THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes the following remarks on the financial condition of Russia:

We have just had communicated to us a rather curious document. It is the report of the operations of the credit establishments of the Russian empire during 1849. At the annual sitting of the 10th of August last, at which the directors of these establishments assembled, the minister of Finances of the empire, read a complete *exposé* of the financial state of the country. The first impression produced by the perusal of this document is an advantageous idea of the effort made by the Russian government to increase credit establishments in its States, to specialize credit, and to offer it, under all forms, to all kinds of business, to all classes of its subjects according to their social position, their manufacture, and the particular wants of each.—When it is remembered that the Russian empire now reckons nearly sixty millions of inhabitants, that it occupies an immense superficie on three continents, that by its frontiers it touches China, and that its capital is not more than eight days distant from Paris or from London, we cannot but remark that, for a State which plays so great a part in the world—which presents itself under such an extended appearance—the results obtained show a commercial developement far inferior to what we should have been inclined to attribute to it. The principal operations of credit during 1849, were—1st, in the authorization to issue, for the expenses of the army which made the campaign of Hungary, under Marshal Paskewitz, seven series of treasury bonds of three millions of silver roubles (13,500,000f.) each, four series only, or 53 millions of francs, were, however, issued; 2d, in the loan concluded at London by the houses of Steightz, of St. Petersburg, and Baring of London, of £5 500,000 (or 140,250,000f.) at 4½ per cent, with 2 per cent per annum sinking fund; 3d, in the re-opening of the export of specie, prohibited in 1848. The rapidity with which the second of these operations—the loan contracted in London—followed the conclusion of the campaign in Hungary, gave a useful lesson to Europe. As had been before shown, in 1828 and 1829, by the campaigns of the Danube and of the Balkans, it proved how scantily the Russian government is furnished with what may be, with reason, called the sinews of war, and how, notwithstanding her military resources in men, horses and material, it would be difficult for it to support a long effort without the assistance of foreign capitalists. The fact is so evident, and must be so well understood in Europe, that we must believe that the Russian government would not have decided on soliciting this loan but from imperious necessity. It was an avowal painful to its *amour propre;* and regarded in another point of view than its political side, this avowal must doubtless show their error to those who still think that the abundance of the precious metals is a certain symptom of the riches of nations, and that the accumulation of specie by governments is a sure guarantee of their freedom of action. In fact, setting aside California, Russia herself produces more gold than all the rest of the world together, and there is no government which contains in its coffers so considerable a mass of specie. The treasures locked up in the fortress of Peter I., at St. Petersburg, amounted, in 1849, to a sum of three hundred millions; and yet, for the campaign of Hungary it was obliged to have recourse to foreign capital. However this may be, the amount of debt inscribed on 1st January, 1850, was, in capital, 336,219,000 silver roubles, or 1,512,985,000f. This is, more particularly in view of the resources which the future promises to Russia, a moderate amount; but it is not quite the same with regard to the floating debt, which, after deducting the securities lodged as a guarantee for the notes which represent it, is settled by a surplus of one hundred and sixty three millions of silver roubles, or 733,500,000f. uncovered. For a State whose annual revenue does not exceed five hundred millions, and perhaps is below that sum, this proportion between the floating debt and the ordinary resources shows an irregular state of things, and doubtless presages the necessity of some new loan.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.—Mr. Logan, the provincial geologist, and his assistants, are slowly but scientifically continuing their survey of Canada. Messrs. Logan & Murray have passed several months upon the shores of Lake Huron, and are examining the physical structure of the Green Mountains of Vermont in their prolongation into Canada. Their report shows that Lake Superior is nearly 21½ feet higher than Lake Huron, of which rise 18½ feet is at the Sault Ste. Marie. Tobermary, near Cape Hurd, is described as an excellent harbour, but with the exception of Goderich harbour, at the mouth of the Hartland, and the basin at the exit of the Riviere du Sable (south) there is not a single place of security for any kind of vessel on Lake Huron between the river Sanguine and the St. Clair. Gypsum and hydraulic lime are stated to be plentiful, but no coal has been discovered in any part of Canada. The surveying party ascended the Spanish River to the distance of 60 miles from Lake Huron, and found it navigable for 30 miles for vessels drawing 5 feet, with 5 cascades of 127 feet rise in the next 30 miles.—Mr. Logan remarks that the extent and value of the pine forests in this region, the facility afforded by the river for water communication, the water power to be found on the main stream and all its tributaries and the capabilities of the soil for raising most of the necessaries of life, all tend to indicate a probability that this district is destined to become of great commercial importance.

Communication.

Agricultural Exhibition at Hampton.

The Annual Exhibition and Cattle Show of the King's County Central Agricultural Society, was held at Hampton Ferry on the 23d of October last, when the following Premiums were awarded.

Judges of Live Stock—Messrs. Joseph Gillies, John King, Sen., and Walter Scovil.

Judges of Vegetables, Woollen Articles and Dairy Produce—Messrs. Peter Dewar, Samuel Foster, and Elias Flaglor.

HORNED CATTLE.

Best Dairy Cow, (native or imported,)	Ebenezer Smith, Esq.
2d do. do. do.	Ebenezer Smith, Esq.
3d do. do. do.	Wm. Dixon, Sen.
Best Bull, under 3 years old,	John Hayes.
Best Bull Calf,	Baxter Smith.
Best 2 year old Heifer,	John Hayes.
2d do. do.	John Raymond.
Best yearling Heifer,	Robert Matthew.
2d do. do.	Isaac Raymond.
Best Heifer Calf,	Monmouth Fowler.

SHEEP.

Best Dishley or Leicester Ram,	Monmouth Fowler.
2d do. do. do.	Robert Matthew.
3d do. do. do.	Robert Matthew.
Best Dishley Ewe,	Robert Matthew.
2d do. do.	Monmouth Fowler.
3d do. do.	Wm. Dixon, Senr.
Best Ram Lamb,	Robert Matthew.
2d do. do.	Monm'th. Fowler.
Best Ewe Lamb,	Wm. Dixon, Senr.
2d do. do.	Henry Fowler.

SWINE.

Best Berkshire Boar,	James Fairweather.
Do. do. Sow,	James Fairweather.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Best Butter,	Charles Smith.
2d do.	Oliver Barberie.
3d do.	John Raymond.
Best Cheese,	Charles Smith.
2d do.	David Smith.
3d do.	Elias S. Wetmore.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Best 15 yards Flannel,	Samuel Fairweather.
2d do. do.	William B. Hayes.
Best 15 yards Kersey,	Monmouth Fowler.
2d do. do.	Monmouth Fowler.
Best 15 yards Flannel, for Female Dress,	Harvey Frost.
2d do. do.	Elias S. Wetmore.
3d do. do.	James Sproule.
Best 6 pairs Socks,	Silas Raymond.
2d do. do.	James Fairweather.
3d do. do.	Charles Smith.
Best 6 pairs double Mittens,	Silas Raymond.
2d do. do.	Charles Smith.
3d do. do.	Craven Langstroth.

VEGETABLES.

Best 12 Early Horn Carrots,	Isaac Raymond.
2d do. do.	Eben. Smith, Esq.
Best 12 Blood Beets,	Eben. Smith, Esq.
2d do. do.	Oliver Hallett.
Best 12 Swedish Turnips,	John Hayes.
2d do. do.	Jas. Fairweather
Best 6 Heads Cabbage,	Michau Keator.
2d do. do.	Oliver Hallett.
Best variety Grafted Apples,	Oliver Hallett.
2d do. do.	Allen Otty.
3d do. do.	Harvey Frost.

The show of Cattle on the ground was very numerous, and contained several very fine animals, while the Sheep exhibited a decided improvement. The day was fine, and the attendance of the neighbouring farmers manifested an increased interest in the Society. Among so many excellent specimens of Butter, which were offered for competition, the Judges found difficulty in giving their decision.—The manufactures of the fair sex excited a good deal of commendation—a pair of blankets exhibited by Mr. Samuel Fairweather, were of a most superior description, and were equally as white and fine as any of English manufacture. Indeed, so well was the raw material converted into the finished article, that several stated it was impossible to be done in a private house; but must have been pressed and finished at Snow's Woollen Factory; even the proprietor of that establishment was deceived into that belief: we have, however, Mr. Fairweather's most positive assurance that the articles were never out of his house until brought for exhibition.

The Vegetables, though not so good as the preceding year, were yet very fine, and were exhibited in considerable quantities.

The Ploughing Match took place on the Intervale belonging to Ebenezer Smith, Esq, on the day succeeding the exhibition, and although the weather was exceedingly showery and unpropitious, a considerable number attended to witness the performance. The Prizes were awarded as follows—1st, Charles Smith; 2d, David Smith; 3d, Simon Hayes; 4th, Thomas Hicks.

Each competitor was required to plough a quarter of an acre of sward land in 1 hour and 40 minutes; the standard of furrow to be 9 inches wide and 5 inches deep. The time in which the tasks were performed were respectively, 1 hour 28 minutes, 1 hour 24 minutes, 1 hour 30 minutes, and 1 hour 31 minutes, which, considering the numerous showers the ploughmen were exposed to, was not out of the way.

The Exhibition of Seeds and Grains is deferred until the second Saturday in December next, then to take place at Hampton Ferry.

GEORGE OTTY, *Secretary.*

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR.—Your insertion of the subjoined mark of respect presented to one of our Public Teachers will much oblige A CORRESPONDENT.

Shediac, Nov. 8th, 1850.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

In consequence of an intimation received from Mr. TAYTE, Teacher of the Madras School in this Parish, signifying his intention of resigning his present situation, it was proposed by his numerous friends and acquaintances that a Supper should be given him at the Victoria Hall, as a mark of respect for his assiduity, care and attention, as Principal of that Seminary during the past eight years.

On Friday night, accordingly, a respectable body of the inhabitants assembled at the Hotel, and after Supper presented him with the following address:

SHEDIAC, New-Brunswick, 30th Oct. 1850.

DEAR SIR,—As we understand that you have given up charge of the Madras School in Shediac, a situation which you have held during the past eight years, as Parents, and patrons of that school, we deem it justly due to you, as a Public Teacher, to record our approbation of the steadiness, care, zeal and attention which you have displayed in the discharge of your duty; not only have your efforts met with our approval, but they have also received the public sanction of all connected with that Institution. Wishing yourself and family every success and prosperity in your intended change, we beg to remain your affectionate friends.

(Signed)

George S. Jarvis, D. D., Rural Dean of Shediac; R. B. Cutler, Philip Chapman, J. P., Thomas E. Smith J. P., Henry Livingston, John Rusk, W. Wilson, S. C. Chartres, William Atkinson, R. C. Scovil, Robert Atkinson, G. W. Fernald, N. M. Walker, J. W. Bower, David Hill, Charles Shampers, William Milne, James Milne, William Huston, John Welling, Henry Robinson, Lemuel Wilbur, Samuel Ingles, William Linen, Florence Donovan, Sylvain Babin, Alexander McGhie, Joshua M. Wood, Wm. McKay, Edward J. Smith, Peter McSweeny, James Steadman, Bliss Botsford.

To Mr. ANTHONY B. TAYTE, Teacher of the Madras School, Shediac.

REPLY.

SHEDIAC, Oct. 31st, 1850.

Rev. Sir, and Gentlemen,—I feel highly gratified that my humble services amongst you during the past eight years, as Teacher of the Madras School in this Parish, have been so appreciated as to merit this flattering mark of approbation. In separating from you for the present, I do so with the conviction that I am parting from firm and attached friends, whose kindness, generosity and liberality I have repeatedly experienced in the furtherance of every thing connected with my public or private welfare or well-being. For your kind regards towards myself and family, accept, Rev. Sir, and Gentlemen, the sincere thanks of your truly obliged and very grateful servant.

ANTHONY B. TAYTE.

To the Rev. George Jarvis, D. D., Rural Dean of Shedia; R. B. Cutler, Esq. M. P. P., Philip Chapman, Esq. J. P., Thomas E. Smith, Esq. J. P., Henry Livingston, W. Wilson, Esq. J. C. P., Edward J. Smith, P. M., James Steadman, Bliss Botsford, Esq. M. P. P., and the other Gentlemen who signed the Address.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 19, 1850.

The English Mail of the 2d instant, per the *Cambria*, to Halifax, arrived in this City on Saturday night.

Business in the Manufacturing districts was less active, in consequence of the alarming state of affairs on the Continent.

In the Grain and Flour Market there was no material change.

The Spanish steam-frigate *Hibernia*, late one of the Halifax packets, left the Mersey, on Tuesday, for Cadiz, *en route* to join her sister ship the *Caledonia* in the mail service between Cadiz and Havana. The Hibernia was rigged in man-of-war style, and presented, as she steamed down the river, a very interesting spectacle.

ENGLAND.—The general news since the sailing of the Atlantic possesses but little interest. The Church of England, though the Bishops and Clergy, seconded by several of the leading journals of the country, is calling for penal enactments to extinguish the new titles assumed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy.

A deputation of the Clergy waited upon the Bishop of London on Friday, to present an address previously determined upon at Lion College. The deputation was cordially received by the Bishop, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the nature of the address, and strongly urged, that every parish should at once prepare and forward an address to the Throne at this critical period. The *Standard* states, on high authority, than Her Majesty is most anxious to receive the addresses of her loyal people, and ready to respond to their uncompromising determination to resist this impudent interference with her authority.

The appointment of Cardinal Wiseman to the see of Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, which has been followed by the promulgation of a papal bull, appointing twelve Roman Catholic Bishops in England, namely:—

Bishopric of Southwark,	Bishopric of Liverpool,
Bishopric of Birmingham,	Bishopric of Plymouth,
Bishopric of Nottingham,	Bishopric of Beverley,
Bishopric of Salop,	Bishopric of Clifton,
Bishopric of Salford,	Bishopric of Merthyr Tydvil,
Bishopric of Northampton,	Bishopric of Newport,

has raised a regular storm in England. The "mapping out" of Queen Victoria's dominions by the Pope, as it has been styled, is universally censured by every organ of public opinion in England.—A meeting has been announced to take place shortly in Exeter Hall, to take the subject into consideration.

The *Morning Herald* says, that a direct application has been made by a leading prelate to the Prime Minister to know what steps Her Majesty's Government intended to take in respect to the establishment of the Roman Hierarchy. The reply was, that "as at present advised, Her Majesty's Government do not intend to take any steps whatever."

London is filling: all the ministers are in town. The Queen and Prince Albert are still at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, since the death of the Queen of the Belgians. They see little or no company.—The court has gone into mourning for three weeks.

Mr. Heard, of Chittlehamholt, near Southmolton, Devon, has constructed a very curious piece of mechanism for the Exhibition of 1851, consisting of a pair of bellows, which, while blowing the fire, plays God save the Queen, and immediately the operator ceases to blow the music stops.

Mr. Cunningham, R. N., late secretary to Rear Admirals Reynolds and Moresby, has invented a contrivance for reefing topsails from the deck, without sending men aloft. The plan has been fitted on board of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel Iberia, and has been found to answer admirably.

The extraordinary diminution of business in the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Courts bears emphatic testimony to the flourishing condition of the country. Never before were they so little occupied as at this moment. The 'Gazettes' of last week presented altogether but five bankrupts, the usual number two years ago being twenty in each gazette or an average of forty per week.

The vacant naval captain's good service pension will be bestowed upon Captain Aaron Tozer.

Mr. Monahan, the late Irish Attorney General, was on Tuesday sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. At the same time Mr. Hatchell took the oaths as Attorney General, and Mr. Hughes was sworn in as Solicitor General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Oct. 1850.—The United States' mail packets leaving Liverpool and Southampton will hereafter convey closed mails for Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and letters, &c. will be forwarded in sealed mails, if specially addressed "*via* New York" or "*via* the United States." Letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island, directed "*via* New York" or "*via* the U. States," will be transmitted by the first packet, whether British or United States, which is despatched to New York after they are posted. The postage upon letters for all these colonies, forwarded through the United States, will be 1s. 2d. the half ounce, and so on, which may be paid in advance or left unpaid, at the option of the senders. Newspapers forwarded through the United States will be liable to a postage of 1d. each on delivery at their destinations.

THE LATE SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BART.—The late Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, who died on the 10th inst., at Charlottetown, was appointed to his governorship in October, 1847, the salary which was £1,130 per ann. He was son of Angus Campbell, Esq., by the daughter and heir of John Bald, Esq., and married in 1825, the second daughter of Sir William Plomer, of Snaresbrook, Essex. He was hereditary captain of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage, and a deputy lieutenant of Argyleshire. This branch of the Campbells represents Alexander, a younger son of Colin, Earl of Argyle, in 1490.

According to report the vacant governorship of Prince Edward Island is to be filled up by the appointment of Mr Daly, formerly Provincial Secretary of Canada.

A deadly rupture between Austria and Prussia seems on the eve of a crisis.

The tonnage of the port of Liverpool has increased from 1,223 318 tons, in 1836, to 3,309,746, in 1849.

It is proposed to erect a monument in Edinburgh to WALLACE, the Scottish hero.

Four statues are to be erected in front of the British Museum. They will represent Newton, Shakspeare, Milton and Bacon.

A movement is in progress for the erection of a monument at Newcastle to the late George Stephanson, "the father of railways."

The Marquis of Westminster has lowered his Cheshire rents 10 per cent. and presented his tenants with £5,000 worth of bone manure.

The West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have realized for the last half year a profit of 30 per cent—£79,000.

It is rumoured in naval circles that Sir Thomas Cochrane, formerly Governor of Newfoundland, will succeed the Earl of Dundonald in the command of the North American and West India squadron.

The largest specimen of gold yet received in England from California weighs 26 pounds and 9 ounces, and is valued at £700. It is to figure in the exhibition of 1851.

THE TRADE OF CLYDE.—By a printed abstract submitted to the Trustees on the River Clyde, at their monthly meeting on Tuesday, it appeared that in the year 1811 the amount of dues drawn at the port was £3124 2s. 4d. the number of vessels belonging to the port was 35, the tonnage 2620, and the gross revenue of the Clyde Trust was £4755 3s. 3d. In the year 1849, the dues amounted to the astonishing sum of £640,568 7s. 9d. the number of vessels belonging to the port is 507, their tonnage 137,909, and the annual revenue of the Clyde Trustees was £59 034 14s. 1d.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Prince Paskiewitch a staff of Field-Marshal on the anniversary of his fiftieth year of service in the Russian army.

On the 15th of this month, M. De Montemayor was to have started on his ærial voyage from Madrid to London. The Spanish papers give some interesting particulars about this great balloon.—The balloon is of colossal dimensions, and capable of bringing up fifteen persons. The process by which it is intended to be directed in the air, in despite of contrary currents, is one of the most simple and ingenious. It consists in a number of large wings, resembling in form the wings of birds, which beat alternately the air. In front of this aerial boat is placed a gigantic tube, which by means of an internal mechanism, absorbs a vast quantity of air, which air being discharged with force from another tube, imparts to the balloon an extraordinary impulsion. This enormous mass moves through the air, with a wonderful rapidity. The noise from the breathings of the enormous atmospheric tubes and the movements of the wings is startling and may be heard at a great distance. The æronaut is confident of the success of his voyage, which he thinks he will accomplish in the space of ten or twelve hours. The next European steamer, we suppose, will bring us an account of this extraordinary undertaking.

Leigh Hunt, it is said, tempted by the success of Dickens and other authors in periodical literature, is about to resume his *London Journal.*

The Common Council of London has voted by acclamation a grant of one hundred guineas in aid of the Jews' Free School, where 1100 children are well and morally taught. A similar sum was granted to the Church of England Sunday School Institute.

FRANCE.—The appointment of General Schramme to the office of Minister of War, has not led to a better understanding between the Prince and General Changarnier. There have been in fact greater disputes than ever. The dismissal of Gen. Nanmayers from his appointment as second under Changarnier, and the difficulty arising therefrom, has led to a Cabinet Council, at which the decree dismissing Nanmayers was reconsidered, and a fresh decree issued, appointing him to the high command of the 14th and 15th Military divisions, the head quarters of which are at Nantes. The General had refused to accept the command tendered to him, and has had forty-eight hours granted him for consideration of the subject. Gen. Changarnier strongly urged him to accept the post.

It is said that the Turkish Government has demanded the good offices of the British and French Governments against the menacing demands of the Austrian Cabinet.

Numerous arrests have been made of parties concerned in the lately discovered conspiracy at Lyons, which is said to have extensive ramifications.

The Alpha and Omega of the French political alphabet, at the present moment, are Louis Napoleon and General Changarnier. The first fears the latter. The bribe of a marshal's baton has been offered to the General in vain. The General keeps his views to himself, and sides with the Assembly—in appearance at least—and will, it is said, oppose the prolongation of the powers of Louis Napoleon. Some say he hopes the presidential powers will be conferred upon himself.

General d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, has been removed to please Changarnier. This is looked upon as a defeat of Louis Napoleon, who did all he could to prevent it. It was General d'Hautpoul, you will remember, who allowed the reviews at Satory and Versailles when the Assembly refused the funds. General Chaugarnier is regarded as the representative of the party of order in France. He is a cure upon the prancing ambition of Louis Napoleon.

As a salve for his wounded dignity, General d'Hautpoul has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria. He is succeeded in the war office by General Schramme. Gen. S. is the son of a general officer, who distinguished himself in the wars of the empire, and has always borne the character of being a good "pen and ink man," as well as a good officer. So highly was he considered by Louis Phillippe that he made him a peer of France, and as far back as 1837 he was placed by Marshal Mason, then Minister of War, in the important position of *chef du personel du la guerre.* For several years past he has been president of the infantry committee, a post which he has retained to the present time, notwithstanding the revolution.—Shortly before the fall of Louis Phillippe, General Schramme was spoken of as Minister of War, and it is well known that M. Guizot offered him the post, and that he refused it. The military career of General Schramme is very singular. He entered the army as a soldier at the early age of ten years. At sixteen, he was decorated on the field of battle as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.—He was a Colonel of the Imperial Guard, an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a Baron of the Empire at twenty-two, and at twenty-three he was a general. Before being created a peer, he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and although Director-General of the *personel* of the army, he opposed the government on the question of Louis Napoleon's attempt at insurrection at Strasbourg.—He was dismissed from his office for that vote, but it is probable that to it he owes his present promotion. He is said to be devoted to Changarnier.

A novel ceremony took place yesterday (Thursday) in the chapel of the palace of St. Cloud. The President of the Republic administered the oaths to the three French cardinals recently created by the Pope, and presented them with the cardinal's hat and the robes of office. The prelates in question wore the civil costume of their dignity, viz., black coat, with red buttons, black breeches and red stockings. In presenting the insignia of office the President addressed a short complimentary speech to each of the cardinals. The Pope's nuncio, the ministers, and a large body of the superior clergy, were present.

M. Guizot will offer himself as a candidate for the department of the Cher. He will in all probability be returned. Nearly four hundred of the members of the Assembly have already arrived in Paris.

A grand tournament is to take place in the Champ de Mars. Fifty horsemen armed *capa-pie* are to figure at this representation.

The President of the Republic has presented to the Museum of the Louvre, David's celebrated painting of Napoleon Buonaparte crossing the Alps.

THE WEATHER.—The autumnal season of 1850 has hitherto been truly delightful; mild, dimmy and pleasant, and highly favorable to agricultural interests. On Sunday last a change commenced, by a heavy South East gale of wind and rain; yesterday we had occasional showers of rain and hail, and to day is cloudy, with a slight snow shower—wind strong from the South West.

The Rev. Mr. Wishart gave an interesting Lecture last evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, on the *British Commonwealth.*

☞ Very early on Sunday morning last, in Carleton, a labouring man, named Richard Beatty, a native of Ireland, whilst labouring under temporary insanity, terminated his existence by drowning himself in the Mill Pond. His body was discovered yesterday morning, when it was ascertained that in order to effect his design with the greater certainty, he had enveloped his neck and shoulders with a heavy chain, procured in the vicinity of the place where the deadly act was committed. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, which returned a verdict in accordance with the circumstances. The deceased has left a wife, in a very critical state of health, and four young children to lament their loss, whose destitute circumstances render them objects of sympathetic regard.

Agriculture in Newfoundland is rapidly improving. The annual exhibition was held in St. John's on the 4th inst. when prizes were awarded to the producers of the best vegetables and also to those farmers who had best cultivated their farms. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was in attendance and distributed the prizes.

The *Baltic*, the fourth of Collins' line of Steam Ships, was to leave New York on Saturday last, for Liverpool. A trial trip, 430 miles to sea, in the previous week, resulted very satisfactorily.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING!—It is surprising how prejudice and passion will pervert the judgment, blind the eyes, and jaundice the feelings of hasty men. Last week we published an account of the late dreadful conflagration at Fredericton: nothing could possibly be more explicit or expressive, than the feeling terms in which we sincerely sympathised with the unfortunate sufferers: not a word did we pen or publish that could be legitimately twisted into anything but commiseration and condolence. Yet the thin-skinned Editors of the *Head Quarters* and the *Reporter* have poured out the vials of their malevolent wrath upon our innocent heads, and heaped upon us charges replete with falsehood and spite; because, forsooth, we ventured to "*imagine*" that this terrible calamity would, *of necessity*, require a *temporary* sitting of the Legislature in St. John. We expressed *no wish* on the subject; not a scintillation of a desire or argument in favor of such a procedure; we merely suggested what we naturally supposed might be an unavoidable result of extensive want of house-accommodation in Fredericton during the coming winter; and so extremely cautious were we, to indicate that we had no other view or design in our remarks, that we printed the word "*Temporary*" in Italics, expressly to show that we merely had reference to a *casualty*, and had no idea beyond a provision for a temporary misfortune. But the thick-headed and jealous Editors who have vented their venom upon us in return for our genuine sympathy and well-meant suppositions, are so terribly frightened at even the ghost of an argument about removing the Seat of Government, that, in spite of the plainest language and the most obvious intentions, their jaundiced brains have falsely construed our observations into a triumphant revival of that vexed controversy; and have basely charged us with exulting over the misfortunes of our neighbours and rejoicing in their miseries. We can only say, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense!*" Those who are so depraved as to suspect others of such inhuman baseness, are the most likely persons to be guilty of it themselves. We defy any reasonable and dispassionate person to peruse our observations of last week, and to interpret them in the false and slanderous mode adopted by the *Head Quarters* and the *Reporter.*—From the latter Editor we can expect nothing but the *grunting*s of a Hogg; and we therefore throw back the charge of "*mean brutality*" in his teeth with indignation and contempt. From the *Head Quarters* we did expect more fairness and candor; and we therefore utterly deny having ever made any "*suggestion*" that the Legislature "*should*" meet in St. John, or having urged any argument to induce such a result. We merely uttered a natural supposition; which we have no desire whatever to see carried into effect, if the necessary accommodation can be found in Fredericton as usual. The "scribbler" in the *Observer* therefore despises the malevolent insinuations and charges of the Fredericton Editors, conscious that they are alike utterly devoid of truth.

☞ Lewis's immense Panorama of the Mississippi River, is to be open for exhibition at Halifax this week. The Painting, which is stated to be twice the length of "Burr's seven mile mirror," and four times that of Banvard's great picture, requires two exhibitions to show the whole. It commences with a nautical view at sunrise of the Gulf of Mexico, and after giving representations of New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, the City of St. Louis on Fire, the removal of the Winnebago Indians, the Winnebagos in Grand Council, in which 1200 figures are shown, and numerous other objects of attraction, terminates with two views of the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi. The picture shows both sides of the River at once, which is a great charm in River scenery.—It will probably soon be exhibited in St. John.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—On Thursday last, A. C. Morton, Esq., the Civil Engineer to whom has been entrusted, by the State of Maine, the Survey of the Railway route from Bangor to Calais, arrived in this City with the view of obtaining statistical and local information, with reference to the European and North American Railway. Mr. Morton left yesterday morning for Shediac, by the way of Sussex Vale, for the purpose of seeing personally the character of the country between this City and the Gulf Shore, and was accompanied by Robert Jardine, Esq. From Shediac, Mr. Morton will proceed to Halifax, from whence he will probably return here by the valley of the Annapolis.

Mr. Wilkinson, having completed his Exploratory Survey of a route for the proposed Railway from hence to Calais, by the Douglas Valley, has received instructions from the Executive to make a Barometrical Survey (the lateness of the season not admitting of any other,) from Carleton to Calais, by the shore route, or a line nearly parallel with the Post Road, and at no great distance from it.—Mr. Wilkinson left here this morning, with his party, on this duty, and is to-day at work between Carleton and Musquash.

We learn from Halifax that the Hon. Mr. Howe, who lately proceeded to England on this business, left with the full determination of effecting something decisive; and thus in Maine, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick there seems to exist a generous rivalry, as to the great Railway, each endeavoring to perform its portion of the preliminary work in a most prompt and complete manner; we hope the same spirit may continue to exist until the completion of this most important and necessary undertaking.

We are happy to state that R. B. Dickey, Esq., of Amherst, who was one of the Delegates from Nova Scotia to the Portland Convention, has been making a tour in the United States and Canada, and passed through this City a few days since on his return to Amherst. While at Washington, Mr. Dickey had an interview with the President of the United States; and in speaking of this Railway, the President expressed himself very strongly in favor of the proposed undertaking, and said that it should have all the assistance and encouragement which himself and his Cabinet could constitutionally give it.

This is a most important declaration, and we should not be surprised if the movements which are likely to spring from it will have a powerful effect, not only on the British Government, but on the Capitalists of England, and induce them to give efficient aid to the Colonial portion of the work, so that it may proceed without any delay.—*Courier.*

A Railway Meeting was held at Knox's Hotel, Hampton Ferry, on the 5th inst., pursuant to notice to that effect issued by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of obtaining cessions of right of way from the proprietors of lands, and to obtain subscriptions for stock, &c. The Meeting was well attended, and all expressed a lively interest in the undertaking.—Monmouth Fowler, Esq. was requested to take the chair, and George Otty, Esq., to act as Secretary.

W. R. M. Burtis, Esq., a Delegate from the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway, opened the meeting by setting forth the advantages of Railways, soliciting cessions of right of way, and subscription of Stock.

The following resolutions were afterwards moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

On motion of Mr. Justice Earle, seconded by Mr. George Crawford, it was

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting heartily approve of the measures already adopted, in furtherance of the contemplated European and North American Railway; and that, in view of the important advantages which will accrue to this Province generally, and in particular to that section of it, through which the road will pass; we do pledge ourselves to promote the undertaking by every means in our power—by taking stock, ceding the right of way, and otherwise.

On motion of Dr. Earle, Jr., seconded by Oliver Hallett, Esq.

Unanimously Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be forthwith to urge upon the inhabitants of this neighbourhood the duty as well as necessity of furthering the object contemplated by this meeting in the manner proposed by the preceding resolution.

On motion of E. Wetmore, Esq., seconded by Mr. R. Knox—

Resolved unanimously, That Samuel Hallett, Esq., Dr. Sharpe, and Messrs. Monmouth Fowler, Christopher Burnett, and Justus Earle, be such Committee.

On motion of Mr. H. Hallett, seconded by Henry P. Otty.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the desire of this meeting to witness the inception and completion of the great work at the earliest possible period.

The cessions of right of way were unanimously given, and a considerable amount of stock subscribed for.

From the Fredericton Reporter, Nov. 15.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—It becomes our most painful task to record one of the most grievous calamities that has ever occurred in the town of Fredericton. On Monday last, a few minutes past 2, P. M., a barn in the rear of the premises formerly occupied by Dr. Emerson, close to the Methodist Church in Carleton Street, was discovered to be on fire. The fire immediately communicated with the Church, and in a few minutes from the commencement, the whole was enveloped in flames. The wind at the time blew a steady gale from the North-west, and the fire immediately communicated with the opposite corner buildings, and then continued towards Queen street, on both sides of Carleton street. From thence it caught in the range of back buildings in the angle of Carleton and Queen Streets, and passing downward the whole block in front of the Officers' Barracks was soon on fire; burning downward as far as the old burnt district and backward in the first instance as far as both sides of King street until coming in contact with Regent street it swept up on both sides nearly as far as the Artillery Barracks. Below Regent street it also continued on King street, nearly as far as the Bank of British North America, extending as far as the corner of King and St. John street, on the western side. Passing toward the Grave Yard, from the first start, the fire consumed the block in that direction downward to a great extent, and again several houses in the vicinity of the Catholic Chapel, below Regent street.

The above is as true a description of the bounds consumed as we are able to give; but the extent of the damages sustained by our poor suffering Townsmen, it is impossible to conceive. Independent of about 2000 persons who are driven at this coming inclement season of the year from the shelter of their houses, the great business section of the City has been destroyed. The merchants, as is well known, had laid in an enormous amount of stock, calculating upon a good business in the winter: how much and how bitterly they have been disappointed may be judged, when we inform those who are not personally acquainted with the circumstances, that some of the heaviest dealers had not a farthing insured on the stock of their back stores and cellars, and many others had but recently suffered their Insurance policies to expire, and consequently have lost all.

There might, it is true, have been much more property saved, if the hopeless task of staying the conflagration had been sooner given over; but our citizens wrought at the engines in hopes of getting it under, even after their own houses were on fire; and only then gave up, to save the scanty remnant of what was left. We have heard the damages variously estimated at from 80,000 to one hundred thousand pounds; but we should think the latter not to be over the truth. It is but just to state that during the fire both the military and civilians did their very utmost: but we cannot help observing—for truth and candor compel us to the admission—that during the night which followed, an awful amount of dissipation took place; and more especially among some young persons, who have thus displayed a want of principle well calculated to damn their characters for long years to come.

We cannot close this melancholy sketch without expressing our thanks to a merciful Providence for the singular blessing, that amidst such a vast amount of turmoil and ruin, no accident occurred tending to the destruction of life in all the premises. Another pleasing circumstance should, we think, be recorded, namely, the conduct of the Reverend Messrs. Brooke and Spurden, who, doubtless under the sanction of their respective congregations, have liberally offered the use of their Churches once in the Sabbath each, to the bereaved congregation.—This whole dreadful calamity is believed to have originated from some sparks falling from the tobacco-pipe of a man who was sawing wood in the barn.

On Tuesday, a public meeting was held in the County Court House, at which His Excellency the Lieut. Governor presided, and the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum acted Secretary. A sum of £89 was subscribed on the spot, including £30 from His Excellency, who throughout the whole affair was as active in securing property, and lending every other assistance, as any man on the ground.

At a Public Meeting, held in the Court House, this 12th day of November, 1850, to take into consideration the means of relieving the sufferers by the fire of yesterday—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in the Chair. Present,—the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, His Honor the Master of the Rolls, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. J. M. Brooke, the Hon. Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Attorney General, Hon. C. Fisher, His Worship the Mayor, the High Sheriff, and a large number of the leading members of the community.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor addressed the meeting, expressing his sympathy with the sufferers of the late calamity, and his anxiety to co-operate with the meeting for their relief.

On motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum was unanimously requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of His Lordship the Bishop, seconded by the Hon. Charles Fisher:

Whereas a large number of our fellow citizens were last night deprived of their houses and goods, it becomes the special duty of those who, by the blessing of Providence, escaped such visitation, to assist those who may thus be left destitute and in urgent want at the approach of winter, it is

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to receive subscriptions to be appropriated—1st, to provide shelter for indigent persons deprived of their houses by fire; 2nd, to supply such necessary food and fuel and other necessaries as may be urgently needed.

On motion of the Hon. the Master of the Rolls, seconded by the Hon. J. R. Partelow:

Resolved, That such Committee consist of the following persons, with power to add to their number—The Lord Bishop, His Honor the Master of the Rolls, The Attorney General, The Hon. Col. Shore, The Hon. Charles Fisher, The Archdeacon, Rev. Mr. Brooke, Rev. Mr. Aylward, John Ambrose Street, Esq., The High Sheriff, The Mayor, The Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, W. J. Bedell, Esq., Rev. Mr. Temple, Rev. Mr. Elder, and Mr. James Taylor, Esquire.

On motion of the Hon. C. Fisher:

Resolved, That the Committee have power to delegate their functions to any three or more of their body, and that a meeting of such committee be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, 13th instant, at 10 a. m., when they shall fix the time of meeting for a sub-committee.

On motion of His Worship the Mayor, seconded by the Hon. T.