

POLITICS AND NEWS.

Table with 2 columns: Church Name and Amount. Includes Glasgow Church Matters, High Church, College, etc.

Last year, to 17th April, 1843, the amount realised was about £4000.—Witness.

(From a Correspondent of the Paisley Advertiser.) The following is a note of the contributions to the Free Presbyterian Church by different congregations in Glasgow up to the 14th April:—

Table with 2 columns: Congregation Name and Amount. Includes St. John's, St. Enoch's, St. George's, etc.

City endowed churches, the ministers of which are all Convocationalists.

Quoad sacra churches, the ministers of which, with the exception of Broadfield, are all Convocationalists.

The subscriptions have necessarily been retarded on account of the communion, but a number of congregations have since been moving, and considerable progress will no doubt be reported in next circular.

The following lists show what will be the state of the division, if the disruption take place:—

Endowed Ministers Seceding, 7:— St. Andrew's, Dr. Patterson; St. David's, Mr. Lorimer; St. Enoch's, Dr. Henderson; St. George's, Dr. Smyth; St. John's, Dr. Brown; St. Paul's, Dr. Forbes; Tron, Dr. Buchanan.

Unendowed Ministers Seceding, 18:—Anderson, Mr. Somerville; Bridgeton, Mr. Wilson; Chalmers, Mr. Reid; Hope, Mr. M'Gilvray; Hutchesontown, Mr. Paterson; Kingston, Mr. Gibson; Kirkfield, Mr. M'Dougall; Knox's, Mr. Anderson; Laurieston, Mr. M'Beth; Martyrs, Mr. Menzies; Milton, Mr. M'Kay; Renfield, Dr. Willis; Shettleston, Mr. Thompson; Stockwell, Mr. Currie; St. Peter's, Mr. Arnott; St. Thomas's, Mr. Somerville; St. Stephen's, Mr. King; Wellpark, Mr. M'Kinlay.

Endowed Ministers Remaining, 5:—Barony, Dr. William Black; College, Mr. M'Leitch; Gorbals, Mr. Turner; High, Principal Macfarlan; St. James's, Dr. Muir.

Unendowed Ministers Remaining, 8:—Albion, Mr. Nisbet; Brownfield, Mr. Reid; Calton, Mr. Graham; Duke Street, Mr. Rose; Greenhead, Mr. Underwood; St. Columba, Dr. M'Leod; St. George's-in-fields, Mr. Napier; St. Matthew's, Mr. M'Orland.

Vacancies, 5:—Bridgetate, Camlachie, Springburn, St. Luke's, St. Mark's.

The seat-letting in the city churches has turned out a total failure. In St. John's, it is said, not a pew was let on the day appointed for that Church.

(From the London Globe.) Our colonies are declared an integral part of the empire, (though in the present instance a very favoured part,) and on the pretence of encouraging our colonial trade, American wheat is after July to go into Canada at a fixed duty of 3s., and to be re-shipped to England in common with their own wheat, and taken into consumption free of further duty; the same privilege, no doubt, will and must apply to wheat the growth of Germany and Russia; nothing appears to confine it to American wheat; indeed to do so would be an invasion of our treaties with those countries on the continent, whose produce we are bound to admit on the most favoured terms.

Thus, then, our new Corn-law is to admit wheat at a fixed duty of 3s., per quarter, plus—the fixed expenses of making a voyage from the place of its production to Quebec or Halifax and then to England.—Wheat, the produce of all the land bordering on the great lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, is to come down the St. Lawrence, and supposing no smuggling to take place, is to be shipped at Montreal or Quebec, paying a toll of 3s. per qr., and then to come to England duty free; wheat, the produce of the rich vales of the Mississippi and Ohio, is to be shipped at New Orleans, take a voyage of twenty to thirty days to Halifax or Quebec, to give employment to a gang of Irish emigrants, to take it out of the ship, land it on the quay, and return it safely to the hold of the ship—pay a toll of 3s. per qr., and then pass on with a certificate of free entry to England; wheat, the produce of Poland and Russia, is in like manner to be shipped at Dantzic and Hamburg, toss on the Atlantic for twenty-five days, be laid for an hour or two on the quay at Halifax, pay 3s. per qr. for the privilege, and after another toss of twenty-five days, be landed in Liverpool as the produce of an "integral part of the empire" duty free. Here then, as far as the producer and consumer in England are concerned, is the whole principle of a fixed duty; for be it remembered, Peel never objected to the amount of Lord John Russell's duty, but principle; for if he had said it was too low, then if higher the more difficult to maintain when prices were dear; if too high, the less efficient protection when prices were low; he could only, on the grounds he took, oppose its principle, but now he adopts the whole principle.

The only difference in practice is, that the duty of charges thus fixed, will be somewhat higher than those proposed by the late Government; and with this most important difference, that the whole of the operating protection except 3s. per qr., paid to the Colonial Government, will be most lavishly wasted, instead of enriching our needy Exchequer. The Chinese do not allow their tea to go direct from the place of its growth, but by law make it perform a long circuitous journey to Canton, on the plea of adding to its value by employing so much more native labour in its necessary delivery to the foreign buyer. It is not long since our own law insisted on coffee making a voyage from Amsterdam, Cuba, and Brazil, to the Cape of Good Hope, and back to England, to be admissible at a practical duty; and now, to prevent wheat coming too cheap to the country, and even with the Chinese plea of employing native labour not to be paid for by the foreign buyer, but by employing foreign labour and foreign ships to be paid for by the consumer at home, wheat, in order to become qualified for the English market, is to perform a certain amount of useless and wasteful travel on the high seas.

WESLEYAN PETITIONS AGAINST THE EDUCATION BILL.—The number of petitions to the House of Commons, against the Education Clauses of the Factories' Bill, forwarded through the Sub-Committee from the Centenary Hall, is about Two THOUSAND, and the number of signatures nearly Two HUNDRED THOUSAND. Of course, a vast number more were forwarded through the members representing the towns or counties in which the petitioners reside.

On Monday week, Sir George Grey gave notice of a motion for the 11th inst., for the production of papers respecting the French occupation of Tahiti. On Wednesday, Sir George Grey presented petitions from the directors of the London Missionary Society, and from the friends of Missions at Brighton, complaining of the French assumption of the sovereignty of Tahiti, and praying for the preservation of the independence of the Queen of those islands, the protection of the missionaries, and the security of their freedom in the discharge of their religious duties.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the Degree of Master of Arts upon the Rev. R. Maxwell MacBrair, Wesleyan Minister, Rochester, author of several works in African languages, "The Goodness of Divine Providence," "Sketches of a Missionary's Travels, &c., &c." We understand that the Rev. gentleman distinguished himself when a student at the University.

The forty-third anniversary of the Church Missionary Society was held lately at Exeter-hall, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The report stated, that the year's income had been £115,000—a sum unprecedented in the histories of religious societies. One individual has contributed £6,000 towards a mission to China. In other respects, the statements were highly encouraging.

In the will of the recently deceased Mr. Arkwright, there is one line which perhaps contains more than any one line that was ever before, or may since be written. It is, "I bequeath to my son-in-law, Sir R. Wigram, ONE MILLION STERLING." Sir R. Wigram married one of Mr. Arkwright's daughters; and had the father-in-law left his property to Lady Wigram, there would have been only £1 per cent. (£10,000) payable as Legacy Duty; but having bequeathed £10,000 sterling to his son-in-law, there is £10 per cent. Legacy Duty to be paid, which amounts to £100,000. Thus a small portion of this Leviathan fortune of seven millions returns to the public.—London Argus.

The sum of £2,700 has been voted by the House of Commons to defray the expenses incurred by the British Government in defending McLeod, on his celebrated trial in the United States. Nice pickings out of this for the lawyers! Mr. Joseph Hume was the only member who alluded to the item, and he objected to it in toto; contending that McLeod ought to have been left to pay the amount himself, as he went into the United States to insult the people, for he openly avowed in the State of New York, that he was one of the persons who had been concerned in burning the Caroline. No member of the government made any reply, and the vote was passed without a division.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, May 25.—DEATH OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—We have the painful duty to announce to our readers, the death of His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, who breathed his last on the morning of Friday last. This termination of his sufferings was not unexpected, as for some time previous to his death the symptoms of approaching dissolution were too evident to admit of a doubt of such a consummation.

Within the short space of eighteen months the people of this country have been called upon to mourn the death of two successive Representatives of their Sovereign in this colony.

Of Sir Charles Bagot, whatever differences of opinion existed on the merits of the administration formed under his auspices and by his intervention, there existed none in the estimation of the uprightness of his intentions as a public man, or of his virtues as a private individual, and the homage paid to him by all parties was an evidence that political errors were not permitted to weigh a feather against his individual character. By many he was beloved, by all he was respected. The remains of Sir Charles Bagot were this morning removed from Alwington House on board one of the American Canal boats, which proceeded in tow of H. M. S. Traveller to Oswego, from whence it will go direct to New York. Lady Bagot and family left this city by the Traveller, for England.—News.

We deeply regret to announce to our readers the death of Robert Weir, Esq., Proprietor, and until lately, principal Editor of the Montreal Herald, which took place on Tuesday afternoon. Few men in their public career, have been able to win such unlimited confidence among their party as Mr. Weir; none ever better deserved it. In private life, he was the affectionate husband, the warm friend, and the generous benefactor to the distressed. His unbounded liberality knew neither origin nor creed—his nice sense of honor rendered him as careful of giving offence as he was prompt in resenting it. Of him it is far under the truth to say, that he has not left a personal enemy, for there breathes not one who knew him, who was not his personal friend. He has departed this world as sincerely beloved as universally regretted.—Montreal Herald.

(From the Quebec Gazette, May 24.)

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The steamer Lumber Merchant, which arrived in port at an early hour this morning, brought intelligence of one of the most disastrous accidents of the above description that has occurred on the St. Lawrence, since the introduction of steam navigation between Quebec and Montreal. The following particulars have been kindly furnished by a gentleman of this city, who was a passenger on board the boat that was upward bound:—

"At about two o'clock yesterday morning, the steamers Queen and Sydenham came in collision in lake St. Peter, about twenty miles from Three Rivers. The concussion was so violent and the injury the Queen experienced so great that in fifteen or twenty minutes after the accident occurred, she had sunk to the promenade deck. I should think there must have been between 100 and 150 persons on board the Queen, including the crew and passengers, and as soon as our perilous situation was ascertained, and it was generally known that the boat was sinking fast, the scene on the deck of the steamer beggars all description. Few of us had any idea in what part of the river we were, and from the fearful rapidity with which the Queen was sinking, it soon became evident, that unless the hand of God was extended to rescue us, we must all in a few minutes meet a watery grave. The piteous cries of the people on board the Queen, imploring assistance from the steamer who had struck us, were truly heart-rending, but as the Sydenham was herself in the same perilous situation, she could of course render us no aid whatever. During this time a large boat, belonging to some raftsmen on board, was brought alongside, and into this the people began to crowd with the utmost eagerness; she was soon filled with people, from stem to stern, but owing to some cause she did not get clear of the steamer: in the meantime the cry was given that the steamer had taken the ground, and would sink no further; and, thank God, in a few minutes we were satisfied of the correctness of the report. All immediate danger was therefore now past, and the attention of those on deck was directed to the rescue of those who were still below the promenade deck, and whose cries for assistance were most piteous: large holes were cut in several parts of the deck, and through these apertures not a few were dragged from the very jaws of death. Owing to the great confusion which ensued after the accident, I much fear several in attempting to gain the upper deck, became bewildered, and lost themselves, and to this cause, I fear, is owing any loss of life which has occurred. It is generally thought that 6 or 8 persons must have perished, but of this there is no certainty. We were taken off the wreck at about 5 o'clock by the Lumber Merchant. The Sydenham not being so much injured as the Queen, was enabled, by the help of her engine, to get closer to the shore, and it was fortunate she did so, for had she sunk in the same place as the Queen, her promenade deck would have been covered, and probably some lives lost. I have thrown the above few hasty particulars together respecting this melancholy accident, on the correctness of which you may rely. We, who escaped, have all reason to offer up our grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for his goodness in having preserved our lives under circumstances of such imminent peril. Almost all the passengers' baggage is lost—should the boat be raised, it may be recovered."

We copy from the Montreal Courier the following further particulars relating to the steamboat collision:—

THE LATE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—We understand that the Queen had settled deeper since she first went down, and that she is now in 20 feet of water. The Lord Sydenham is of course, in a much more favorable position, and we understand that Capt. Armstrong is of opinion that he will have her in port in the course of eight or ten days.

Some of the passengers on board the Queen had a most providential escape from death. One lady was for half an hour with the water to within a few inches of her mouth, expecting every moment to be suffocated.—Another female, a servant girl, in the employ of Henry Pemberton, Esq., of Quebec, saved two of her master's children by placing them on her shoulders, and kept them in that position for two hours, when an opening was made through the upper deck. In several other instances parties owed their lives to chances which seem miraculous.

NIAGARA, May 22.—A most melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday last, by which an unfortunate individual was hurried into eternity in a most appalling manner, having been precipitated over Niagara Falls. We give the particu-

lars as they have been stated to us:—A man named Michael Morgan drove into the River Niagara, a short distance above Chippewa, for the purpose of watering his horses, and not being aware of the shelving nature of the bank, he permitted the horses to keep moving out until they got beyond their depth, and were carried into the stream. Persons on the shore called to Morgan to leave the wagon, but he seemed desirous of saving his horses, when suddenly the wagon box floated with the wretched man in it, and was rapidly swept by the current down the River into the Rapids, and over the Falls.—One of the horses got entangled with the harness and was drowned, the other, after a violent struggle, succeeded in making the shore, dragging with him the dead horse and wagon.—Reporter.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE POST OFFICE IN TROUBLE.—We mentioned some time since that the refusal of the Assembly to defray the charge for carrying the mails across the Washedemoac, would prevent the transmission of that from Halifax by that route; and the result has been as we anticipated, although it was not brought about in the manner we expected, conceiving that the head of the Department would make arrangements to defray the carriage or select another line. The postman with the Halifax mail returned with it last week, the persons who put passengers across the Washedemoac, and who are not licensed ferrymen, refusing to carry him to the other side.

We observe by an extract from the Miramichi Gleaner, that the discontinuance of Legislative assistance has led to the interruption of one or two post lines in the more northern part of the Province; and the Editor of that paper attributes the difficulty to the embarrassments of the Province, caused by the extravagance of the Assembly.—This is not correct. We believe provision would have continued to be made according to the means of the Province, had a proper consideration been manifested by the head of the Department in return.

Large sums of money have been annually drawn from the public chest, and for which the people of the Province were taxed, to make and keep in repair the main post-roads between Canada and Nova Scotia: premiums were liberally granted to stage-coaches, but which became mere post-office vehicles, the drivers of which were not permitted to carry even a newspaper or sealed parcel, lest it might interfere with an illegal perquisite of the Deputy Postmaster General. The expense of carrying mails across various ferries was cheerfully borne by the Province, and yet a letter could not be sent from one settlement to another, unless there were an intermediate post-office, and an exorbitant postage was paid. The result has been, the House of Assembly have very properly relieved the people of the Province of the burthen which they had previously borne; and will not again impose it, unless there is a corresponding reduction in the rate of postage, and the newspapers of the Province are transmitted as freely throughout it as they are when sent to England.

We are not at all surprised that the Editor of the Gleaner should blink the question. It turns out that since its establishment, no postage has been demanded for the transmission of that paper, while it has been rigidly exacted from all others in the Province. An instance of favoritism that speaks volumes as to the influence which the present post-office arrangement enables the head of that department to exercise in the Colonies. We observe, however, that in Prince Edward Island, the postage on newspapers has been discontinued, in consequence of the representations made by the Legislature of that colony; and we hope the urgent remonstrances that have been sent from this Province will produce a similar effect.—Fredericton Sentinel, May 19.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE, N. B.—An examination of the Students of this Institution took place on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the last day of the first Term. Among the visitors present, on this interesting occasion, were the Rev. R. Williams, of Point de Bute, Rev. W. Wilson, of Ankerst, N. S., Rev. R. Shepherd, superintendent of the Sackville Circuit, Rev. A. W. McLeod, of Bedouque, P. E. I., Rev. S. D. Reid, General Agent of the Institution, C. F. Allison, Esq., Hon. W. Crane, Hon. A. E. Boisford, Philip Palmer, Esq., M. P., Joseph Allison, Esq., Samuel Black, Esq., of Sackville, A. Seaman, Esq., of Minudie, Thomas Pickard, A. B., of Fredericton, Mr. Thompson Trueman, of Point de Bute: some other gentlemen of the vicinity were also present, with a goodly number of ladies. Classes were examined in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, French, Latin, and Greek. It is but just to say, that the manner in which the Students passed through a very close examination on the various subjects above mentioned, was highly creditable to themselves, and evinced the unwearied assiduity and aptitude in imparting instruction of the Rev. Principal and the subordinate Teachers, affording also an earnest of the fruits to be gathered from that sound and thorough literary and moral training, which it is the great object of this Institution to impart. This Academy bids fair, under Divine blessing, to take an elevated position among the educational seminaries of the Provinces. The number of Students during the Term was about 30, twelve of whom were boarders. The next term commences Thursday, 29th June.—Correspondence of the Halifax Morning Post.

CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—It is announced in Le Canadian—a French paper published at Quebec—that the Very Rev. M. Dollard, of Fredericton, who has been appointed first Catholic Bishop of the new Diocese of New Brunswick, will receive consecration at the hands of Monseigneur the Bishop of Quebec, and that the ceremony will take place at Quebec on Sunday the 11th June next, being the Sunday of the Holy Trinity.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 20.—Timber to the United States!—The schr. Nancy, which arrived at this port on Wednesday evening from Boston, in ballast, has been sent here for the purpose of procuring a cargo of squared Timber. This, we believe, is the first vessel which has ever come to St. John, on a similar errand from the United States. She is consigned to John Wishart, Esq.—Courier.

NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Arthur Woodgate, Esq., the gentleman who was recently appointed, by the Home Government, successor to the late John Howe, Esq., in the Post Office Department of this city, arrived by the Acadia from Liverpool on Tuesday. Mr. Woodgate may easily make himself highly acceptable or very obnoxious to the community by his manner of discharging the duties of the situation. Mr. Page, who was sent hither from England a twelvemonth since to investigate the operation of the Post Office Department in the different Colonies, will shortly remove himself to another place, but if he be thought of a week after he is gone, by hundreds of the community he will be regarded without esteem. His capacity for business is unquestioned, but in his intercourse with the public he has evinced very little of the suaviter in modo, and therefore it may not call him a petty autocrat, or an imperious upstart, it is because the vulgar seldom use such fine expressions in conversation to represent the thing they signify. We hope a better report may be made of Mr. Woodgate in a year hence; he is rather young, and neither his mien nor deportment indicate a propensity to swagger or haughtiness. Rather than adopt an insolent and oppressive mode of dealing with the press and individuals who may casually be engaged in transactions related to his department, let him avoid the example of some rude, uncivil persons who have heretofore held authority in our post office, and in return he may depend that the friendship and attention of the community will make his residence here as pleasant as his heart can desire.—Recorder.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, May 24.—The first Session of our experimental Amalgamation Assembly expired on Monday last. At two o'clock, His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, with a small retinue, drove down to the Court House, at the gate of which he was received with the usual formalities by a guard of honour and the Band; but it was no had illustration of the dislike felt towards our system of Government, that not a single cheer from the large concourse assembled greeted His Excellency's approach, nor was a single hat lifted to do him rightful courtesy. We regret this manifestation of popular

feeling, but it is not to be despised by those who are desirous of political harmony.

After assenting to a number of Bills, his Excellency made the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen. In relieving you from further attendance upon your Legislative duties, I have to offer you my congratulations upon the result of your labours, as affecting the general interests of this valuable colony.

In reviewing the proceedings of this first session of its combined Legislatures, I can discover nothing which is not justly calculated to excite satisfaction as regards the past, and confidence as respects the future. On the all important subjects of "Roads" and "Education," the first wants of every colony, a most cheering prospect may be said to have opened upon Newfoundland, from the moment of the passing of the bills now before me; and for the solid advantages which these measures are so well calculated to confer upon its inhabitants, they are indebted to your sound patriotic views and liberal appropriations—appropriations which, munificent as they are, it is most gratifying to me to know are not beyond the fairly estimated available means of the colony.

In the name of our Gracious Sovereign, I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the public service, and for having made a legislative arrangement, having for its object to compensate the Colonial Treasury for the loss which it has sustained by the late Revenue Act having been allowed to expire. It is also my grateful duty most emphatically to thank you for having secured a permanent provision for the support of the civil government and the due administration of justice in this Island—a measure which, promptly, and I may add voluntarily, adopted to meet an unforeseen emergency, cannot fail of being regarded by our Gracious Sovereign as peculiarly characteristic of that truly British feeling by which this ancient and loyal colony is so eminently distinguished.

The gratifying promptitude with which the Bill indemnifying me for advances made from the Colonial Treasury, upon my own responsibility, as well as the attention which was given by you to the various suggestions which I deemed it my duty to offer for your consideration at the opening of the session, claim my best acknowledgments. You appear to me to have done all that the financial circumstances of the colony enabled you to do towards carrying those suggestions into effect; and in postponing such measures as were not of an urgent nature in favour of others by which its more immediate and pressing demands were met, you have acted with a wise and provident regard to the true interests of the Colony, and have acquired a strong title to the gratitude of its inhabitants, as well by what you have done as by what you have advised, for the present, forbore to do.

On those grounds, Mr. Speaker, Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen, I desire to place upon your records this public expression of the high degree of satisfaction which, as the Representative of a gracious and maternal Sovereign, I have derived from the proceedings and results of this most interesting and important session.

The House was then, by the Hon. the ATTORNEY GENERAL, prorogued to the 20th July next.

His Excellency immediately after retired. Certainly not amid the huzzas of the people. But we may explain that the feeling is entirely against the monstrous system—no discourtesy to Sir John, personally, is at all felt, at present, whatever may be in the "womb of futurity."—Patriot.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The lady of the late Sir Charles Bagot and her bereaved family were passengers on board the Curtis Peck, Steamer, from Albany to this city, on Saturday. On arriving at the dock her ladyship was met by Lord John Hay, of the Warspite, commissioned to convey the family to England. The Warspite will probably sail in the course of a week.

MAY 31.—SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—The lake boat Othello, of the New York, Utica and Oswego line arrived here yesterday, in less than 5 days from Kingston, U. C. She brought down the remains of the late Governor General, Sir Charles Bagot, and delivered them on board the frigate Warspite. The Othello's speed is unprecedented—having made the trip from Oswego to New York in three and a half days running time.

Daniel Webster, Esq., has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Mr. Legare, the Attorney General, has been appointed Acting Secretary.

It is said that Gen. Duff Green, who sailed in the last steamer for England, was the bearer of despatches from the President, for Mr. Everett, the United States Minister in London, on the subject of opening general negotiations with the British Government for the settlement of the Oregon Boundary—the right of visit and search—and the formation of new commercial treaties between England and America. Mr. Everett has declined accepting the Mission to China, on the ground of the separation from his family which would necessarily follow. The Hon. Caleb Cushing has received the temporary appointment until Congress meets again.

THE COLONIAL HERALD is regularly filed in London by Mr. P. L. SIMMONS, Agent for the American and Canadian Newspapers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), where orders and advertisements will be received.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

Since our last, we have received a host of Colonial and American Newspapers, but with the exception of the lamented, although not altogether unexpected, death of His Excellency Sir C. BAGOT, late Governor General of British North America, they contain nothing of great importance. The following is the official announcement of this painful event:—

(From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.) "Kingston, May 19, 1843.

"With deep sorrow the Governor General announces to the public, the afflicting intelligence of the demise of His Excellency the late Governor General, Sir CHARLES BAGOT, which took place this morning at 3 o'clock. "The Governor General has no doubt that all classes will join in testifying their heartfelt grief at this melancholy event." Sir CHARLES BAGOT was born Sept. 23d, 1781, and was, consequently, in his sixty-second year at the time of his decease. He succeeded the late Lord SYDENHAM in 1841, and is the third ex-Governor General of the British North American Provinces that has paid the debt of nature during the short period of three years. Sir C. BAGOT's private character appears to have been held in high estimation by men of all parties—"he was (says the editor of a Canadian paper opposed to His Excellency in politics) distinguished by affability and courteousness of manners, and presented the beau ideal of the accomplished, the good old English gentleman."

One of the most disastrous accidents that has occurred on the St. Lawrence since the introduction of steam navigation happened recently between Quebec and Montreal, the particulars of which will be found in a previous column.

COVEHEAD BRANCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—On Monday, the 5th inst., a Meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church, Covehead, when a Lecture was delivered by the Rev. James Waddell, on the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks, and followed by an urgent appeal on the propriety and obligation of using all legitimate and prudent means to suppress their too general use throughout the country. It was accordingly resolved that an Abstinence Society should be formed, or rather, that one formerly instituted, but now languishing into decay, should be re-organised. The Declaration of the New British and Foreign Temperance Society was adopted, and a Society, to be called the Covehead Branch Temperance Society, was instituted. Nearly thirty names were enrolled, and the following persons were appointed office-bearers for the present year:—

- President, Mr. John Millar; Vice do, Mr. Malcolm Shaw; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. George Auld; Committee.—Messrs. Cornelius Higgins, George Brodie, John Auld, Charles Higgins, Edward Auld. Adjourned.—to meet in the same place, on the afternoon of Monday, 26th inst.

GEORGE AULD, Sec'y.

SOURIS.—We understand, from a Correspondent at Souris, that for several days past, the Codfish have been very plentiful—one day last week the catch could not have been less than from 50 to 60 quintals.