fensive war in France; and Wellington and Blucher had concluded that such a course would have been adopted. They had accordingly agreed to enter the Gallic territory near Mauberge by the 1st of July. The usual policy of Napoleon is too well known to need much description. His genius led him to despise the elaborate trifling which constituted the military science of the age preceding his own. His plan was suddenly to concentrate his army into one massive and irresistible column, and, piercing the line of his foe, to annihilate first one wing and then the other. The novelty of this system of tactics confounded his adversaries, who had been bred up in a pedantic adherence to the old traditions.

On the 15th of June, Brussels was as quiet as if there had been neither war nor rumours of war in the neighbourhood. Until the arrival of the Prince of Orange in the evening, nothing was known of the combat at Charleroi, except that it was a sharp affair of outposts. After receiving the prince the duke returned to his dinner; but soon afterwards Gen. Muffling came into the room in great haste, and brought further despatches. The duke was not, however, put in full possession of the facts of the case till midnight, when a second courier arrived from Blucher. His despatches were instantly conveyed to his grace, who was at the Duchess of Richmond's ball. He read them through with great apparent earnestness; and, after remaining for a few minutes absorbed in deep reflection, he gave some orders, in his usual clear and concise manner, to one of his staff, and was again as animated as ever. After supper he went home; but, before the ball broke up, the troops were under arms, and by eight o'clock all had departed for the forest of Soignies. The duke arrived in time at Quatre Bras to prevent a victory to Ney; and, as Blucher had been entirely defeated at Ligny, Wellington retired to Waterloo, for a time hotly pursued.

Of the glorious 18th of June it is needless to give many particulars, for there are few that have not read the story of that "day of battles," and fewer still from whose memory the details have escaped. The two rival armies had bivouacked on the night of the 17th within three quarters of a mile, and in some places at even less than that, from each other; and Napoleon expected the next day to resume his pursuit. He was therefore, much pleased at discovering the allies setting their battle in array; and, turning to one of his staff, he exclaimed, "Ah! je les tiens donc, ces Anglais!" He is also reported to have praised the soldierly manner in which the army took up their ground, adding, that "they must run." Soult, who, notwithstanding his Munchausenic despatches, thoroughly appreciated British prowess, expressed some doubts, and Napoleon, turning quickly round, asked him "Why?" The curt reply was, "Because they will be cut to pieces first."

The famous battle of the 18th is called by the French Mont St. Jean; and was originally intended by the allies to be designated La Belle Alliance; but it eventually received the name of Waterloo, from the fact of the duke's having his head-quarters there after the battle. It is an historical fact that the British forces have been twice signally successful over those of France on this spot; and that, by the side of the Chapel of Waterloo, which, it may be remarked, was uninjured by shot or shell on the memorable 18th of June, 1815, did Marlbro' cut off a large division of the French forces opposed to him on the 17th of August, 1705. It is no less a fact, that the conquerors of each of those days on the same field are the only commanders in the British service whose military career brought them to the summit of the peerage—to dukedoms.

On the 19th June, the allies were moving in good order towards France, which they entered on the 21st; and on the 3rd of July, after some rather sharp encounters with Blucher, on that, and the previous day, Paris was surrendered. Blucher would have assassinated Napoleon, but the duke refused to be a party to the transaction, and saved the life of his great rival. To appease the Prussians, he procured the appointment of Baron Mudling to be Governor of Paris—of which Blucher immediately availed himself to lay the capital under a contribution of a hundred million francs, to quarter troops upon the inhabitants, and to demand various sums from Versailles and other towns.

What to the French was more galling than this, Blucher commenced the destruction of two bridges which Napoleon had built and called after his victories of Jena and Austerlitz. Wellington also put a stop to these gratuitous acts of oppression; the contributions were not levied, and the bridges had only their names changed by the King to Le Pont des Invalids and Le Pont de Jardin du Roi.

On the 8th of July, a ministry, at the head of which was Prince Talleyrand, was appointed at the suggestion of the duke; and on the 15th, his grace, with the grand staff of the British army, composed of 300 generals, and other distinguished officers, paid their respects to Louis at the Tuileries.

The news of Waterloo was brought on the 20th June by Mr. Sutton, the proprietor of a number of vessels plying between Colchester and Ostend, who made the voyage at his own private cost for that special purpose. The duke's despatches arrived two days later, and were immediately conveyed to the two houses of parliament. They produced the most rapturous expressions of joy. A vote of thanks to the duke and his army was carried by acclamation in the Lords, on the motion of Earl Bathurst; and in the Commons, the minister (Lord Castlereagh) brought a message from the Prince Regent, in consequence of which an additional grant of £200,000, accompanied with the most flattering encomiums, was made, to purchase a mansion and estate for his grace. Illuminations were general throughout the country, and almost every steeple rang out its merriest peals. A form of thanksgiving was said in the churches on Sunday the 9th July, and a subscription amounting to upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, was made for the widows and orphans of the slain. The duke also generously relinquished, for the same purpose, half the parliamentary compensation due to him for the Peninsular prize property.

On the 30th of November, his grace published a general order, in which he took leave of the army, of which he spoke in very flattering terms. He continued, however, to reside in the palace of Elysee Bourbon for some months longer.

On the 19th of Nov., 1817, the parliamentary commissioners purchased of Lord Rivers the estate of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire, for £263,000, the timber on it alone being valued at £150,000.

On the 11th of February, 1818, as the duke's carriage was entering the gate of his hotel in Paris, a scoundrel named Cantillon, fired a pistol at his grace, but happily missed his aim. Cantillon, and another man, named Marinot, were tried during the next year, but were acquitted.

In June, 1819, the Waterloo prize money was distributed, the Duke of Wellington's share being £60,000. About this time a magnificent dessert-service was presented to the duke by the King of Saxony. A still more magnificent present was made the duke by the King of Portugal. It consisted of a silver plateau, thirty feet long and three feet and a half broad, of beautiful design and workmanship, and lighted by 106 wax tapers. In 1822, the ladies of England having contributed £10,000 towards the erection of a monument to the duke and his companions in arms, a magnificent cast by Westmacott of the Achilles on the Quirinal Hill was erected in Hyde-park near Apsley-house. In this year, too, he received from the merchants of London a silver-gilt shield, weighing 300lbs, splendidly designed by Stothard.

TITLES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke and Marquis of Wellington, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Wellington, of Wellington in the county of Somerset; Viscount Wellington, of Wellington, and of Talavera; Baron Douro, of Wellington in the county of Somerset, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Prince of Waterloo, in the Netherlands; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and a Grandee of the first class, in Spain; Duke of Vittoria; Marquis of Torres Vedras and Count of Vimiera, in Portugal; a Knight of the Garter; a Privy Councillor; Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; a Field-Marshal in the services of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Portugal, and the Netherlands; Captain-General in Spain; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; G. C. B.; G. C. H.; Knight of the Golden Fleece in Spain; of the Black Eagle in Prussia; of the Tower and Sword in Portugal; of the Sword in Sweden; of St. Andrew, in Russia; of Maria Theresa, in Austria; of the Elephant in Denmark; and of many minor orders; Constable of the Tower, and of Dover Castle; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire, and of the Tower Hamlets; Ranger of St. James', the Green, and Hyde Parks; Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Asylum; Vice-President of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy; Master of the Trinity House; a Governor of King's College, and of the Charterhouse; a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum; and a D. C. L.—Such were the names, and such the titles of one whose accumulated honours sink before the single designation "Wellington."

Offices held by the Duke of Wellington at the time of his Death.—The two Lord Lieutenancies of Hampshire and of the Tower Hamlets; the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards (£12,000 a year); the Mastership of Trinity-house; the Chancellorship of Oxford, Commander in Chief; the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports; and the Constableship of the Tower. All these Lord Derby will have the disposal of.

CALMNESS OF WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON IN ACTION.—Courage, like other qualities, has its varieties. Some men are born brave; others acquire intrepidity from example; and even a timid spirit may be stimulated by action until personal apprehension is overcome. Amid the crash of battle, the dullest soul catches a glorious impulse, and for the time casts off its natural torpidity. To exert, however, that mental calmness which conveys, in brief and lucid language, the details of plans of action, requiring the agency of many, and whose success the misconception of an individual might destroy—this demands a philosophic concentration of thought, which many found foremost in the press of fight never can obtain. This, the most important quality of a great general, Napoleon and Wellington possessed extensively; and when the fate of battle hung upon a hair, both were calm and self-collected, and the order upon which victory or defeat depended, was issued with a coolness that approached insensibility. The terrible attack at Essling was simply indicated by a gesture; and when tidings were brought upon that bloody evening, which might have palsied the firmest nerve, not a feature of Napoleon was seen to alter. Sitting on the embankment of a field-work, undisturbed by the roar of his own artillery or a responding thunder from the batteries of the fortress, Lord Wellington penned the plan of the assault; and when that writing went forth, the doom of Ciudad Rodrigo was sealed! When the extent of the night's havoc was made known to Lord Wellington, the firmness of his nature gave way for a moment, and the pride of conquest yielded to a passionate burst of grief for the loss of his gallant soldiers.—*Napier.*

CHARACTER OF THE DUKE.—The Duke of Wellington had exhausted nature and exhausted glory. His career was one unclouded longest day, filled from dawn to nightfall with renowned actions, animated by unfailing energy in the public service, guided by unswerving principles of conduct and of statesmanship. He rose by a rapid series of achievements which none had surpassed to a position which no other man in this nation ever enjoyed. The place occupied by the Duke of Wellington in the councils of the country and in the life of England can no more be filled. There is none left in the army or the senate to act and speak with like authority. There is none with whom the valour and the worth of this nation were so incorporate. Generations of men had passed away between the first exploits of his arms and the last counsels of his age, until, by a lot unexampled in history, the man who had played the most conspicuous part in the annals of more than half a century became the last survivor of his contemporaries, and carries with him to the grave all living memory of his own achievements. If the word "heroism" can be not unfairly applied to him, it is because he remained greater than his own prosperity, and rose above the temptations by which other men of equal genius, but less self-government, have fallen below their destinies. Unvanquished in the field, his sword was never drawn for territorial conquest, but for the independence of Europe and the salvation of his country. No law was ever twisted to his will, no right was ever sacrificed by one hair's breadth for his aggrandizement. There lived not a man either among his countrymen or his antagonists who could say that this great duke had wronged him; for his entire existence was devoted to the cause of legal authority and regulated power. You seek in it in vain for those strokes of audacious enterprise which in other great captains, his rivals in fame, have sometimes won the prize of crowns or turned the fate of nations. But his whole career shines with the steady light of day. It has nothing to conceal, it has nothing to interpret by the flexible organs of history. Everything in it is manly, compact, and clear; shaped to one rule of public duty, animated by one passion—the love of England, and the service of the crown. The Duke of Wellington lived, commanded, and governed in unconscious indifference or disdainful aversion to those common incentives to human action which are derived from the powers of imagination and of sentiment. He held them cheap, both in their weakness and in their strength. The force and weight of his character stooped to no such adventitious influences. * * * When time had somewhat relaxed the sterner mould of his manhood, its effects were chiefly indicated by an unabated taste for the amusements of fashionable society, incongruous at times with the dignity of extreme old age, and the recollections of so virile a career. But it seemed a part of the duke's character that everything that presented itself was equally welcome, for he had become a part of everything; and it was foreign to his nature to stand aloof from any occurrence to which his presence could contribute. The actions of his life were extraordinary, but his character was equal to his actions. He was the very type and model of an Englishman.—*London Times.*

For the last few years of his life the duke still continued to be consulted by ministers, and, indeed, by her Majesty herself, who is understood to have liked to take his opinion on all matters of importance. He had always very regularly conformed to social observances, and mingled largely with the society to which he belonged. His last appearance in state was on the occasion of the dissolution of parliament, when it became his duty to be bearer of the sword of state. The venerable duke, feeble with age, was, accordingly, seen in his due place carrying the heavy and venerable weapon, nay, even playfully pointing it at Lord Derby, who was jesting him about his difficulty in carrying it. His latest remarkable speech was in the House of Lords, when he emphatically came forward to signify his approbation of Sir Harry Smith's conduct of the Kaffir war.

The Hon. Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley were the only members of the noble Duke's family who were present at Walmer Castle when His Grace expired.

Steamboat Law in Great Britain.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Glasgow, Scotland, to a friend in Boston, dated Sept. 3d:

"Of one thing we have certainly an advantage over you, viz, in the unfrequency of steamboat accidents. Every mail which arrives from the U. S., brings fearful accounts of the slaughter of hundreds of persons, by explosions, fires, collisions, &c. I cannot understand how such an apathy prevails on such a subject in the U. States. Two years ago, a large steamer, the "Orion," was lost on the Scotch coast. It was a fine star-light night, and about as light as day. The weather was fine, the sea calm, and at midnight the captain lay down in his berth with his clothes on, to get an hour's repose, confiding the care of the boat to his first officer. Being anxious to make a quick run, he allowed the boat to sheer a point too closely, run the vessel on a reef and about 50 passengers perished. The captain was arrested, tried, found guilty of negligence and condemned to imprisonment for 5 years. He was a highly respectable man and I know him well. He is still in prison though perhaps blameless in point of facts, yet the law requires and holds a captain responsible for the negligence of his subordinates. It is hard, very hard, but is it not better that a few should be so dealt with severely, than the lives of the whole community be jeopardized."

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 5, 1852.

In our paper of Tuesday last, we briefly announced the decease of the venerable DUKE OF WELLINGTON, the greatest military Commander and warrior of the age. In the preceding columns we have given copious extracts from English Journals, containing a summary of the principal brilliant achievements and distinctive occurrences of his lengthened life. Nothing that we can say can add to the delineation of his character and exploits, contained in those extracts; and we can only unite with our brethren of the press, throughout the length and breadth of the British dominions, in deploring the loss of so eminent and exemplary a Magnate of the land, and in paying our humble tribute to his magnificent public services and his admirable personal character. In the course of mundane affairs, it is often seen, that Providence raises up extraordinary men for extraordinary times, and causes them to effect a special mission and purpose among their fellow-men. Such a man was Arthur Wellesley, the great Duke of Wellington. Born in the same year with Bonaparte, the scourge and devastator of Europe, the illustrious British Hero was specially raised up, to counteract the evils so long wrought by the Corsican marauder and usurper, and finally to drive him for ever from the scene of his cruelties and crimes. Called to the most energetic and responsible services, in the most critical and dangerous times, nobly did the "Hero of a hundred fights," fulfil his mission, chastise the crimes and remedy the mischief of his opponents, and secure tranquility, prosperity and happiness to his country and the civilized world at large. Great in the Cabinet as in the field; just, honourable, sagacious, prudent, wise and virtuous throughout his long career; never committing an action or expressing a sentiment that could for a moment tarnish his well-earned and splendid reputation; having outlived his last great and ever memorable battle, "*Waterloo*," upwards of 37 years, and survived his last formidable antagonist upwards of 31 years, he lived in universal honour, respect and veneration to the 84th year of his age, and has now descended to the tomb, amidst the admiration of the world, and the unfeigned sorrow and regret of his country. "*Take him for all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again.*"

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—Our citizens in crowds left Indian Town yesterday, bound for the seat of Government, to witness the inauguration of this great display, which takes place at 2 p. m. this day. The various steamers that left during the day were filled to overflowing with passengers; including the Brunswick, Portland Fire Company, and Wellington, No. 1, and Faugh-a-Ballagh, No. 6, of this City; the Boats which started this morning, we understand, were equally crowded. As extra accommodation by steamers is provided for every day this week, no doubt great numbers of others will follow the example thus set; and that they will derive entire gratification from the *Exhibition* and the various amusements announced for the week. We learn that every exertion has been made by the Inhabitants of Fredericton to provide every accommodation for their expected visitors.

MUSIC.

"THE SONG OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION."—The Words by W. WATTS, Jun., Barrister, of Fredericton; the Music by S. K. FOSTER, of St. John.—Dedicated, by permission, to SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart., Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick, and Patron of the Provincial Exhibition.—[*Published by* J. & A. MCMILLAN, *St. John.*]

We have received a copy of the above patriotic effusion, which is not only a novelty in New-Brunswick, (being, we believe, the first *Musical* publication in this Province,) but is extremely creditable to both Author and Composer. The Poetry is extremely good, very expressive and well adapted to the occasion for which it was written; while the Music, though simple, is very pleasing, effective and appropriate. The work has been got up almost spontaneously; it being, we believe, scarcely more than three weeks since Mr. Watts penned the Song and handed it to Mr. Foster; who in a few days composed the pretty little air to which it is now set; and the Manuscript being then sent to Boston for engraving and printing, the printed copies were received in St. John for publication and sale in exactly one fortnight from that time. The spirited celerity manifested by all parties concerned, therefore merits the highest credit. The Music is beautifully engraved, and the title page is adorned with a spirited and picturesque Lithographic drawing, of the *Exhibition Building* at Fredericton.

The following are the words of the Song:

We sing, O we love to sing
The wealth of our own free land,
From sons of toil and a fair fresh soil,
See the harvest on every hand.
From forge, from bench, from mine,
From river and lake and sea,
From the strong of arm and the cunning hand
These glorious guerdons be.

Swart labor bold and brown,
With health and with hope aglow,
Our artisan and our husbandman
Their peaceful trophies show.
From forge, from bench, from mine,
From river and lake and sea,
From the strong of arm and the cunning hand
These glorious guerdons be.

The arts in glad array,
The glories of woman's skill.—
Ho! good and fair in a union rare,
We hail them with right good will.
From loom, from lathe, from frame,
With spoils from the land and sea,
From the gentle taste and skilful hand,
These glorious guerdons be.

We sing, we exult to sing
The wealth of our own free land;
Ho! sons of toil, ho! our glad free soil,
See your trophies on every hand.
Godless the beach and forge,
The mine and the generous sea,
The corn and fruit of the glorious land,
Whence all these treasures be.

LITERATURE.

We have received from Mr. B. O'Brien, the October number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE; which maintains its usual character for highly interesting literary selections and novelties. The established reputation of this very delightful periodical needs no further commendation.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received, through Messrs. McMillan, the above large and popular Magazine for October. It contains a number of beautiful engravings, and the usual variety of interesting articles in prose and poetry. It is well worthy the extensive patronage it receives.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, with English dates to the 22d ult., has arrived at New York.

Intelligence has been received by her, by telegraph, of the death of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, formerly Professor of Metaphysics and Divinity in King's College, Fredericton, who expired in Scotland on the 10th ult., where he had resided for several years past.

The great Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of Canada, was opened at Toronto on the 21st inst. The Exhibition, it is stated, surpasses all its predecessors in stock, agricultural implements, mechanics' machinery, and Provincial productions generally. Toronto was full of visitors from all sections of the Province, from the United States, &c., and the cry was—"still they come."

The Hon. Alex. Keith has been elected Mayor of the city of Halifax for the ensuing year.

Mr. Cumming, an eminent Veterinary Surgeon, and family, have just arrived here in the brig *Albion*, from Aberdeen. Mr. Cumming, it is stated, will establish himself in this city, under the auspices of the St. John Agricultural Society, to whom he has been highly recommended by Professor Dick, of Edinburgh; and as no member of his very useful profession has hitherto resided in St. John, we have no doubt that our community will find him a valuable acquisition.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, calling the Provincial Legislature to meet at Fredericton for the dispatch of business, on Thursday the 21st inst., was issued in a Royal Gazette Extra last week.

William Jackson, Esq., (of London.) M. P.; John A. Poor, Esq. of Portland, and Capt Rhodes, with Mr. Morton and Mr. Ross, Civil Engineers, accompanied by the Hon. John H. Gray of this City, left town on Friday morning in the steamer Admiral, for Boston. They were greeted with a salute of twenty guns as the steamer passed Reed's Point. His Worship the Mayor, the Directors of the European and North American Railway Company, and the Members of the Executive Government in the City, accompanied the above gentlemen to the steamer.

Two trunks of books for the Legislative Library at Fredericton, were received last week per ship Acton, from London, the cost of which was £146 sterling.

THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.—It seems not yet to be generally understood, that the new Law, which took effect on the 1st October instant, establishes the value of the English *Crown-piece* at six shillings *and one penny*, and the *Half-Crown* at three shillings *and one half-penny*; and as those coins are now therefore a legal tender at those rates, they must circulate at their increased value, and cannot be refused when so tendered. There is no alteration in the value of the English *Shilling* or *Sixpence*; but the *Sovereign* is now a legal tender at twenty-four shillings and fourpence currency. Parties paying or receiving Sovereigns in gold, in sums over £50, may insist on the coins being valued by *weight* instead of by tale; and on deducting one half-penny for every quarter grain short weight, over two grains in each coin. Silver is not a legal tender in sums over fifty-shillings, nor copper in sums over twelve pence.

A number of valuable Corporation Lots in Carleton, are to be leased by public auction on Thursday next. See advertisement in another column.

H. M. Schooner *Bermuda*, Lieut. Jolly, arrived on Sunday, from a cruise.

THE RAILWAY SURVEYS.—The *New-Brunswicker* says, "Several parties are now engaged in surveying to the Westward, with the view of ascertaining the best route from this City to the American frontier; and a party of men left here yesterday morning, to be employed under Mr. Campbell, C. E., in surveying a Railway route direct from the Bend of Petiocodiac, through Richibucto to Chatham, on the Miramichi."

THE BELL BUOY.—The Iron Bell Buoy, (similar to the one off the port of Liverpool, England,) which was recently imported by the Ship *Pilgrim*, having been put together and completed, was towed out of the Harbour on Tuesday last, by the Steam-tug *Conqueror*, and moored about two miles South-West of Partridge Island, under the superintendence of I. Woodward, Esq., Surveyor of Light Houses, and Thomas Reed, Esq., Harbour Master. During the night, which was somewhat stormy, the bell was distinctly heard in the City.

The Bell Buoy will be of infinite advantage to the trade of the port. The bearings and distances from it to the adjacent headlands have been taken by officers engaged in the naval survey of the coast, and will be published next week for general information.—*Courier.*

RAILWAY STATIONS.—We understand that there are to be nine Stations on the road between St. John and the Nova-Scotia line, the first, from this City, at or near the Nine-mile House; the second, at Hammond River; the third, at Hampton; the fourth, at the Finger Board; the fifth, at Sussex Vale; the sixth at the head of Petitcodiace River; the seventh, at Pittfield's; the other two between the Bend and the Nova-Scotia boundry.

It is also rumoured that the Railway Terminus and Station at St. John will be erected on the Flats at Courtney Bay, and that the Iron Tubular Bridge across the Falls is intended to rest upon the upper Island, at the commencement of the whirlpool.—*Ib.*

GLASGOW ART UNION PICTURE.—A beautiful Picture, (a rural scene on one of the rivers of Scotland) valued at £20 may be seen at the store of Messrs. Smellie & Abercromby. It is a prize drawn by Mr. James Smellie in the Glasgow Art Union, of which Mr S. is the Agent for New Brunswick. The picture is well worth a visit.—[News

NOVEL EXPORT.—By the "Admiral" on Friday, Mr. Geo. J. Pine, sent 240 boxes containing soap and Digby herrings to Boston, there to be re-shipped for Canton. If soap can be exported from St. John more profitably than from the United States, our soap-boilers have made a great advance. It is something novel and worthy of notice to find any manufactured articles exported from New Brunswick. *We* trust that it will not be long so.—*Free.*

The Canadian Ministers have brought in a resolution to make the Legislative Council elective, instead of appointed by the Crown; to be half the number of the Lower House, and chosen from men who have either been in the Lower House or Mayors of municipalities.

The Canadian Provincial Postmaster General, in a late report made to parliament, thinks he shall be enabled to introduce the penny postage system in two years time. The reduction in rates has been attended with success.

The Hamilton (Canada) Express, denies that Lord Elgin has been recalled, and says that when he leaves, it will be at his own request.

The weather has become fall-like. Last night, the cold was severe, and in the country ice of a considerable thickness was formed. To-day has been cold, and the evening closed in with a clear frosty atmosphere.—*Quebec Gazette, 27th.,*

His many friends in these lower Provinces will be pleased to learn that the Rev. Enoch Wood has been appointed President of the Canadian Conference for the ensuing year.—*Head Quarters.*

The first locomotive seen in the United States was imported from Liverpool, and is still in existence. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says it has recently been repaired, and is now running on the Little Schuylkill Railroad. Its antiquity and the singular arrangement of its machinery, make it a great curiosity.

It is proposed in one of the English journals, that a delegation of English Bishops should be allowed to attend the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held next year in New York. This, it is said, would increse the good feeling and harmony of the Anglican church in both countries.

The papers throughout Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi all state that the cotton crop has been greatly injured by rot, and that the crop will be much shorter than was anticipated.

Scientific Excursion in a Balloon.—Some of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, recently made an ascent in a balloon along with Mr. GREEN, for scientific purposes. They took up various instruments with them, and went up 19,200 feet. They had exhausted tubes and took down air in them from that height, in order to analyze it. No cloud was seen above them, all was clear and cold, 25 deg. below the freezing point.

The late Judge De Veaux, of Niagara Falls, bequeathed $150,000, to be expended in the erection and endowment of an institution for the education of indigent and orphan children; to be under the charge of the P. E Diocese of Western New York.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The story that the Princeton had been condemned as unfit for service is contradicted. It is now said that she is rapidly fitting for sea, to be the flag ship of Commodore Perry, in the expedition to Japan. The expedition, it is said, is to consist of three superior war steamers, viz: The U. S. steamer Mississippi, Capt. Long, which will leave New York from the 1st to the 10th of November. The U. S. steamship Princeton, Commodore Perry, which will accompany the Mississippi as flag-ship, and is now at Baltimore receiving her boilers. The third steamer is the Alleghany, which is now undergoing repairs at the Gosport Navy Yard, and will sail in January.—*Boston Traveller.*

SIR CHARLES LYELL, the President of the British Geological Society, passed through our city yesterday on his way toward the South. This is his third visit to America, and as on each of his former tours he wrote a couple of volumes on our country, he will likely on his return to his residence in London again put forth his observations on our free institutions in the same form. His views of America are decidedly just and enlightened, and his four volumes about his travels here have been widely circulated in the British dominions, and have been reprinted also in this country. His Geological researches on the structure of this continent are embodied in his "Principles" and in his "Elements" of Geology; they are found also in numerous memoirs of the Society over which he presides, and on the pages of various scientific publications. His industry is remarkable, and he is always accompanied by Lady Lyell, who, it is understood, does much with her pen to aid her distinguished consort.—*Newark, N. J., Advertiser, Sept. 25.*

The Coinage at the U. S. Mints, from the 1st of January to the 1st of September, is reported thus:—Gold, $36,494,148; silver, $527,043; copper, $39,122,61. Total $37,060,313,61. The deposits of gold have been $35,542,251—one million more than during the same period last year. The Journal of Commerce remarks that "the receipts of gold in Great Britain from Australia, have far exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine; for the first six months of 1852, they reached the sum of about $10,000,000. This shows not only that the sands there have been unusually productive, but also, that many hands have been busy gathering the precious deposit, as the whole receipts at our Mints, for the *second* year after gold was discovered, (i. e. 1849) were only $6,151,360. If these receipts continue to increase at the same rate, California will soon be thrown into the shade."

FILIBUSTERING.—The movements in New York and other parts of the country, indicate that efforts are again making for another expedition against Cuba. The Journal of Commerce believes that a firm in New York have received orders for a supply of ordnance and munitions, and makes the following timely reflections:

"We trust that the proper authorities will see that our laws and treaties are faithfully observed. Mercy to the deluded men who volunteer, requires this, as well as justice to our own character. If we could hope that any of them would see this paragraph, we would tell them that they have ten chances of laying their bones in Cuba, if they ever arrive there, where they have one of revolutionizing the island. The Creoles there have not pluck enough to achieve their independence, even if they desire it. The experiment of aiding them in the operation, has been tried once, at the cost of many lives,—why should it be repeated? Remember that there are 20,000 good Spanish troops on the island, together with fortifications, resources, &c. The Filibusters have nothing. They go, not to victory, but to certain defeat and ruin."

The National Intelligencer states that Lieut. WATSON, of the British Navy, has proposed a mixture of caoutchouc and sawdust under that name as a lining for the interior of war vessels. The inventor claims that, from its elasticity, it will immediatly collapse, when penetrated by a ball, and thus prevent the entrance of water. It also deadens concussion, and by its buoyancy will keep a vessel afloat though it should be riddled with shot, and moreover will prevent loss of life by splinters.

Heavy Damages against the City of Boston.—The jury in the case of Ann M. Clark, who sued the City of Boston for damages received by her in falling into an open cellar way, have given her $8,500. She was so much injured that she has not been able to take food enough to satisfy the cravings of appetite, and barely enough to sustain life.

The Irving House, New York.—This celebrated and much frequented public House, has been surrendered by the Messrs. Howards to Mr. Wm. H. Burroughs, late of the Franklin House in Philadelphia, who pays $120,000 for the furniture, and a lease of the premises for a term of ten years.

GREAT TRAIN—A train of fifty two cars left Cleveland, Ohio, for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Friday evening last, and carried 5000 passengers.

Crowded Streets.—Our streets have never been so crowded, week in and week out, as during the present season. Carriages and drays are frequently brought to a dead halt, and at times many of our public avenues are almost impassable. These things, though scarcely noticed by our own citizens, do not fail to attract the attention of strangers—They are among the signs of the increasing population, business and growth of the metropolis.—*Boston Journal.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION closed its proceedings on Wednesday last at Belfast. Some of the papers read were of great scientific and general importance. The "Association Sermon," on Sunday week, was preached by Dr. Whately. Mr. Hopkins is appointed President of the next meeting: which is to be held at Hull: the other towns competing for the honour were Leeds, Brighton, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Dublin. The total of money-grants recommended amounts to £355, of which sum £200 is appropriated for the maintenance of the New Observatory. The remainder is to be appropriated in small sums, principally for the prosecution of investigations already commenced. The establishment of an Observatory in the Southern hemisphere is again to be pressed on the notice of the Government. The financial success of the meeting at Belfast has been very striking as compared with the meeting at Ipswich. The total amount received for tickets at Belfast has been £1,106; at Ipswich it was £711. The number of Associates at Belfast has been 510, and of ladies, 292; the respective numbers at Ipswich were 216 and 141. Thursday was set apart for excursions to various points of the coast; the most important being to the Giant's causeway.

The Cholera in Europe.—The official returns of the Cholera in Posen are up to the 7th inst. On that day there were 74 cases and 22 deaths; 553 remained under treatment. Returns from other towns are less in the total number.

The returns from Warsaw are to the 5th Sept. They give 43 new cases on that day and 30 deaths; 62 were declared cured, and 254 remained under medical treatment.

Whenever the disease has broken out, the province of East Prussia has suffered severely from it. The population is a little above 2,000,000. In 1832 the epidemic carried off 18,136; in 1836, 4,606; in 1848, 10,148. The bloodiest war would not cause so great a loss of life.

The Duke of Hamilton has, it is stated, left the bulk of his personal property—amounting to more than £100,000—to his daughter, Lady Lincoln.

The Duke of Northumberland has appointed a committee to visit all the principal shipbuilding and engineering establishments in the United Kingdom, to collect such facts as they may deem useful for the conducting of the national establishments, and also for the advantage of the mercantile marine of the country.

Letters from Milan state, that the French ex-Queen Amelie is about to fix her permanent residence at the Chateau de Zuillo, on the Lake of Como, belonging to her son-in-law, the King of the Belgians.

The Koh-i-noor diamond is now completely recut; and report speaks highly of its "shape, lustre, and beauty." Mr. Garrard has, by command of her Majesty, presented the lapidary, Mr. Fedder, with a piece of plate to commemorate his skill and success.

The Submarine Telegraph Company, between France and England, has declared a dividend of 1 1-2 per cent. for the past six months. The submarine cable from Calais to Dover was stated to be as sound as the day it was laid down.

MARRIAGE PORTION FUND.—The British Friend, the organ of the Society of Friends, gives a notice of a somewhat singular fund—a "fund for removing obstructions to matrimony among the lower class" of Friends. A sum of £1,800 has been raised, the interest of which is disposed of according to the original purpose, "by a decu poll entered into by the subscribers." Ten pounds are paid to every woman and man, two years members of certain meetings, provided they are not worth £30. The stock of this Marriage Company is lent on mortgage.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.—In our obituary this week will be found the demise of Catherine Willis, the mother of Mr Willis, of Reading, aged eighty-eight years. She was the last of a family of six, whose united ages amount to 540 years. Catherine Willis died in her eighty-eighth, her mother died in her ninety-fifth, her father in his eighty-second, her sister in her ninetieth, her father's sister in her ninetieth, and another sister in her eighty-eighth year.—*Berks Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND.—The tide of emigration flows on with unabated vigour, and in all likelihood will continue to do so. America and Australia are of course the favourites, the latter more so, in consequence of its gold fields, and the superior advantages it offers to farmers, mechanics, and servants. At present there are several large vessels lying at the Broomielaw, announced to sail for both places, among which we observe the Corra Linn, Bannockburn, and Sarah for America, and the Typhoon and Birman, to be succeeded by several others, for the gold regions. Besides these, there are several ships for the East Indies, South America, and the West India colonies. The greater proportion of the emigrants leaving our shores is composed of some of our best workmen. We wish emigration to proceed vigorously, but we would much rather see a larger number of weavers, and others who can scarcely earn a subsistence at their trades at home, seeking to improve their condition abroad.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

FESTIVITIES AT DALKEITH PALACE.—The majority of the Earl of Dalkeith, the heir to the extensive domains and patrimonial dignities of the Buccleuch family, was celebrated at Dalkeith, yesterday week, in a truly princely manner.

On the evening of Monday week, two little boys were flying a kite in Glasgow-green; the kite had obtained a very considerable elevation, when a vivid flash of the electric fluid struck the kite, and in the twinkling of an eye, the kite, tail, and paper appendid thereto, and the greater part of the cord, were consumed; leaving the poor little fellows staring in utter amazement at the disappearance of their favourite.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

COMMERCE OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—At present there are 509 vessels loading in the port of Liverpool, and although they are destined to almost every other port of the world, there is not one entered for a French port. We believe that the same thing will be found at the port of New York. Any system could scarcely be carried further. It is, indeed, a perfect sample of protection to native industry, or, rather, of national folly.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, 27th ult., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Haman Flowars, to Miss Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Flowars, all of Gagetown.

On Tuesday evening, 28th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John McLeron, to Miss Charlotte Amelia, second daughter of the late Mr. James Thicall, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the same, Mr. David Pratt, of Saint George, to Miss Nancy, third daughter of Mr. Josiah Anderson, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Portland, Mr. Joseph Hicks, of Westport, Nova-Scotia, to Amada Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Tilton, of Musquash.

On the 28th Sept., at Dipper Harbour, by the Rev. Thos. W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster, Mr. Thomas O'Ragan, of Cork, Ireland, to Susan, sixth daughter of Mr. George Mullan, of the former place.

At Studholm, King's County, on the 23th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by John C. Vail, Esq., John Hazen, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Sunbury, to Jane, youngest daughter of Isaac Foshay, Esq., of the former place.

At St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Rector, Mr. John W. Brayley, of Fredericton, to Miss Matilda C., eldest daughter of Richard English, Esq., M. P. P., of Woodstock.

At St. George, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Millen, Mr. Robert B. Brown, of St. David, to Miss Grace Cameron, of the former place.

At Kingston, K. C., on Thursday evening, 22d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. E. Scovil, Mr. Robert Godfrey, of the Parish of Hampton, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Alexander McAlary.

DIED.

On Friday morning, at the Long Reach, Joseph B., third son of the late Mr. John Hutchinson of this city, in the 21st year of his age.

At Sheffield, on the 26th ult., Harriet A., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Perley, in the 20th year of her age.

At the Scotch Settlement, York County, on the 13th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. John Sharp, in the 57th year of his age, leaving a wife and twelve children to lament their bereavement.

At Woodstock, on Sunday, after a short and severe illness, Mr. Moses Colwell, seventh son of William and Ann Colwell, in the 27th year of his age. He has left a wife and three small children, with a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

In South Boston, on the 18th Sept., Mrs. Susan Jane Parsons, formerly of St. John, N. B., wife of Mr. Richard Parsons, of England, aged 33 years.

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