

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer Europa arrived at this port on Tuesday morning at a few minutes after nine o'clock, having been delayed at least twenty hours by the heavy gale of Monday. The news is rather important.

The great Exhibition had closed finally. The love of order and respect for the law inherent in Englishmen has been tested by this experiment more severely than on any previous occasion in our history, and the same feeling has been communicated to the vast multitudes from every part of the earth which have visited these shores. It is pleasant to contrast the freedom of action which we award to ourselves and to strangers, with the odious passport system and other annoyances to which every person is exposed in going to and returning from continental Europe. In no other city of the old world could an experiment on so gigantic a scale be tried, and its success in every point is not a little flattering to our national pride. It seems that even in the Crystal Palace itself, the crowded state of which every day in the week afforded the greatest facilities for robbery, the number of offences against property have not exceeded twenty or five and twenty during the whole of the time the Great Exhibition remained open, while the police magistrates have found little, if any addition to their labours, from the numberless strangers from all parts of the world attracted to London. Not the least gratifying element which pervaded this great experiment was the harmony, the good will, and the general propriety of conduct which animated all who repaired to the great temple of industry and taste. After the Exhibition had thus formally closed it became known that the honour of Knighthood had been offered to Mr. Paxton, the Architect; to Mr. Cubitt, the Engineer, and to Mr. Fox the Contractor.

The papers were filled with reports of the Queen's progress through Lancashire, particularly her enthusiastic reception at Liverpool, which place she entered without any military escort, only accompanied by her husband and children and a very limited suite.

The French Ministry have resigned in a body, by which step France has been thrown into a crisis. The Committee of Permanence had met to consider the serious aspect of affairs, and already the generals who represent the feelings of the Assembly, are deliberating whether the time has not arrived for raising a Parliamentary Army, according to the Constitution, in order to control the Executive. The truth is the President has resolved to become Dictator, by means fair or foul. The London Journals have deserted the cause of Louis Napoleon.

The relations between Denmark and the Duchies, brood fresh troubles—a real ministerial crisis has taken place at Copenhagen. M. Moike and his colleagues had resigned.

The German papers betray an increasing jealousy between Austria and Prussia.

The dispute between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt continues unadjusted—France and Austria are said to be intriguing to prevent a settlement.

The Overland advices from India, brought by telegraph from Trieste, are to the 8th of Sept. from Bombay, and from Hong Kong to the 23rd of August. There is very little news. Dost Mohammed was intriguing for the possession of Kandahar, but Persian troops already occupied Herat. There had been great loss of life by a fourth outbreak in Malabar of the Noplo fanatics.

Attention continues to be concentrated on the Cape of Good Hope. It is the dark spot in the distance—an omen of evil. The speedy termination of the Kaffir war is naturally desired rather than expected.

In the previous advices there was little to cheer, for the savages were represented as active and desperate, disappearing before their pursuers in one point only to reappear with greater force and boldness in another.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News thus writes on the 11th October:—A telegraphic advice has reached Vienna with the incredible information that the Austrian minister in London has demanded his passports if Kossuth be permitted to land. The statement is not believed, but the fact that the Earl of Westmoreland has delayed his departure from Berlin, coupled with the conviction that this Government, mad enough at all times, but now immeasurably incensed at the preparations making to receive Kossuth, is capable of taking the strongest and most unreasonable steps, have induced some persons to credit it. Others too, who thoroughly understand the ignorance of the Austrian Government and their incapacity to understand the relations of the ministry in England and the power of a member of the cabinet, are inclined to believe that the Austrian minister may on this occasion, as he did in the affair of Haynau v. Barclay & Perkins's draymen, have demanded the interference of the Government where it has no power whatever.

From the Punjab, advices were gloomy as regards the health of troops, especially at Lahore, where during the week ending 29th August, the 96th foot had lost 11 men, and an officer named Stone, of the 56th Native Infantry, had also been cut off, besides several Sepoys. The entire force consisted of 87 officers and 7,246 men, of whom 15 of the former, and 1,429 of the latter were laid up with fever or dysentery. Of the sick 370 were Europeans and 257 belonged to the 95th at Peshawar. The numbers in the doctor's lists were daily increasing.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Show and Fair of the York Agricultural Society was held here as anticipated in our last, on Tuesday, and as far as we can understand, gave the most general satisfaction. The Root Crops exhibited, far exceeded our expectations, and as for the grain, it surpassed, we believe, any specimens hitherto displayed in the Province.—There were wheat, barley, hulled barley by Mr. McFarlane of Douglas, buckwheat, and oats of an extraordinary quality; this will be easily understood when we state that samples of the former weighed 68 lbs.—and of the latter 50 lbs. per bushel. Then there were potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, and mangel wortzel of the largest growth, pumpkins, one of which, raised by the Hon. Judge Wilmot, weighed 143 lbs., and several fine honey combs, by E. H. Wilmot.—Frederick N. B. Reporter, 17th ult.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—On Tuesday last, the 14th instant, a fine ship named the Cydenda, 921 tons burden, new measurement, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Ritchie and Co., at Campbellton.—Gleaner.

Several Cows and Sheep of improved breeds, imported from Britain for the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, in the Ship Themis from Liverpool, were landed on Wednesday last, and taken to Mr. F. Taylor's stables, where they were examined by many persons who take an interest in the improvement of the farming stock of the Province. They are all stated to be very fine animals.—St. John N. B. Observer.

ST. JOHN WATER COMPANY.—It is with sincere satisfaction that we congratulate our fellow-citizens on the successful termination of the Water Company's operations. On enquiry, we learn from the Officers of the Company, that the water has been flowing through the pipes without intermission for some days past, and that the connection with Latimer's Lake being now completed, there is every probability that the City will have a full and constant supply at all times. We are also informed, that in every department of the new works all things so far, appear to be tight, staunch and strong, and that the calculations of the Officers of the Company have, up to this time, proved quite satisfactory. Greater fidelity and security will be felt by all parties, and there will be less dread of the devouring element of fire with which we have been made but too familiar, should the supply of water hereafter prove steady and ample.—New-Brunswick, 25th ult.

CONSECRATION.—The new Episcopal Church in Lower Cove was consecrated on Wednesday last, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, (the appointed Minister of the Church,) and a number of other Clergymen.—This beautiful edifice has been finished in a most neat and substantial manner, and will prove quite an ornament to that part of the City.—lb.

Canada.

It is currently reported that at the late meeting of Anglican Bishops in Quebec, it was decided to remonstrate against the decision of H. M. Council and the two Archbishops in the Gorham case, and that a remonstrance was agreed upon and transmitted to England,—thus identifying the Bishops with the Exeter tractarian party.—The Bishops of Nova Scotia and Prince Rupert's Land declined to attend the meeting.

The Welland Canal on Thursday was full of vessels, from four to six lying between each flat, awaiting their turn of lockage; it was thought that at least one hundred vessels were on its waters. It is estimated that the tolls of the canal this year will realize upwards of \$200,000. This speaks well for Canada.

TORONTO.—We learn that the ceremony of turning the first sod on the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, was performed on Friday by the Countess of Elgin, in the presence of about 20,000 persons. Lord Elgin made an excellent address on the occasion, and happily remarked that it might seem a singular application of the division of labour, that the lady should dig and the gentleman speak. Toronto has given a gratuity of £25,000 towards the construction of the road, and pledged its credit for £35,000 more for the same object.

AMERICA.

United States.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The brigs Rescue and Advance, of the Arctic expedition, are to be delivered up from the control of the naval service to Mr. Grinnell, this week. He does not intend to apply them for commercial purposes, but keeps them in readiness, in case government should be disposed to renew the search for Sir John Franklin, in the spring.

Father Mathew has been elected an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Legislative Temperance Society.

The steamship Illinois, Capt. Hartsteine, from Chagres by way of Kingston, (Jamaica,) arrived at New York on Saturday morning.

The Illinois made the outward passage to Chagres in eight days three hours. On the return, she reached Kingston in forty-seven hours, and from Kingston to New York in five days seven-

teen hours—thus making the running time from Chagres to New York seven days sixteen hours—being the quickest passage on record.—The Illinois brings three hundred and seventy four passengers. The specie on board amounts to \$1,859,358.

The officers of the ship report that there are seven persons on board who have made one hundred thousand dollars by their labours at the mines.

The Illinois brings the California mails to the 15th September.

The Panama Railroad was doubtless completed to Gatuna by the 10th or 14th inst., as only about 400 feet of the work remained unfinished when the Illinois left, and that was only a single day's work. The engineer of the company confidently anticipated that the cars would be running on the road on the 12th.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By this arrival we have San Francisco papers of the 15th of Sept., nine days later than our previous advices. The intelligence generally is not of the average interest or importance.

Crime has most sensibly diminished throughout the State, and no execution has taken place, since the sailing of the last steamer.

The gold diggings continue to yield rich returns to the labours of the miners. The auriferous quartz veins are being extensively worked, and generally with great success. The amount shipped by the steamer Panama, which leaves to day, \$1,700,000, exhibits no falling off in the production of gold in our State. In the dry diggings, miners are only waiting for the rainy season, to take out large amounts of gold.

San Francisco has recovered from the two great conflagrations of May and June, and has been rebuilt in far better style than before. Numerous fire-proof brick and stone buildings have been erected, and many others also have been commenced. Altogether the condition of affairs in our State is highly satisfactory.

REVOLUTION IN CHILI.—The French brig Marie Louise, from Callao, arrived at Panama, on the 2d inst. She reports that when she left on the 20th of September, the steamer Chili had just arrived from Valparaiso, bringing information that a revolution had broken out in Chili, and that many of the troops had declared in favour of Gen. Santa Cruz, for President; that Coquimbo and other cities were in possession of the new party, and that every thing throughout the republic was in a disorganized state.

Gen. Santa Cruz was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency at the late election, Senor Don Monti being chosen by a large majority.—The latter is a civilian, and it being the first time that the army candidate has been beaten, trouble was anticipated when it was known that he was elected. This anticipation, it appears, has been more than realized.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO, if we can believe the daily reports which reach us through the New Orleans newspapers, is making serious progress. Accounts from Brownsville, which is near the present scene of revolutionary movement, represent Col. Caravajal, the leader, as being in a strong position with efficient troops enough to enable him to make a successful attack at almost any point; while the Mexican General was busily engaged in putting Matamoros, which it was expected would be assailed, in a state of defence.—Boston Traveller.

LATER FROM THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.—New Orleans, Oct. 21.—The steamship Fanny brings Rio Grande and Brownsville dates to the 15th. Letters from the Rio Grande give formidable accounts of the success of the Revolutionists. Capt. Ford's Company of Texan Rangers had joined Caravajal, as had also many deserters from Fort Ringold. His forces were being daily augmented. Advices from Galveston to the 17th report that Wild Cat and his followers had joined the Mexican government against the Sierra Madre insurgents. The Indians in Western Texas were committing many depredations.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Brownsville (Texas) papers state that Brownsville is crowded with women and children who had fled from Matamoros, which place Gen. Aralos, with 250 men, was fortifying with barricades and batteries, determined to fight the revolutionists to the last, if attacked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON IN 1850.—If the streets of the metropolis were put together they would extend 3000 miles in length. The main thoroughfares are traversed by 3000 omnibusses and 3,500 cabs, employing 40,000 horses. In 1849, the metropolis alone consumed 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 540,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs.—One market alone supplied 4,244,000 head of game. London, in the same year, ate 3,000,000 salmon, which were washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. 13,000 cows are yearly required for London milk, and reckoning two gallons a day from every cow, we have here 72,000 gallons of "London peculiar" consumed, if not enjoyed, by the London inhabitants. 360,000 gas lights fringe the streets. London's arterial or water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,328 gallons per day: a thousand sail are employed in bringing annually to London 3,000,000 tons of coal; we have 23,517 tailors, 25,570 boot makers, 40,000 milliners and dress makers, and 15,701 domestic servants.—Edinburgh Review.

BRITISH DOMINIONS IN AMERICA.—Bonchotte, in his well known work on this subject, states that their magnitude is nearly equal to the whole extent of the two Russias; it is almost double that of the totality of the European continent, and is more than twofold greater than the Persian empire under Darius, or the Roman empire in the plenitude of its power. The crown of England extends over an aggregate surface of 4,700,000 square statute miles. The provinces in America, which form but a section of the aggregate British possessions in the Western hemisphere, occupy nearly four hundred thousand statute miles of land, of which superficies scarcely 9,800 miles have been as yet brought under cultivation. The population, in round numbers, amounts to nearly two millions of souls, and doubles itself every sixteen or eighteen years. The trade of these provinces employs annually upwards of 1800 sail of British shipping, exceeding 470,000 tons, and requiring more than 20,000 seamen. The value of the exports to them from Great Britain, amounts to more than two millions sterling. It is computed that, in less than half a century, the number of inhabitants spread over the British possessions in this hemisphere, will not fall short of sixteen millions.—Boston Journal.

KOSSUTH.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial writes—"Aware that but for the influence of England with Turkey, his detention would probably have ended only with his life, Kossuth feels himself imperatively called to acknowledge personally its action on his destiny. This duty discharged, he proposes to leave his children in the country, and to proceed to the United States, to thank the people, Congress and government, for the timely aid they have also afforded to him."

The coal area in the British Islands amounts to 12,000 square miles, or about one-tenth of the entire area of the country. The annual product is estimated at 32,000,000 tons.

The Government of Hong Kong have passed an ordinance for the regulation of trial by Jury in that colony. The ordinance copies the English model with two exceptions—one, the adoption of a jury of six instead of twelve; the other the substitution of a rule of a verdict by the majority, instead of one by a unanimous jury.

Wonders will never cease. Who would have thought a few years ago of a sub-marine telegraph from England to France!—"The great cable telegraph has been completed between Dover and Calais. The depth of the sea line was, at the starting point, from twenty to thirty feet, and the maximum depth found in the straits, one hundred and eighty feet. The cable is now securely fastened at both ends."

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.—Imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train going incessantly a hundred miles an hour without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for the sun is more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by our railway, at the creation, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system.

A HUGE MAP.—The map of France, which was begun in 1817, is not yet finished. It is to contain 258 sheets, of which 149 are already published. There yet remains five years work in surveying, and nine years work in engraving to be done. The total cost will exceed £400,000 sterling. Up to this time, 2,249 staff officers have been employed on the work.

TIDE OF EMIGRATION.—The Great Britain Steamship.—The New York Herald learns from a gentleman who arrived at New-York within the last few days, from England, that there were thirty-five emigrant ships ready to sail for this port on one single day, from various portions of Europe, and among them the Great Britain, iron steamship, from Liverpool, whose owners were taking thirty shillings British for a passage, in order to induce passengers to take berths in her, on account of the popular prejudice that exists, owing to previous mishaps, with regard to her safety.—It was expected that she would have fifteen hundred passengers.

TEMPERANCE.—Dr. Howe, of Boston, commissioned to prepare a system for the education of idiots, estimates their number in Massachusetts at "over 1,200, and that three-fourths of them are born of intemperate parents." Think of this, parents, you who are in the habit of quaffing the intoxicating bowl. Ponder it well, for you are sowing the seeds of lunacy, idiocy, and death, in your unborn children.

THE GENESEE SYNOD UPON TEMPERANCE AND FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Genesee Presbyterian Synod, in Session at Syracuse last week, composed of ninety Clergymen, representing ten Presbyteries, adopted the following resolutions:—Resolved,—That the Synod consider it not only the right, but the imperative duty of a people to defend themselves against the evils of the liquor traffic, by prohibitory laws.—Resolved,—That we commend to the Legislature of this State the adoption of the principle now in process of application in the State of Maine, viz: that whereas the State has recognised her right to destroy the implements of the gambler and counterfeiter, it is equally her duty to seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors that are for sale as a beverage, these being the implements of the rum seller in his work of death.

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Extract of a L Eyemouth, n 1848

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The Pills sho in most of the Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bites of Moschet and Sandflies, Coo-Bay, Chigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped-hand, Corns (Soft), Directions fo each Pot and l Sold at the I Strand, Londo Dealers in M. Prices in Nova 4d., and 50s. e in taking the S Sub-agents: Mrs. Nell, Lu uest Cornwa Jost, Gaysbor N. Fuller, Ho & Co., Wallac Sydney, J. C Hood. Mrs. H

None are Gei and Ointment, Stamp, pasted words wove e wrapped round that the addre and Boxes, is Strand, Londo or any other, i is the word "t December 21

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No. INVITE ATT reasonable G Arthur, Cluny Their Stock- 3 July CARLE Danasks, Prin and other FCH Long and s Tweed, Cloth DRESS MATE and SATINS, Lace Goods, MUSLINS and black and prin a large stock INOS, Grey Cotton WARP a great variety which it will N. B.—WAX Yarn, and Soc