

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

We have been requested to state that the Farmers of New-Brunswick are expected and invited to bring forward to the Exhibition of the Products of Domestic Industry, to be held here during the week commencing 9th September, specimens of what the soil and climate of this Province are capable of producing.

Grain of all kinds, in the sheaf and shelled, should be contributed; also, field vegetables, pumpkins, cabbages, &c., and butter, cheese, and wool. It is not intended that there should be competition in those articles, but discretionary premiums will be awarded to articles which may exhibit excellence. No entrance fee will be charged on articles for exhibition. We trust there will be a large attendance from all parts of the country at this first attempt at a Provincial Fair.

It was owing to a similar Fair being held at Montreal last year, that our Canadian brethren were enabled to occupy such a respectable place in the World's Fair in London. In the event of such a Fair being held next session at New-York, we may be prepared to show our superiority in Grain and Vegetables, which we feel satisfied cannot be excelled, if equalled, on the Continent. The temporary erection (adjoining the Institute) for the purpose of the Exhibition, is progressing rapidly, and when completed will form a very spacious and commodious apartment.—St John N. B. Observer.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY WITH CANADA.—The Royal Gazette of last Wednesday contains, by authority, an act of the Imperial Parliament for a settlement of the boundaries between Canada and this Province, which received Her Majesty's assent so recently as the 27th inst. The act recites the agreement for referring the disputed boundary to arbitration; as also the agreement to appropriate the net proceeds of the funds which have arisen from the territory in dispute—first, to pay the expenses of the arbitration—second, to defray the expense of running the boundary line as settled—and third, the balance toward the improvement of the said and water communication between the Grand Falls of the St John and the St Lawrence. The appointment of the arbitrators is then set forth, and their award of the line as follows:—

That New Brunswick shall be bounded on the West by the Boundary of the United States, as traced by the Commissioners of Boundary under the Treaty of Washington, dated August 1842, from the source of the Saint Croix to a point near the outlet of Lake Pech-la-wer-kan-comies or Lake Beau, marked A in the accompanying copy of a part of Plan 17 of the Survey of the Boundary under the above Treaty; thence by a straight line connecting that point with another point to be determined at the distance of one mile due south from the southernmost point of Long Lake; thence by a straight line drawn to the southernmost point of the Fiefs Madawaska and Tenisicousta, and along the southeastern Boundary of those Fiefs to the southeast angle of the same; thence by a meridional line northwards till it meets a line running east and west, and tangent to the height of land dividing the waters flowing into the River Rimouski from those tributary to the Saint John; thence along this tangent line eastward, until it meets another meridional line tangent to the height of land dividing waters flowing into the River Rimouski from those flowing into the Restigonche River; thence along this meridional line to the 48th parallel of latitude; thence along that parallel to the Mistouche River; and thence down the centre of the stream of that River to the Restigonche; thence down the centre of the stream of the Restigonche to its mouth in the Bay of Chaleurs; and thence through the middle of that Bay to the Gulf of the Saint Lawrence; the Islands in the said Rivers Mistouche and Restigonche, to the mouth of the latter River at Dalhousie, being given to New Brunswick.

After these recitals, it is enacted that New Brunswick shall be bounded as in the award aforesaid; that one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State shall name such person or persons as he may think fit, to ascertain, define and mark the boundary between New Brunswick and Canada, agreeably to the award; and that the disputed territory shall be applied according to the agreement. Our boundary is now permanently settled; nothing remains to be done but to define and mark the line on the ground with the usual monuments.—Atlas Brunswicker, 2nd ed.

FISHERY SOCIETIES.—We are pleased to find that the circular lately issued by the Executive has had the effect of drawing public attention to the benefits likely to result from the establishment of Fishery Societies. A meeting was held at Grand Manan on the 9th inst, and a Society formed. Steps have been taken at Campo Bello and West Isles, to follow the good example, and in a few days we expect to hear of a flourishing Society being in operation in our own City, among the Fishermen and friends of the Fisheries in Carleton.—St John N. B. Courier.

We learn from private sources that there is a vast amount of commercial distress at present existing in the larger towns of the United States, and particularly in the City of New York. One thing is certain, the stream of Emigration has returned to this Province, and strangers as well as numbers of those who left some time ago to make easy fortunes in the Great Republic, are rapidly pouring into St. John. Partly owing to that cause of the North American States, over speculation, but more to the Free Trade policy of Great Britain, our neighbours are rapidly approaching one of those periodical terms of reaction which sweep away hundreds from com-

mercial life, leaving those who can outlive the crisis, to pursue their business quietly and shortly form the nucleus for other and more extensive operations.—Fredericton Reporter.

An Astronomical Clock lately constructed by Mr. James White, watchmaker of this City, is to be forwarded to the approaching exhibition at St. John. The peculiarity of this ingenious piece of workmanship consists in the Escapement, which is so formed as to maintain the motion of the pendulum by the force of two small weights which descend with it at every vibration, those weights being raised alternately by the action of the teeth of the Escapement wheel in the pallets. The object of arranging it in this way is to have the vibrations of the pendulum always of the same length, independent of any unequal bearing that may take place through the wheels. We believe the piece of mechanism which we have thus briefly described is highly creditable to the artist, and will bear the most critical examination.—Herald.

On Wednesday a man named Matthew Mathewson, a native of Sweden, was found drowned in the River near Matthews Mill in this City. An inquest was shortly after held by Henry Fisher, Esq. on view of the case, when a verdict was rendered of "found drowned" the deceased when last seen alive having been under the influence of liquor.—Herald.

Canada.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—In the Assembly, on the 18th inst, the Hon Mr. Hincks moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of appropriating a sum of money not exceeding £4,000,000 currency, to wards defraying the share of Canada in the expense of constructing the main trunk Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, and of continuing the said Railroad from Quebec to Hamilton, such amount to be raised on the security of the consolidated revenue fund, with or without the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, or on the security of local taxes.—Tel. to Quebec papers.

A bill to provide for the introduction of a decimal currency has passed both Houses.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—A most heart-rending accident occurred in Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 15th inst, by the upsetting of a yacht in which a party of thirty-five persons were returning from a picnic at Long Island—nineteen of the number, mostly females, were drowned. The saved were all males. The Steamer Prince of Wales proceeded to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in recovering ten of the bodies.

DEATH BY INTemperance.—We learn from the Woodstock American, that a man named Henry Hudson, was killed on the 19th inst, by falling off a building, erected in that town. He had been drinking for several days, and on the day on which the accident occurred, had with others consumed two jugs of Whisky. The deceased got up on the wall of the building, and was endeavoring to get over on to the inside scaffolding to thrash one of the workmen, when he fell to the ground. He died during the night.

One of these unmitigated nuisances, Sunday Pleasure Trips, takes place, we understand, weekly on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, at which from 300 to 500 persons are induced to violate the Lord's Day; greatly to their own injury, and that of the places they visit. The case of conscientious servants of the Railway Company compelled to attend on Sabbath to such sacrilegious business, is a hard one. Have Christian Stockholders no control over the management of this railway at all?—Montreal Witness.

West Indies.

JAMAICA.—The Kingston papers contain no news of general interest. Cholera still lingers on the Island. The small pox has broken out in several parts, and the extreme heat of the last fortnight succeeded by heavy showers, had led to the prevalence of an epidemic resembling influenza, attended with fever. The 13th anniversary of the freedom of the slaves, on the 1st of August was in consequence celebrated with much less spirit than usual.

CUBA.—We obtain some further news by the arrival at Jacksonville from Cardenas. It was reported in the latter place that the government troops had had several encounters with the patriots, in one of which their forces were completely routed, leaving 100 dead on the field, and 13 pieces of artillery, which were seized by the patriots. The reports that Villantaria, Trinidad, Santiago and Pinar del Rio had declared against the government are also fully confirmed.

AMERICA.

United States.

New York, Aug. 18.—The total amount of specie exported from this port since Jan. 7, exceeds \$26,000,000.

We have a despatch from Oswego, giving an account of a destructive fire in the village of Fulton, by which property to the amount of \$100,000 was destroyed. The Fulton House, with all the buildings in the block on which it stood, and all the stores and buildings on the west side of First street adjoining the Canal, were destroyed; in all about fifty families were burnt out. Only a small amount is covered by insurance.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, at New York from Chagres, brings later dates from the Isthmus and Jamaica. A fire broke out on board during the passage, causing much alarm among the passengers.

Steamship Union, bound from San Francisco to Panama, with 300 passengers and \$300,000 in gold dust, was totally wrecked the fourth day out, on St. Quintan's Reef. The passenger and gold, with the exception of \$6000, were saved. The loss of the ship was the result of carelessness, the man at the wheel being too intoxicated to see where the vessel was going.

The steamer Commodore Stockton returned to port, after having sprung a leak about 250 miles on her way to San Francisco.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN ALABAMA.—The corn crop through the whole section of country is literally destroyed. Many of our farmers are cutting down the entire crops for fodder; while and large fields, in many instances, not affording a single ear of shoot. Corn has already been sold here, we understand, at one dollar and a quarter per bushel; and there is no telling what its price will be before the opening of navigation enables us to get supplies from the seaboard. Our provision market in other respects is very scanty.—Bacon sides are selling here now for 11 and 13 cents per pound. Flour is selling at five and six dollars a hundred. Our Western friends would do well to take notice of this state of things, and make arrangements to furnish this and other sections of Alabama with early supplies. The cotton crop was greatly injured by the drought, and the probability is that it will be cut off one half or two thirds. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant, there never has been known here a drought so destructive.—Tuscaloosa Monitor, July 31.

A LARGE CARGO OF CHINESE.—The British ship Henrietta, Capt. Otis, was entered on the Custom House on Tuesday. She is last from Hong Kong, and brings us 223 passengers, a list of whom is before us. Ye gods, what a collection of Amungs, and Atings, and Achays! Of the 223 names, 190 commence with the letter A, usually terminating with a G, or a Y, and in every instance two syllables in length. But the most singular circumstances connected with this cargo of Celestials, is that out of the whole number 221 are shoemakers, one a doctor, and one a merchant. There is Afong, Aunching, Ampung, Andododdung, Apung, Congchung, Rancheung and a host of other bloods, who come with their new moon eyes as though the world was made of rainbows, and a "how-haw" the chief end of man.—St. Francisco Paper.

A MONSTER ENGINE.—It is said that the New York and Erie Railroad have lately placed on their line an engine capable of drawing forty loaded cars, or a weight equal to eight hundred tons—a large freight for a ship.

VERA CRUZ.—The barque Brazillero, at New York from Vera Cruz, brings nearly \$40,000 in specie, and dates from Vera Cruz to 15th July.—The country is still in a very unsettled state, and Americans utter loud complaints against the injustice and insults they are obliged to submit to. The difficulty increases between the Mexican government and the British, in regard to the debt. The last mail steamer left Vera Cruz without any specie;—this led to a letter from the English representative, the consequence of which is, it is said, that an extra session of the deputies has been convened.

Chili.

The republic of Chili is distinguished as the most peaceable and prosperous in South America. It has also the distinction of having made Valparaiso its chief seaport—by means of the bonded warehouse system—a place of entrepot for the shores of the whole Pacific ocean. Merchants from Europe and America deposit their goods in those warehouses, and as openings occur they are distributed in every direction. The revenue of that republic during the financial year 1850, has amounted to \$1,244,314, and the expenditure to \$3,940,837, which includes the sum \$395,438 remitted to England for payment of the interest on the Anglo-Chilian loan. The revenue, therefore, surpasses the expenditure \$723,477.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

CALIFORNIA AT HOME.—The herrings caught in the Wick district alone, in two days of last week, realised in hard cash to the fishermen engaged in their catch no less a sum than ten thousand pounds sterling.—Scotch paper.

By a declaration made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons it would seem that the Turkish Government has given an assurance, that on the 1st of September next, according to the Turkish style, or on the 15th of September, according to our own, Kossuth and his companions shall be liberated, and Lord Palmerston expresses a belief that the pledge will be fulfilled.

The Milan Gazette announces that the military commandant of Lombardy has again put in force the proclamation of March, 1849, establishing the state of siege, and fixed a period of eight days for the delivering up of all arms and ammunition.

Workmen are employed at present in repairing the cases containing the orange-trees of the Tuileries Garden. These trees are of great age, some going back as far as 700 years, and the youngest 300. Every twenty years the earth in each case is changed, and during the three following years they appear sickly. They then acquire fresh strength, and throw out an immense quantity of blossoms. It is this periodical change of nourishment which has led to their longevity.—Galignani.

A letter from Alexandria states, that an army of 10,000 Turks was expected there on its march against the Wahabites.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The barque Ocean Wave, Capt Lewis, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning, with dates from the Cape of Good Hope to June 21.

Papers to June 17th, received by her, state that the war continued, with no prospect of its being brought to a close. A rebellion had broken out among the Hottentots at Theopolis, which was of the most serious nature. The rebel Hottentots were joined by some deserters from the Cape Rifles, and also by some Kaffirs, and at daylight on the morning murdered in cold blood the English resident at the Institution there. The English were shot as they lay in their beds.

Some of the rebels wished also to burn the women and children; but others prevented this. The missionary buildings at the Theopolis Station, the oldest in the Colony, were all burnt down, save one small building. After the massacre, the rebels commenced their retreat to the mountains. They were followed by forces gathering in their rear, and at one place an engagement took place between the English forces and the enemy, in which the former lost several killed and wounded, and were obliged to retreat, as the rebels were continually receiving reinforcements. Among the killed, was Field-Corner Gray.

RISE OF WATER IN LAKE MICHIGAN.—The Chicago Journal of Saturday says; "Lake Michigan was playing its antics again all day yesterday, the water rising from two to four feet every half hour, or so, and as suddenly receding. At dusk, while the lake was as smooth as a mirror, without wind or any apparent cause, the water rose to the height of four feet twice within an hour. What has caused this great commotion with old Michigan is a mystery. It is certainly very unaccountable."

NEW ADAPTATION OF IRON.—The Scientific American states that Mr. L. A. Gough, of Harlem, has invented, and is now applying a new improvement in architecture. This is ornamental cast iron plates put on the front of a house, like veneering on cabinet work. The castings are made in the plates, and put on by a permanent elastic element, which allows for the expansion and contraction of the metal. The plates can be sand grained after they are put on, and a house can, at but little expense, be ornamented by this improvement with all the embellishments of the richest scroll and frieze mouldings, to rival the most ornate sculpturing of the Grecian or Italian schools.

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a tea kettle, and let it boil a quarter of an hour; when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, namely, between and upon the ear, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will derive a benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others, who use horses during the hot months.

"STAND FROM UNDER."—It is wonderful to think the Bunker Hill Monument is bending like a bow, backward and forward, every day by the influence of the sun! As the sun during mid-day shines on the south side of it, that side expands, becomes longer than the north side, and the consequence is that it bends over towards the north. The same must be true of all other tall monuments, and also of tall chimneys—for some of the latter are five hundred feet high. This movement is not simply from the south towards the north, as at mid-day; but in the morning it must be westerly, at noon northerly, and in the evening easterly. These results have been unexpectedly ascertained by Professor Horsford, and his pendulum experiments at Bunker Hill, in reference to the rotation of the earth. And thus it has ever been in scientific pursuits; while searching carefully after one object, another is unexpectedly found.

CENTRE OF THE UNION.—The Geographical Centre of the United States, at the present time, is in the Indian Territory, 120 miles west of Missouri. The present centre of our representative population, which is constantly moving Westward, is ascertained, by actual calculation, to be just about at the City of Columbus, Ohio.

JUDGE MULLANPHY, of St. Louis, at his death, bequeathed \$200,000 to the city, in trust for the aid and relief of poor emigrants.