained by the loss of his wife. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court of Illinois, upon the question whether or not the master of the garden could be liable under such circumstances.—The opinion of the Court was in the affirmative. The Judge (Caton) said—"If the party sets in motion inanimate matter or brute force in such a way that injury to another is the result, no one doubts his liability for injuries which ensues. And why should he be less liable when the instruments are intelligent beings? An infinite variety of cases might be put, and will readily occur, to show that if the defendant sets people to playing in his garden without reasonably and properly securing it to protect those who were lawfully passing the highway, from danger likely to result from the playing of the game, he is liable for injuries thus produced.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—New York, Oct. 30.—The extensive clothing establishment of R. L. Rogers & Co., known as Union Hall, on the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, was burnt down this morning. Union Hall occupied the corner store of the six story block, known as Fowler's Buildings, which extend from Fulton to Ann streets. There were over fifty tenants in the block, and the destruction of property has, consequently, been very extensive. Messrs. Rogers estimate their loss at $100,000 to $170,000; Mr. Fowler's loss on buildings is $30,000. The following tenant, lost all their stock and tools:—A. M. Shields, military goods; A. Lassenger, engraver; Salisbury & Arrowsmith, jewellers; J. W. Strong, bookstore and printing office; J. Broad, dining-saloon.

Three firemen were killed, and three others were badly wounded, by the falling of a wall, which buried them in its ruins.

A NOVEL SUIT.—A suit of rather a novel character came up before one of our city magistrates a few days ago. It appears that a gentleman, while in the act of passing over one of our street crossings, was run against by a waggon, the owner he knew, and was knocked down. The horse was on a walk when the gentleman attempted to cross, but before he had got half way over, the driver put on the whip and made him go faster, thus frustrating the design of the gentleman, who could not even get out of the way by running. The case in all its bearings, was stated to the court, and finally left by the counsel to the decision of the magistrate.

He decided that pedestrians had quite as much right to the crossings as a horse; that the owner and driver of a horse is bound, both by law and by courtesy, when he sees a gentleman crossing the street, to hold the said horse up, instead of increasing his gait; and furthermore, that it is beneath the dignity of a gentleman to run upon the public street, particularly to get out of the way of any quadruped, controlled and governed by a biped. The court therefore fined the defendant twenty dollars for the assault, recommending him also, for not paying more respect to the rights of pedestrians, when promenading the common thoroughfares. If such aggressors met their deserts as often as they committed such outrage, we should have less of these cases to record.—*Cincinnati Eng.*

Since the passage of the steamboat law not one life has been lost by explosions in the district of Gloucester. Previous to the law, there were 66 explosions within 25 years, causing a loss of upwards of 3,000 lives.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEW YORK—LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—New York, Oct. 31.—The grain storehouses, at the Atlantic Docks, occupied by T. Shotland & Sons, were burnt yesterday afternoon, together with 70,000 or 80,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The total loss is about $90,000. The grain was principally insured in the New-York Corn Exchange, and the buildings and fixtures for $25,000 in the Ætna and Protection Companies of Hartford, and one office in this city.

The printing offices of the 'National Democrat,' 'Military Argus,' and the 'Evangelist,' in the same story, were considerably injured. The 'Herald' office, on the opposite corner, was also damaged.

The fire yesterday morning, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, was very disastrous.—The loss amounts to $141,000, on which there is insurance only to the amount of $107,000.

THROUGH RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The express train upon the Hudson River Railroad, going west, was thrown off the track on Saturday evening, near Yonkers, owing to the negligence of a switch tender.

The train consisted of thirteen passenger cars, one baggage car, and two powerful locomotives, and contained 700 passengers. When the accident occurred the train was going at the rate of 35 or 40 miles an hour.

The engineers discovered the misplaced switch a short distance ahead, and immediately reversed their engines, and leaped off, followed by the firemen.

The train was thrown off into the midst of a lot of freight cars standing on a side track; the two locomotives and three passenger cars were smashed, and the loss is estimated at $50,000.

Many of the passengers were more or less bruised, but no lives were lost, nor a bone broken. The switch tender has absconded.

BEARS IN BOSANQUET.—A few days since, a boy named Campbell, of about 14 years of age, went into the woods to look up some of his father's cattle, when upon reaching a tamarack swamp he was chased by a she bear. The boy ran for a tree, up which he climbed a little way, but the bear seized him by his leg, and was dragging him down, when his dog attracted by his cries came up and made a rush at the bear, which escaped into the bush. Two of her cubs were seen at a short distance. The lad was badly wounded, but is in a fair way of recovery.—*London Free Press.*

The Lord Bishop of London on Sunday preached an eloquent sermon at All Saints, Fulham, in aid of the funds of the Irish Church Mission Society for missions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and to explain the wonderful progress of Divine truth in the conversion of many thousands in a few years. His Grace dwelt very forcibly on the value of the Bible as the word of God, and its guide to sanctity. He spoke from personal knowledge. He was informed that in the diocese of Tuam 875 converts had been made in two months; and 1574 before that; 14 new churches were erected; 6 new licensed houses opened for Divine worship accommodating 2,300 people. In the West Galway the society had rendered a district of 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, characteristically Protestant. Until lately there was not more then 500 Protestants, when now there were 6000 converts attending the services of this church, 5500 children were also taught in the scriptural schools. The society employs 30 missionary clergymen.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS IN THE ARMY.—A return to the House of Commons was printed on Friday, Sept. 2, (obtained by Mr. Hume) of the number of persons flogged in the army of Great Britain and Ireland in each of the years 1847 to 1852 inclusive, specifying the offence, the regiment, the place of station, the sentence, and the number of lashes inflicted. It appears that in 1847, the number of corps in which no punishment took place was 97; and in 23 corps soldiers were punished, and the number of men punished was 42. No return has been received from 12 corps. In 1848 no punishment occurred in 82 corps, and punishment in 35. The number of men punished was 94. In 1849, there were 93 corps without punishment, and punishment in 32. The number of men punished was 55. In 1850 no punishments occurred in 90 corps, and punishments in 37. The number of men punished was 58. In 1851 there were no punishments in 104 corps, and punishments in 28. The number punished was 58. While last year there was no punishments in 101 corps, and punishments in 31. The number of men was 45. For the last two years full returns were received, but in other years returns had not been received. The number of lashes inflicted was generally 50, in some cases 25. The offences range from disgra