

erals and fossils from the recent discoveries of Dr. G. and by some particularly fine specimens of the deer tribe. A bell moose killed in December last, weighing, when alive, upwards of eight hundred pounds, has been exceedingly well prepared and set up by the Doctor himself, and this specimen, from its extraordinary size and great beauty, formed a very attractive object, while other good specimens of the caribou and reindeer were much noticed. The very extensive collection of British American minerals and fossils, many of them of rare beauty and uncommon richness, excited great admiration, as well as surprise, from their displaying such ample proof of the yet hidden wealth of this part of her Majesty's dominions. A very neat and almost unique collection of the birds of New-Brunswick, was carefully noticed, and His Excellency expressed great satisfaction in being enabled to examine, through the labors of one person, a collection so varied and interesting. On parting, he paid Dr. Gesner a very high compliment for his enthusiastic zeal and unwearied perseverance, which carried him through labor and fatigue of no ordinary character, and by which the interests of science had been so greatly advanced in these Provinces.

THE STEAM SHIP NORTH AMERICA.—After leaving Dr. Gesner's, His Excellency and suite proceeded to the Steam Ship North America, where they were received by Mr. Whitney, the proprietor, who waited upon His Excellency over the ship and pointed out the various arrangements. The neat hangings, the perfect style of finishing the elegant furniture, and great pains taken to afford every comfort and accommodation to passengers, called forth His Excellency's most unqualified approbation. A table was laid in the Saloon, covered with a great variety of choice refreshments, of which the distinguished party partook, washing down the delicious viands and fruit with brimming glasses of sparkling champagne. His Excellency proposed the health of Mr. Whitney, and congratulated him on having produced a most superb Steam-Ship, which he trusted would receive a liberal support, and afford him that rich reward which his enterprise and public spirit so deservedly merited. The toast was drunk in a bumper, and on leaving the Ship, His Excellency thanked Mr. Whitney for his courtesy and attention, and assured him that he should always take a lively interest in the success of his spirited undertaking, and should rejoice to hear that it proved profitable and answered his most sanguine expectations.

Heroic Preservation of the Colours of the Buffs at Albuera, and Generosity of George IV.

We have often seen occasion to regret the extreme modesty and almost morbid impatience of publicity, of many of the gallant officers of the united services in regard to their achievements; and we could scarcely adduce a more remarkable instance of this sort of fastidiousness or indifference, than that which has been communicated to us by Dr. Morrison, formerly assistant surgeon of the Buffs, who appears to consider justly that the false delicacy which may prevent a gallant veteran, of either service, from vindicating to himself the fame due to his heroism, does not apply to his brother officers. Colonel Napier in his "History of the Peninsula War," and Mr. Cannon, in his valuable "Records of the British Army," have both assigned the merit of having saved the colours of the Buffs at Albuera to Ensign Thomas, who carried the regimental colour, and who was shot dead in the beginning of the struggle. The merit of saving the King's colours, however, appears to belong exclusively to Captain Latham, then Lieutenant Matthew Latham, who succeeded in preserving them, under circumstances of the most heroic valour.

The following is Doctor Morrison's statement:—

"At the Battle of Albuera, on the 17th of May, 1811, the 3d Regiment of Foot, or Buffs, (owing to an error to which I shall not here allude more particularly) was surrounded by a large force of French and Polish cavalry. The ensign (Thomas) who carried the regimental colour was shot dead in the commencement of the struggle, and the colour captured. The King's colour was carried by Lieut. Matthew Latham. He was attacked by several French hussars, one of whom, seizing the flag-staff, and rising in his stirrup, aimed a stroke at the head of the gallant Latham, which failed in cutting him down, but which sadly mutilated him, severing one side of the face and nose; he still however, struggled with the dragon, and exclaimed, 'I will surrender it only with my life.' A second sabre stroke severed his left arm and hand, in which he held the staff from his body. The brave fellow however, then seized the staff with his right hand, throwing away his sword, and continued to struggle with his opponents, now increased in number; when ultimately thrown down, trampled upon and pierced by the spears of the Polish Lancers, his last effort was to tear the flag from the staff, as he thus lay prostrate, and to thrust it partly into the breast of his jacket. The number of Latham's adversaries impeded their efforts to destroy him, and the dragons were ultimately driven off by the 7th Fusiliers and 48th Regt. which came up to support the Buffs. The greater part of the latter corps were, however, made prisoners, and sent to the rear. The brave Latham was turned over by a soldier of the 7th Fusiliers, and the colour which he had thus preserved found under him. Latham was left on the field, supposed to have been killed, and the flag was sent on the evening following the battle to head quarters of the Buffs, with a statement of the manner of its recovery.

Latham however, although so desperately wounded, was not killed; in two hours afterwards he crawled on his remaining hand and knees towards the river of Albuera, and was found by some of the orderlies of the army attempting to slake his thirst in the stream; he was carried into the convent, where his wounds were dressed, the stump of his arm amputated, and he ultimately recovered. He immediately received his company in the "Canadian Fencible Infantry," and an opportunity offering itself soon after, of an exchange into the corps his gallantry had so highly distinguished, he rejoined with his comrades by whom he was so highly loved and esteemed. The officers of the Buffs entered into a subscription to purchase a gold medal for Latham (value one hundred guineas) on which his gallant action was represented in high relief, and to which the sentiments he had uttered, as stated above, served as a motto. The permission of the Sovereign was applied for, through the Commander in Chief, and officially granted, that Capt. Latham should wear the medal presented by his comrades in arms, suspended by a scarlet ribbon edged with buff, at his breast; which he continued to do while he remained in the corps, and he no doubt still preserves with care that honorable badge. Latham on his recovery from his wounds, joined the 2d Battalion of the Buffs, which was stationed at Brighton in 1815, and was presented to the Sovereign, George the Fourth, then Prince Regent, by his Colonel. When Latham's heroic action was stated to him, the Prince, after expressing, in strong terms, his admiration of his valour, observed, "that the mutilation which Latham had undergone admitted of alleviation; that he had latterly heard of many cases in which a celebrated surgeon of London—the illustrious Carpeus (who still lives to attest this statement,) had succeeded by a revived and improved operation, in almost mil-

liriously repairing the most frightful mutilations of the face." He added, "If Captain Latham should feel disposed to avail himself of Mr. Carpeus's aid, I shall be proud to be allowed to defray the entire expense of the operation and cure." Latham assented to this kind proposition; the operation was performed in the summer of 1815, by Mr. Carpeus, assisted by the Surgeon of the Buffs, Mr. Anderson, who still lives (the author of this memoir subsequently attended with Mr. Carpeus during the progress of the cure) was attended with the most perfect success. Captain Latham retired from the service a few years afterwards, and resides at this moment in a secluded part of France.

"Colonel Napier, in his splendid history of the Peninsular War, in describing the battle of Albuera and the disaster of the Buffs, and the capture and rescue of the standard, gives the honor to Ensign Thomas (who, as I have stated was killed on the spot), and never even mentions the name of Latham, to whom all the honor belongs. He also puts the sentiment I have quoted into the mouth of Thomas. In the history and achievements of the Buffs which has been lately published by authority, uniformly with that of other regiments, the story of the affair of Albuera has been taken from Col. Napier's history, and of course does not contain the name of Latham."

QUEBEC, May 26, 1840.

The season for some time back has been remarkably dry, with a north-east wind, which, however, died away yesterday at noon, and was succeeded by westerly breezes. Vegetation is suffering on high and light lands. The thermometer yesterday and to-day, in the afternoon, has been up to 80° in the shade, but it will probably soon be cooled by thunder showers. Altogether, the season, so far, has been favourable to the farmers in this district for getting through with their spring work, and vegetation is now rather more forward than usual.

Some damage is done by fires in the woods, but at the present season it runs only on the dry leaves, and does not destroy large standing timber.

Large flocks of wild pigeons have made their appearance in the open country since yesterday.

H. M. troop-ship *Apollo*, with the 11th regiment on board, sailed yesterday afternoon at one o'clock for Portsmouth, with a light westerly wind, which has continued since.

The steamer *Lady Colborne* arrived at half-past eight this morning, bringing Montreal papers of yesterday but none from New York. There was nothing new stirring in Montreal previous to the departure of the *Lady Colborne* yesterday afternoon. The following paragraphs are from the *Herald* of yesterday:—

The Montreal Public Bakery.—In our advertising columns to-day it will be seen that "The Montreal Public Bakery" has commenced its operations. This institution has our best wishes for its success; and the gentlemen who have gratuitously come forward to conduct an undertaking of the magnitude which this one will be, when the contemplated Fuel Yard is added to it, are deserving of the gratitude of the poorer classes, and although some persons may have felt disappointment in the delay which had occurred in commencing the Bakery, we feel assured from our personal inspection of the premises, and our knowledge of the several prudent and advantageous arrangements which the Committee have entered into, that no unnecessary delay has been occasioned by any cause over which they had control; on the contrary, every exertion has been used by them consistent with the object they have in view, namely of making the Public Bakery a permanent establishment, possessing facilities of being carried on upon a very extensive scale.

When the Public Bakery was first spoken of in January last the price of the 4 lb. white loaf was 10d. and the 6 lb. brown loaf 1s.—the price of flour being then not more than 2s. 6d. per barrel higher than it is at present. Our readers are aware that a serious reduction in prices has gradually taken place, and by to-day's notice they will perceive that the Public Bakery has reduced it still farther—the first prices established by them being 7 1-2d for the former and 9 1-2 for the latter quality, being a reduction of one third of the prices in January last, while the reduction in the price of flour would not warrant more than a half-penny per loaf. We submit this calculation to the consideration of those *strollers* about the impurity of a combination against the fair tradesman, who was then pocketing nearly fifty per cent. more profit than what was a fair remuneration for his capital and labour.

The British America Steamer arrived in the course of Saturday night, having on board upwards of 200 settlers. About ten o'clock yesterday morning the British America left again, for the purpose of towing up four vessels which she passed on her way up between Montreal and Three Rivers.

The Steamer *Lady Colborne* arrived yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with 150 settlers on board, and about 60 cabin passengers.

Extracts from the Governor General's despatch on the Clergy Reserves.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the peace and tranquillity of this province as the question of Clergy Reserves; there is none with reference to the future Union of the two provinces which it is more necessary to determine without delay. The records of the Colonial office will afford ample evidence of the fatal effect upon public affairs in Upper Canada of the state in which this matter has for some years rested. But no one who has not had the opportunity of examining upon the spot the working of this question can correctly estimate its importance. It has been for many years the source of all the troubles in the province; the never-failing watchword at the hustings; the perpetual spring of discord, strife, and hatred. So universally is the truth of this proposition admitted, that I have scarcely met with one man of any party or of any opinion with regard to the mode of settlement, who has not declared to me that it would be far better that these Reserves should be altogether taken away from the Province, than that they should remain as an object for contending parties to dispute about. To leave this question undetermined then is to put an end to all hope of re-establishing tranquillity within this Province, even should it remain under a separate government; but to establish the Union without a settlement of it, and to transfer the decision to the United Legislature, would be to add to the sources of discord which already unhappily prevail in the Lower Province an entirely new element of strife; for amongst the various evils by which Lower Canada has been visited, one and only—perhaps the greatest of all has been wanting—religious dissension. I will not conceal however from your Lordship, that even to this Bill, thus proceeding on the principle of so general distribution amongst different religious persuasions, nearly insuper-

able objections have been and are entertained in this Province. For many years past the representatives of the people have uniformly refused to assent to an appropriation of this fund for religious purposes at all, and have steadily maintained its distribution to educational or general state purposes; and it is only the strong desire which is entertained of coming now to a settlement which has led many who formerly advocated these opinions with success, now to withdraw their opposition and to assent to this measure. But I can safely say that so far as this Province is concerned, their assent can never again be looked for. I entertain no doubt that the course taken by many members of the Assembly in their conscientious and most laudable desire to put this question at rest, will occasion great opposition to their return at the next election; and I am satisfied that in a future Assembly, if the matter were unfortunately again brought before it, it would not be possible to obtain any such terms for the established church or for religious instruction.

In reality, the fund respecting which this violent contention exists offers little to divide.—It must under any circumstances be many years, supposing the lands to be sold before the interest accruing from the sales will do more than discharge the claims which must necessarily be first provided for, and which are now borne by the casual and territorial revenues; and therefore an appropriation for purposes of education would be of no immediate assistance to that important object. But at the same time the topic is too exciting not to be invariably used as a means of political and party assistance. One-seventh of the whole lands of the Province are declared to be unjustly withheld from the control of the people; and all those feelings of extreme jealousy of any establishment or of any connexion between the state and religion which prevail in this Province, with a warmth of which in England we have no idea, are constantly roused and brought to bear to distract tranquillity.

That since the year 1826, the House of Assembly has on 14 different occasions recorded their opinion that the reserves ought to be sold, and the proceeds applied to educational or general purposes, will sufficiently prove the strong feeling that has heretofore prevailed in that house on the subject, and you will be able from it to estimate what ought to be the value of the present bill, in the eyes of those who are desirous of devoting those proceeds to the support of religion.

I am however satisfied that the value of arriving at a settlement cannot be ever estimated; and that strong as those feelings may have been the immense advantage of having the question finally withdrawn from the sources of popular discussion and dispute, will reconcile all parties to it.

Most fervently then do I pray that the settlement now agreed to may be final, and that no obstacle may be opposed to its confirmation by Her Majesty. Should it be otherwise, and the question should again be thrown back for decision here, I cannot foresee the consequences; but at least I know that peace and tranquillity must in that event long remain strangers to this Province.

C. P. THOMPSON.

[From the Natchez Free Trader.]

SABBATH EVENING, the 10th May.—The Denouement of the Calamity.—What we wrote on Friday, the day after the calamity, has since proved far too low a computation, and far too faint a sketch of the ruin which has befallen our noble spirited yet devoted city. The estimate is more than five millions of dollars!

There are numerous dwellings in the lower as well as upper city, where every item of furniture, and clothing, and ornament, was given to the gyrations of the whirlwind, and lost irrevocably. Many families were completely annihilated, and were dependent on friendship for the initial vestments with which they covered themselves after they had been reduced to a state of almost entire nudity by a tornado, which was writing "in the sweat of its greatest agony," and leaping from tower to tower "with delirious bound."

The beautiful and splendid villa of Andrew Brown, Esq. at which place the most gorgeous and splendid fête ever given in this city to the city guests from Vicksburg, last year, is totally ruined. The cost of its erection was sixty or seventy thousand dollars. The mansions of Peter Little, Esq. and Mrs. Linton, on the bluff, fronting each other at about a mile distant, out-rode the storm, and escaped with the loss of chimneys, and the dismantling of some of the friezes and architectural ornaments.

The Natchez Theatre is a pile of shapeless ruins, beyond recovery. The entire square, surrounded by the wall, and partly covered by the pile of the railroad depot, late one of the largest and noblest edifices of the kind in any city in the Union, is covered with the wreck of tower, walls and roofs. From this immense mass of rubbish several wounded persons and dead bodies have been dug, and the work of removing the huge pile of brick and timber has been but just commenced.

From the immense ruins of Parker's Southern Exchange, Messrs. Parish and Benis were dug alive, after a confinement of an hour or two, and the dead body of Moses a most valuable servant, it is possible that there may be one or two more bodies still in those ruins.

The Planters' Hotel, formerly called "Our House," situated on the brow of the bluff, was blown down the precipice. Many men were known to have been in the house at the time; and it has become painfully evident to the senses that the rapid decomposition of flesh is going on under the timbers of that house.

Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, which have all been removed by the gangs of slaves of Colonel Surget; Mr. Crossgrove, and others, generously sent by those wealthy planters.

Of the number and names of the dead we cannot now speak with certainty. This subject is committed by a public meeting to a committee of three gentlemen, who will report as soon as any certainty can be arrived at. The Natchez Guards and the order of Odd Fellows have both followed their dead "to that bourne whence no fellow traveller returns."

On Thursday last, the heavy rains destroyed the rail road from Baker's Creek to Clinton, a distance of 12 miles. Bridges, iron, embankment, culverts, &c. were completely carried away.

(From the Natchez Courier.)

People are leaving Natchez every hour, and by midsummer, if the present spirit prevails, we shall have little else than a ruined, deserted city. The citizens and soldiery of Vicksburg left Natchez yesterday, at 4 o'clock.

The wounded of the storm are all under good attention, and if medical aid and skill can accomplish their recovery, they will be soon upon their feet in the "God-like attitude of man." Dr. Pollard has under his charge about twenty-five, and other physicians of the city have wounded cases to the number of fifty or sixty.

The Mississippi is rising! rising! rising!!!—and the lowlands will this summer know nothing but ruin! ruin! ruin!!! The very elements seem to conspire against us. Amid it all, let our conduct be prudent, and our language reverent.

The meeting of Tuesday will decide the fate of Natchez. Those who have power and wealth, will have to decide upon the destiny of the still devoted city. To the sentiment of that meeting

let us look; and if there is still hope for the rebuilding and continuance of our city, let "Hope" light us on to new achievements. When hope is lost to the mind, then let darkness and despair do their worst, but not until then.

We refrain from publishing any estimate of the loss of life and property by the tornado of Thursday; both are incalculable; and figures, though honorable orators, cannot now rate the amount of loss or the blighted condition of Natchez. Should a rain and a wind come upon us in a few days, every building still standing in our streets will sink to the earth, and all the city will be no better than a heap of ruins.

We know a public house in Natchez, without a roof, that has refused a little tea to the sick. That house may seek to be proud and exclusive, but it can never engage the sympathies of this community.

Much damage was done by the storm of Thursday, to the farms and villages of Hinds, Madison, Holmes and Rankin counties.

Demerara, March 4th.—The troop ship *Sapphire* arrived here yesterday, with the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 70th Regiment, which replaces the 76th, ordered to Barbadoes. The same vessel carries the head-quarters of the latter Regiment to their destination. During the stay of this corps in British Guiana, it has pleased the Almighty to afflict it with a dreadful mortality. Seven officers and a host of non-commissioned officers and privates have fallen victims to that scourge of the West Indies, the yellow fever; in fact so frightful have its ravages been, that the Regiment is, at present, a mere skeleton. For a month or two the disease raged with fatal effect,—of late it has entirely disappeared and, we believe, there has not been a case in the hospital for some time.

During the appalling period that its fury was at the greatest height, the conduct of both officers and men was most praiseworthy. There was no grumbling, no insubordination; and though circumstances daily occurred, calculated to make a stout heart quail, yet there were observed throughout a steady discipline and meritorious fortitude, becoming the soldier and the man.—The causes of this epidemic have puzzled the skill of most medical men, some attributing it to the swamps about the barracks—others to the effluvia arising from the decomposed vegetable matter, prevented from dispersion by the protection of the couridra bush, along the line of coast—and many to the temperate habits of the soldiers themselves. The opinion that it was engendered by an inferior quality of food, has been opposed by the fact of many officers (accustomed to better fare than the privates) having perished during its continuance. Whatever may have been the cause of the malaria, its effects will at all events, be long remembered by the corps in which they have been so signally marked.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Gilbert Williams to expend £100 to pay the Commissioner, Mr. Williams, for over expenditure, and to finish the approaches to the Public Landing below Gagetown.

Isaac DeVeber to expend the following sums: £20 to fill up the Hollow and removing the Hill near the Church in Gagetown;

£10 to improve a New Road leading from Gagetown, by the way of Dennis Corrigan's, towards the Nerepis Road.

Richard Hewlett to expend the sum of £20 in having a new improving Road from the Forks of the Road leading to Andrew Smith's, to M'Allister's, on the Road leading from Gagetown to Nerepis.

YORK.

James M'Keen to expend £200 granted to assist in improving the Road lately laid out on the East side of the River Saint John, leading from the Nashuaak to Keswick in the County of York.

Henry Fisher, Junior, to expend £75 in aid of individual subscription towards the completion of a Public Wharf and Ferry Landing in Fredericton, at Nixon's Ferry, in connexion with the Great Road to Miramichi.

L. A. Wilnot to expend £50 in improving the Road from Fredericton to Maryland.

SUNBURY.

Stephen Burpe to expend the following sums: £50 in assisting to clear out Loder's Creek, in Sheffield;

£25 towards erecting a Wharf at or near the Public Landing in Sheffield.

William Snickler, in the place of John Peabody, to expend the following sums granted in 1839:

£20 on the Road from John Peabody's to John Morgan's;

£10 on the Road from John Peabody's to John Morgan's;

£10 on the Road from Andrew Smith's to James Johnston's;

£5 on the Road from Daniel Dow's to Charles Johnston's.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

GREAT TEMPERANCE SOIREE IN WESTMORELAND.

MR. EDITOR,

On Saturday, the 23d ultimo, the day appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for a public holiday throughout the Province, a large and respectable Meeting was held at the Court House, in Dorchester, to celebrate the Birth and Marriage of Our Gracious Queen, in a manner, conformable to the principles of Temperance.

At half-past four o'clock, the doors were thrown open for the admission of the guests, and displayed the Court Room arranged and provided, in the most ample and elegant manner. In a short time, about one hundred and fifty persons were comfortably seated at the different tables, and partook of Tea, Coffee, and every delicacy suitable to the occasion, with which the tables and side-boards were loaded, even to "a luxury of abundance."

Tea being over, the Hon. Wm. Crane was unanimously called to the Chair, and in a very appropriate speech, stated the object of the Meeting. He then called upon the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, who, with his usual urbanity, immediately responded to the call, and in an eloquent speech expressed his unqualified approbation of the endeavours of temperance societies, and in a particular manner commended this effort to celebrate joyful events in a temperate manner, and recommended it as highly deserving of future imitation. Various other gentlemen addressed the Meeting on the very interesting events that had called them together, and availed themselves of the opportunity, to advocate the cause of temperance. The proceedings of the evening were diversified with singing, music, and social conversation, and continued until twilight, when, after a closing prayer by the Rev. Mr. Daniel, the company

dispersed, highly delighted with the "Victoria Temperance Soiree," as having afforded them a new and more rational way of celebrating seasons of public rejoicing, than any hitherto adopted in this County. The Meeting was closed earlier than was altogether desirable, in consequence of its being Saturday evening, but the guests separated, with the most sanguine anticipations of enjoying many such delightful and entertaining meetings.

To Mrs. Robert Godfrey, who was among the first of the Dorchester ladies to join the Temperance Society, too much praise cannot be given for her care and skill in providing refreshments, and for the comfortable and well concerted arrangements, for the accommodation of the numerous guests.

The object of the Meeting was completely effected, and the wishes and intentions of the Committee of Management successfully carried out; and Mr. Editor, the tax was but one shilling and three-pence upon each individual.

The Dorchester Temperance and Total Abstinence Society make this report, in the hope that by its being generally known, this kind of meetings will become much more frequent, and thereby promote the cause of temperance, by lessening the opportunities for public indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors.

I am, Sir,
Your most obdt servt.
THOS. B. MOORE, Secy.
Dorchester. May 28, 1840.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. WARD,
I am but a visitor in your town; but in passing through your streets I have been much surprised to observe the roofs of many of the houses, even in thickly settled parts of the town, covered with moss; and in some instances it appears as though it had not been removed for the last twenty years.—Now sir, every person acquainted with moss, knows that in dry weather it is a combustible, scarcely inferior to tinder; and consequently should never be allowed to remain on any building in the least exposed to fire. Our towns have frequently suffered much from fire, and unless those who have power to cause such nuisances to be removed are more vigilant; I shall expect to hear that the calamity is repeated.

J. R.

Fredericton, June 2, 1840.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1840.

As was expected the Unicorn, the first of Mr. CUNARD's line of steam packets, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, bringing London dates to the 16th May; but very little interesting intelligence. The Judges have decided that the term Protestant Clergy, with reference to the Reserve question; includes the clergy of the Church of Scotland and England; and that the powers given by the Act of 31, Geo. III. were prospective only, and could not be extended to affect lands already allotted; and that the Legislature of Upper Canada had exceeded its powers, in passing a Bill for the sale of the clergy reserves, and the distribution of their proceeds. Thus will every thing be again at a stand in this Province.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced the budget for the present year; by which it appeared that the total extent of the expected revenue £46,760,632,000, and £2,500,000 to be provided for, which he proposes doing by increasing some of the existing taxes, rather than the imposing of any new ones.

Lord William Russell was found dead in his bed on the 6th May, with his throat cut; the deed it was supposed had been perpetrated by his valet, a swiss named Courvoisier.

Hostilities with Naples had terminated, the King of the Two Sicilies having accepted the mediation of France.

We are satisfied we need not apologise for the insertion, at length of the proceedings that took place at St. John last week, at the *Temperance Soiree*, and laying the corner-stone of a Building about to be erected by the *Mechanics' Institute* in that City; in which His Excellency the Lieut. Governor took an active part, and the Judges and other official characters, and when the officers of the army and navy who were at St. John, honoured the ceremony with their presence. The addresses delivered by Sir JOHN HARVEY on both those occasions will be perused with pleasure, not only throughout this Province; but in every part of the world where science and philanthropy are justly appreciated; and are alike honourable to the heart that dictated them and the circumstances that called them forth.

With reference to the Temperance cause; as we observed in a late number, there is evidently a revival taking place in various parts of the world; and we hope the favourable and encouraging sentiments expressed by His Excellency, will not be lost upon the friends of the cause in this Province. As to the Mechanics' Institute, wherever that institution has been introduced, it has been productive of the most beneficial results, not only by placing within the reach of those in humble life, and in limited circumstances, the means of mental improvement, and the profitable employment of their leisure hours; but in preparing the youth of a country for those pursuits and that elevation, to which as His Excellency said, they may reasonably aspire.

It is much to be regretted that in a place so favourably situated as is Fredericton, where there are professors of a college, members of the learned profession in abundance, and gentlemen belonging to the army possessing acquirements and ability, no attempt has been made to establish a similar institution. In justice to two of the gentlemen of the college alluded to it is but proper to state, that we understand they have at times expressed their willingness to deliver lectures to this community; but have been prevented doing so within the walls of the college, by an exercise of authority which would limit the benefits that might have been generally disseminated, to a favorite few.

We observe in some of the papers, a long petition from the Society for propagating the gospel, which has been presented against the final passing of the Bill, recently sent home from Upper Canada for the royal sanction; upon the principle that the funds set apart as clergy reserves, should be exclusively devoted for the support of the clergy of the established church. It is really surprising, that with a knowledge of the feeling which prevails throughout these colonies, with reference to such an appropriation, influential men belonging to that Body, should persevere in resisting the acceptance of the very best terms that can ever be obtained; as is explicitly stated in a letter from the Governor General, inserted in the present number of this paper, and admitted by every statesman in the mother country, who understands the circumstances of these Provinces.