British News.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—On Wednesday next, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, will proceed by the Northern Railway to Doncaster, where they will stop for the night. On Thursday evening they will be in Edinburgh, and on Friday morning set out for Balmoral. There will be no pageantry or display in Edinburgh.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—The Queen has signified to the Directors of the Great Northern Railway, that in her journey to Scotland it is her intention to avail herself of their line of railway. In consequence a royal carriage is being prepared in a style of great elegance. It is to be 18 feet long, elegantly furnished as a saloon, with all the taste, elegance, and comfort which the builder can devise. There is to be a magnificent couch at each end, and the whole is to be lined with flowered India silk of the most costly description. The ground of the silk is pure white, and the flowers of delicate and variegated tints, pale blue and pink predominating. It is to be hung with mirrors and ornamented with various devices. It was expected that the Queen would leave London August 28th, and would proceed by the Great Northern, the York and North Midland, the York and New Castle, and the New Castle and Berwick Railways.

The number of passengers conveyed on the South Eastern railway to and from the London Bridge terminus, August 8, was 13,665.

On Saturday the 9th, a shepherd was driving a flock of sheep, belonging to a farmer at Steventon, near the Farington Road station of the Great Western Railway, from one field to another across the railway, when a train unexpectedly came up, ran into the flock and killed 47 of the sheep, together with the shepherd's dog. The line exhibited an extraordinary scene of slaughter, and the cries of the wounded animals were piteous in the extreme.

Her Majesty's Intended Visit to Liverpool.—It is the Queen's intention to honor the Earl of Sefton with a visit at Croxteth Park on the 8th of October, and the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley, on the 9th. Her Majesty will return to Windsor Castle on the 11th.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—According to the accounts rendered of the Great Western Railway to the 30th of June last, the total amount of receipts on account of capital and loans was £14,227,701, viz: £8,793,098 on shares, £5,433,793 on loans and debentures, the length of road being 264 miles. The amount of revenue received the last half year was £454,921, of which £392,154 was derived from the passenger trains for the transport of passengers, carriages, horses, dogs, mails and expresses, and £106,620 from the merchandise trains. The expenses amount to £203,486, including £2500 for accidents, and £24,807 for government duty, and taxes, leaving a balance of £292,434. The working expenses for the half year amounted to 35.72 per cent. only of the gross receipts. The number of miles run by the engines was 875,210. A semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the share capital of the company.

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—The packet ship Ticonderoga, Captain Boyle, arrived at this port, yesterday week, with a cargo of 3,601 bales of cotton from Mobile. The vessel also brought five bales of night-gown cotton cloth, as a present to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, from James B. Merewether, Esq., Montgomery, Alabama, United States.

It has been decided that the great London exhibition should close on Saturday, October 11th, and that the Commissioners should meet on the 15th to receive the reports of the juries. The reports of the juries, and the names of those to whom prizes shall be awarded, will be published in the London Gazette.

The young Danomean Princesses, brought home some time ago by Captain Forbes, and taken under the special charge of the Queen, have, by her Majesty's desire, been sent out to Sierra Leone, to be educated in the Church Missionary Society's Institution in that colony.

THE GLENGARRY BONNET.—The 42d, 78th, 79th, 92d, and 93d, Highland regiments, which wear the kilt, are in future to wear the Glengarry bonnet instead of the forage cap hitherto worn; but the 71st, 72d, and 74th, Highland regiments, which wear the trews or trousers, are to continue to use the old pattern forage cap.

The Silk Market—Accounts from the Silk Fair at Brescia, state that it had been characterized by an unexpected degree of activity, and that the sales which were at firm prices, were estimated at 140 to 159,000 pounds.

LONDON PEACE CONGRESS.—From the accounts of this congress given by the English papers, it would seem to have been a very large gathering of the friends of peace from various countries. It was held in Exeter Hall, and is supposed to have been attended by more than 3000 persons, of whom more than 1200 were delegates; and of the latter, upwards of 1000 were from England, and among them nearly thirty members of Parliament; more than sixty from the United States, a larger number still from France, about forty were from Germany, and smaller delegations from Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Sweden, and some other countries. The sessions of the congress, each five hours long, were continued through three days, beginning with July 22d, and the interest, as well as attendance, seems to have been fully sustained to the last. A variety of topics were discussed; and on them all resolutions were adopted apparently with great if not entire unanimity.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.—A parliamentary return has been issued, showing the trade of the United Kingdom with the United States of America in the last four years. In 1847 the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufacture exported to the United States of America was £10,974,161 in 1848, £9,564,999; in 1849, 11,971,028; and in 1850, £15,191,961. The imports from the United States have increased. In the three years, (last year's account not being made up,) the official value of the imports was respectively, £20,349,882, £23,916,855, and £26,554,941.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND—The last reports of the cereal crops are all highly favourable, and harvest operations are in active progress. The accounts of the potato are still conflicting; but although the disease is somewhat extending in localities which heretofore had escaped its ravages the symptoms are of a much milder type than the old malady, and there appears to be no doubt that the return of sound potatoes will far exceed that of last year, when the failure was confessedly small as compared with the previous disastrous seasons.

KOSSUTH is to be liberated on the 13th of September; but it is not known whether he will come to England or proceed direct to the United States.

COAL IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.—The discovery of the coal mine in the island of Labuan is likely to prove of great importance to the interests of steam navigation in the East Indies. The third annual meeting of the Eastern Archipelago Company was lately held in London, at which a statement of the concerns of the colliery at Labuan was presented.

NEW MODE OF BRIDGE BUILDING.—A new Bridge over the Thames is in progress of erection, between Battersea and Vauxhall bridges, affording a much more direct communication between a great part of the city of London and the West end and the Parks. It is to be a suspension bridge with two piers, and a wide opening between them. The width of the bridge is to be 45 feet, with a carriage way of 30 feet and a foot path on each side.

In connection with the bridge a new line of street is to be made to join Sloane street, so that the communication will then be perfect towards Knightsbridge, Kensington, and all the surrounding district. There is a peculiarity in the mode of constructing this bridge which deserves notice for the boldness and novelty of the design, and which if successful, will confer great credit on the originator. The piers, instead of being founded in a coffer-dam, and built of regular masonry, are composed of concrete, surrounded and protected on all sides by a substantial casing of cast iron. Thus no coffer-dam is required, and the engineer calculates that he will be able to carry up his piers to the height of seven feet above high water for the same sum that a coffer-dam would have cost under the old system. If this mode of founding works in tidal rivers should prove successful, it will be a highly important step in hydraulic engineering.

STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA.—The population of the entire monarchy is 37,413,633 being two millions more than that of France, twice as much as that of the Prussian monarchy, and not quite 1½ times as great as that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Annexed is the population of the various provinces forming the Austrian monarchy:

Hungary	11,000,000
Galicia and Bukowina	5,105,558
Bohemia	4,347,962
Lombardy	2,670,833
Venice	2,257,209
Moravia and Silesia	2,250,594
Transylvania	2,182,700
Austria Proper	2,350,493
The Military Frontier	1,226,408
Styria	1,063,674
Tyrol, &c.	784,786
Carinthia, &c.	859,250
Dalmatia	410,988
Other Provinces	500,101
Standing Army	492,486

Of the the entire population, 26,357,172 are Roman Catholics; 3,694,836 Greek Catholics; 3,161,765 Greek Protestants; 1,286,739 Protestants of the Augsburg Confession; 2,161,765 Protestants of the Helvetian Confession; 50,541 Unitarians; 2,350 Protestants of other sects, and 729,095 Jews.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.—*Southampton, Saturday.*—The Indus steamer arrived this morning, with a heavy portion of the East India, China and Mediterranean mails. The advices are from Hong Kong to June 23d, Singapore July 1, Calcutta July 2, and Bombay July 5. Lord Falkland and the Commander-in-Chief were at Poonah.

Canton Tea Trade.—Of new congou 45 chops have arrived at Canton, among which, however, there are only a few as yet of the fine chops. From the samples that have been given out it is the general opinion that the quality is inferior to that of the tea of last season. The total export from this country to Great Britain is now nearly 63,000,000lb. against 54,000,000lb. last year. No correct estimate can be formed of the quantity smuggled from Shanghai.

To the United States about 27,700,000, against 21,299,000lb. last year, have gone forward, the excess being in black tea.

To the Continent of Europe 2,447,000, and to the Australian colonies 1,213,000lb. have been shipped, making the total export to all parts this year 94,360,000lb.

A letter from Hong Kong describes the loss of the British ship of War Propeller Reynard, on the Prata Shoals, 160 miles from that place, on the night of May 28th.

The American bark Antelope had brought to Hong Kong three men, the sole survivors of the British ship Lambert of Liverpool, of 614 tons, which was lost on the 12th of September last, on her voyage to Shanghai. The rest of the crew, 31 in number, are supposed to have all perished on the coast, after having taken to the boats, either from want of food or the hostility of the savage inhabitants. The survivors succeeded in finding their way to Shanghai.

CUBA AFFAIRS.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

THE REPORTS FROM CUBA.—So shameful falsification of intelligence, by persons who have conspired to impose upon the press of the country, with a view of deceiving the public, we believe has never before been exhibited, as in reference to the late events in the Island of Cuba. The object of the fabrications put in circulation is sufficiently apparent, but it is not easy in the contradictions which they give rise to, to determine at once what is true and what is false. We had yesterday some further reports, received by the Merchant at Savannah, and by the Cincinnati at New Orleans, contradictory in their character, which add little or nothing to our reliable intelligence, from their entire want of authentication.

There is a similar ambiguity in regard to the reports of recruits having embarked for the purpose of joining Lopez. We do not find any authenticated statement of the sailing of any such reinforcement from any part of the United States.—There seems to be more hesitation on the part of adventurers than was represented on the circulation of a first report of the landing of Lopez.

Gen. Felix Houston having apparently accepted the office of Generalissimo of the forces which are expected to embark at New Orleans, has issued an address to the citizens of New Orleans. He does not state from whom he derives his authority, or that in fact he is invested with any, but he undertakes to act, so far at least as to raise, if practicable, the necessary means of invading Cuba with a sufficient force to sustain Lopez and his followers, who he is satisfied will be overwhelmed, if he does not receive assistance. It has been said that Gen. Houston had declared his intention to do nothing that can be regarded as a violation of the laws of the United States. He can hardly expect to convince his followers, should he find a sufficient force for his purpose ready to obey his will, that the enterprise which he proposes is authorized by the laws of the United States. The following is his address:—

To the Citizens of New Orleans.—Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba, personally, I have forborne to inquire into the plan of operations, further than has been common to all our citizens who took an interest in the cause. I have made the proper inquiries, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is likely to be done; and the conclusion to which I have come is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now perilled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time to delay; we have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another. My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th inst., and marched into the interior on the 15th. This we know from the official publications in Havana; and further all is doubt and uncertainty. This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time, when they reach mountains so well adapted for defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case, by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, follow citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am fully satisfied that our friends and brethren will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force, if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments—we have had enough of that. Whatever is done, must be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether anything at all can be done, depends upon you, men of New Orleans. There is no time to seek aid from a distance. There is no lack of men, who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is the means that are wanting. I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do anything that you or I would sanction; for I say at once that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers and insufficient means.

(Signed,) FELIX HOUSTON.

New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1851.

THE CUBAN STORIES BY THE MERCHANT.—There is every reason to hesitate in giving credence to the telegraphic advices purporting to bring news from Cuba, by the way of Savannah.

We gave the statements yesterday in our telegraphic despatch, but it is improbable in itself and inconsistent with all that is known of the actual opening of the invasion by Lopez. There is no reason to doubt that the Merchant has arrived at Savannah, but the advices brought were probably limited, and may have been gathered in the transmission. It is stated that she was not allowed to land or receive cargo. If this was the case, her communication with the shore must have been very deficient,—but even this statement must not be too readily taken for truth. The statement that there were only 700 troops left in Havana is simply absurd, but is probably as true as that Lopez had from 1500 to 2000 men with him.

Some further stories will be found annexed, but they add nothing to our actual information.

NEW YORK, Sept 2.—We are indebted to Col King, Editor of the Charleston Courier, for the following, dated Charleston, Sept. 2: The Savannah Republican of to-day contains copious news brought to that City by the schr. Merchant from Havana. At the last accounts from Lopez, he was in position East of Marel. The Creoles at Havana were highly elated at the success of Lopez, and were joining him daily. There were only 700 troops in Havana. It is presumed that the despatches brought by the Cherokee for the Spanish Minister, related to the death of Enna; he was wounded in the leg and died the day following the battle.

The Faro Industriel says, that on the 17th the Captain General distributed brevets to thirty five officers and soldiers wounded at Las Pozas on the 12th. Don Joaquim Agüero, Jose Tomas Betancourt, Fernando De Tayes and Miguel Benevides were shot in the back at Puerto Principe for high treason. The schr. Merchant was carefully searched for arms, her whole ceiling having been ripped up for that purpose.

THE INSULT TO THE STEAMER FALCON.—The newspapers have been very much occupied, in all quarters, with the alleged outrage on the American flag, committed in the case of the Falcon, by a Spanish man of war.

The Falcon is a steamship, owned by M. O. Roberts and others; and although her commander is an officer of the navy, and although she carries the United States mail, she is strictly a merchant vessel, and no report has been made to the Navy Department of the firing by which she was brought to and spoken by a Spanish ship of war. The report of this officer, which has been published heretofore, is probably addressed to her owner.

It is proper to add that we are informed, that, upon the American Consul at Havana calling on the Captain General of Cuba, and complaining to him of the occurrence, the latter expressed his regret and said it should not occur again; that it had now probably taken place in consequence of the Spanish vessel having a new commander, who had recently come to Havana, and did not know the Falcon.

The firing shots ahead of the Falcon was not necessarily either an insult or an aggression. It is a mode frequently resorted to by cruisers, for the purpose of inquiring into the character and objects of a suspicious vessel. If it turns out that she is a lawful vessel, bound on a lawful voyage, an explanation is made, and the vessel is suffered to proceed on her voyage; otherwise she is detained.

The fact of the Falcon having displayed her national colours does not alter the case, as the showing of false colours is a stratagem generally resorted to for the purpose of avoiding capture.

We cannot doubt that the Spanish authorities will give the most satisfactory explanations of this transaction.—[Washington Republic, Sept. 2.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—*Arrival at New-Orleans of the Bodies of Col. Crittenden, Capt. Kerr, and Lieut. Brandt.*—The schooner Fairy arrived to-day from Havana, having on board the bodies of Col. Crittenden, Capt. Victor Kerr and Lieut. James Brandt, who were executed at Havana on the 16th inst.

Their arrival here created the greatest excitement, and upon their landing, thousands flocked around to witness the mournful sight.

During the day the feeling became intense, and the Mayor was obliged to issue a proclamation. Several arrests have been made of parties who were endeavoring to excite the people to commit acts of violence against the Spanish residents. At present writing, the city has become more quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26th.—*The Spanish Consul at New Orleans.*—Papers of this date received at Baltimore tonight, confirm the resignation of the Spanish Consul, and state that scarcely a Spaniard is to be seen anywhere.

Removal of the New Orleans Collector.—Our Washington correspondent informs us, that the President has removed the collector of New Orleans, for allowing the Pampero to depart with Lopez and his party for Cuba.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Orders have been received here for all Government officers to be on the alert to intercept any expeditions which may be fitting out for Cuba. Effective measures have been taken to intercept any such expedition to Fort Mifflin.

BRIDGEPORT CUBA MEETING.—About 200 persons met in front of the North Church in Bridgeport on Saturday night to "sympathise" with the Cuban invaders. No officers could be found to preside, and but one individual to address the meeting, who continued in an eloquent strain until the box was knocked from under him, and he departed calling his audience a *pack of fools.*—[New Haven Courier.

Whoever the orator was he said *one* sensible thing.

The editor of the New York Evening Post, who has travelled in Cuba, writes as follows:—

"The colonial government of Spain is one of the worst forms of government in the world. It allows the people no share in the administration of affairs, even by the expression of opinion; there is no freedom of speech or of the press, or of occupation; the despotism of Russia is not more severe or more hateful. On a population of little more than a million, including the slaves, it levies annually, by an arbitrary system of taxation, and every sort of vexatious excuse, a tribute of twenty-four millions of dollars. With a part of this sum the Spanish government supports twenty thousand soldiers to keep the inhabitants in subjection, and the entire Spanish marine, which has its principal stations in the ports of Cuba. No trade or business can be pursued without first paying for a license; no company can be entertained or amusement take place in any residence, no removal be made from place to place without the same ceremony. The productions of the plantations are taxed, most of them ten per cent on their value; tithes are exacted to the amount of more than a quarter of a million of dollars, yet the inhabitants are obliged to support their places of worship and cemeteries by subscription. No Islander is allowed to hold any office, civil, judicial, or military; every place of honor, trust or profit is held by natives of old Spain. The island is allowed no representative in the Spanish cortes. The Captain General of the island is as absolute as the grand signors, and establishes any law which his caprice may dictate. Under his rule, the slave trade, which is now tolerated in no other civilized country—which even Brazil has now suppressed in her dominions—is actively carried on, and large cargoes of men and women from Africa are constantly swelling the number of those who are held in slavery."

In reference to the Revolution in Cuba, the London Times says:—

"In common with France and the other allies of Spain, we are interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract her pecuniary resources and lessen her available strength. Cuba and the Philippines are the last remains of her colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies—they both deserve a stable and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of those islands to any other Maritime Power would only augment the weakness of one State by rendering the aggressions of another more successful. Against any such projects, the Government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand; and, from the wisdom which our Cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other Governments in endeavouring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba to the Crown of Spain."

CUBA.—The population of the Island, analyzed, is thus:—

Creole Whites	520,000
Spaniards	35,000
Troops and Marines	23,000
Foreigners	10,000
Floating population	17,000
Free Mulattoes	148,000
Free Blacks	87,370
Slave Mulattoes	14,100
Slave Blacks	425,000
Total	1,247,330

TORONTO, 30th August.

This day, at 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament buildings, and after giving his assent to a number of Bills, His Excellency was pleased to close the fourth session of the Third Provincial Parliament with the following Speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you for the diligence with which you have performed your laborious duties during the protracted session, and I trust that the provinces will derive benefit from the many important enactments which you have passed.

The grants which you have made, for the erection of light houses and for other improvements in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the relief which you have afforded shipping by the remission of light dues and the reduction of the emigrant tax, will no doubt, prove advantageous to the trade of the province.

It is highly satisfactory that the favorable state of the revenue should have enabled you to adopt these measures.

The measures which you have matured with much care and deliberation for the encouragement of railway enterprise will, I trust, be productive of very beneficial results to the province at large by attracting trade, enhancing the value of property, promoting the settlement of the country, and leading to increased intercourse between the sister colonies.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The satisfactory condition of the provincial revenue and credit, the progress of public improvement, the creditable appearance of Canadian industry at the Exhibition of Industry of all nations, and in harmony with which the three branches of the Legislature co-operate for the public good, have attracted much attention to the province and removed some prejudices and misgivings engendered by years of disquiet.

At the close of Parliament I feel that I am entitled to congratulate you on the share which you have had in the bringing about these gratifying results. It is my firm resolution to continue to administer the government in conformity to the wishes of the people of the province, as expressed through the local government, believing that this course of proceeding on my part is best calculated to secure contentment and peace, which are the foundations of national prosperity, and trusting that the religious principles and good sense of the people of the province will induce them to eschew violent and extreme courses, to cultivate habitual respect for the law and rights of property, and to cherish towards each other feelings of mutual kindness and good will.

TORONTO, 30th August.

Last night bills were rapidly read the third time and sent up to the Council. Much opposition was made to Dr. Lutcher's medical bill; but it was finally carried by a narrow majority.

Mr. J. H. Cameron tried to get a bill through Committee to incorporate the medical profession of Upper Canada, but the Speaker resuming the chair to receive a message from the Council, Messrs. McKenzie and Smith of Durham, continued to move adjournments and spoke against time until past midnight, amid most uproarious cries and confusion. The bill was delayed until the time that its engrossing was impossible and it was accordingly dropped, and similar tactics were tried with a report of the Committee on contingencies and amendments from the Council and the Rectory Bill, but both were finally agreed to. The uproar and confusion were indescribable.

The principal acts passed consist of the repeal of tonnage and light duties. Introduction of decimal currency. Appropriation of sixteen millions of dollars towards the Halifax Railway. Establishment of Normal Schools in Lower Canada. Reduction of Judicial and other salaries. Incorporation of Fort Erie and Buffalo Suspension Bridge.

We learn from the Montreal papers of yesterday, that at a meeting of the City Council, held on Wednesday evening, it was unanimously resolved—"That the Mayor be authorized to communicate to His Excellency the Governor General of this Province, by deputation or otherwise, the desire of the Council, that His Excellency will be pleased to pass through Montreal on his route to the celebration of the Boston Festival, to take place on the 17th proximo, in order that the Mayor and Council of Montreal may have the honour of accompanying him on said visit."—*Quebec Gazette*, 28th.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.—The journals of Boston say it is the earnest wish that the President of the United States would honor that city with his presence on the occasion of the forthcoming great Railroad Celebration. Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada, and his suite, have expressed their intention to be present.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Lady Head, with several hundred visitors to the Exhibition, arrived in the City last evening, in the steamer *Forest Queen*, from Fredericton.

There are also a large number of visitors from other parts of the Province, and from Nova Scotia, &c., at present in the City.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

FREDERICTON, Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

A second editor consisting of 150 to 200 persons has just left in the steamer "*Anna Augusta*," and a large party will leave to-night in the "*Forest Queen*," to be present at the Grand Demonstration in St John to-morrow.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition was opened this day by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor—in presence of the Directors of the Institute, and a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen,—and although from its being the first attempt made in this Province to bring together for exhibition the products of Domestic Industry, it necessarily falls far short of what it ought to have been, yet upon the whole the result cannot but be gratifying to all friends of progress. The Building is a show in itself, and does much credit to the taste and ingenuity of Mr. Stead, the accomplished Architect. The Agricultural Implement department is full of neat and substantial Tools, containing the latest improvements. Amongst other articles is one which probably surpasses anything in the GREAT Crystal Palace at London, namely, a CHURN, the invention of Mr. Asa Willard, of this city, which brings Butter in *one minute*, and within *five*, washes and salts without the intervention of hands!!!

The Floral and Pictorial departments are really magnificent.

We cannot now enumerate all the fine things that are to be seen, but we assure our readers far and near that if they do not come and examine for themselves, they will lose a rich treat.

The following very appropriate Address of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, was read and presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by W. J. Ritchie, Esq., President of the Institute:—

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, *Bart., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

To create a desire for information and to encourage and stimulate Scientific and Industrial pursuits in this Province, the St. John Mechanics' Institute was originally established in this City, in the year 1838. In its infancy it was aided by the liberality of the Legislature, and now depends for support on the energy and zeal of its Members, and the good feelings of the community at large. It possesses the valuable Building before which we stand, erected on the corner stone laid by your Excellency's predecessor, Sir John Harvey, in the year 1849; and, in addition to a large amount of Chemical and Scientific apparatus, a good, and we are happy to add, well-used Library, it owns a very valuable and interesting Museum; to the inspection of which the Directors now respectfully invite your Excellency and Lady Head; and they would fain hope the Institution may afford some slight evidence that its progress, though gradual, has not been unsuccessful.

Having our lot cast in a new country, limited in its population and poor in acquired wealth, we feel, with grateful hearts, that a kind Providence having blessed us with a healthy climate and varied and valuable natural resources, it is alike our interest and our duty to strive by energy and industry for their development; that so improving our own condition we may leave a good example and a better country to those who come after us. Towards the accomplishment of this and in furtherance of the original object of the founders of the Institute, the Directors appealed to the Artists, Mechanics and Agriculturists of New Brunswick. The result of that appeal is now before your Excellency, and in estimating the value of their productions, the Directors feel that remembering the infantile state of our manufactures, the small number of the Institute, the very limited time there has been for preparation and the novelty of such an attempt in this Province your Excellency will appreciate the difficulties under which all parties have laboured. But if this humble effort shall only inspire our Artists, Mechanics and Agriculturists with more confidence—induce habits and feelings of self reliance—stimulate a generous rivalry—tend to improvement in the several departments of industry, and inspire our people at large with a better opinion of what can be done at home, and thereby lead to the encouragement of home industry, by affording a market and making the labor of our productive classes remunerative, we shall be amply repaid, and shall feel that our exertions have not been without profit.

The Directors felt that your Excellency's position and uniform desire to promote the interests of the Province, and acknowledged judgment, science and taste eminently pointed out your Excellency as a worthy and much to be desired Patron of such an undertaking, and in commending the Institution and Exhibition to your favorable and indulgent consideration, the Directors tender their thanks for the ready, frank and cheerful manner in which your Excellency responded to their wishes; and they have much pleasure in now cordially welcoming yourself and Lady Head to the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and to the first Industrial Exhibition ever attempted in this Province.

To this Address His Excellency made an excellent verbal reply; but we regret we have not been able to obtain it in time for this day's paper. It will be given in our next.

To-morrow the introduction of the Water from Loch Lomond will be celebrated, and the Fountain in King's Square be opened by His Excellency.—The following is to be the order of the procession:

Four Fire Policemen and Sergeant.

Ass't. Marshal. Chief Marshal. Ass't. Marshal.

Mayor and Common Council

Directors and Officers of the Water Company.

President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute.

Citizens and Strangers.

MUSIC.

Fire Companies in Order.

Sons of Temperance, &c. &c. &c.

The Procession will form at 10, A. M., in front of the Court House—march down Brussels Street to the Bridge, where His Worship the Mayor will turn the Main Stop and allow the Water to flow into the City. The Procession will then march down the City Road to Portland Bridge—through Dock Street—along Prince William Street—round Reed's Point—up Germain Street—up Princess Street—along Charlotte Street to the South side of the Square toward the Court House—form around the Square, keeping the Street—His Excellency to join the Officers from the Hotel and proceed to the centre of the Square, when an Address will be presented, and the Lieutenant Governor will turn the water on at the Fountain. The Procession will then disperse, except the Engine Companies, who will proceed down King Street, form on the North side of the Market Square, and prove their Engines.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the notice of the Exhibition in another column.

We take the following description of the Exhibition Building from the *Freeman*:—

"The extreme length of the building is 120 feet, the extreme breadth 65 feet, the height 33 feet.

The principal front consists of a centre and two wings. The portico is Grecian—Tetra style. The whole of the facade produces a chaste and pleasing effect. The City Arms surmounting the centre of the entablature have an excellent effect. In the front are appropriately placed excellent devices with the following mottoes—*Agriculture, Arts, Science, Manufactures.*—On each side of the building is a row of Flag Staffs where Flags to the number of forty will float gaily to the breeze.

On entering the Building the visitor is at once struck with the extreme lightness and real beauty as well as the simplicity of the structure, at the same time that he is impressed from the scientific manner of its construction with the idea of its great strength. It consists of a nave, and aisles separated from the nave by graceful semicircular arches which springing lightly from the slender columns support the main roof and are bound together by arches of a novel construction spanning the nave also giving support to the roof and holding the whole together. We do not exactly know to what order the columns belong. The whole of the roof over the nave is covered with glass and its appearance is particularly effective being supported by the high vaulted arched principles which give considerable elevation to the interior.

Over the front entrance is the Orchestra, and at the opposite end a corresponding gallery for the Ladies. The fronts of both are of similar design. The ground story consisting of three openings with semi-elliptical arches, constructed in imitation of granite with rustica ed joints. On the principal stories are the galleries the entablatures of which are supported by male and female Caryatides, which are well executed. These form perhaps the most effective part of the interior. In the front of the Ladies' Gallery which is capable of holding from 60 to 70 ladies comfortably, a seat has been erected specially for Lady Head, who is to be present at the opening.

On the side of the Building is a large and well arranged Green House, with a tasteful entrance from the main building.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the architect—Mr. Stead—for the elegance of the design and the taste displayed on the decoration of the interior; and on Mr. Corkran, the builder and the other workmen by whom the design has been so well carried out. The zeal of the amateur artists is likewise deserving of all praise.

The Gas Fitters were busily at work at the time of our visit, and to judge from appearance the lighting will be in excellent keeping with the whole and will produce a magnificent and brilliant effect. From four chandeliers fiery dragons will vomit forth flame, and a variety of Griffins and the like strange forms serve as candelabras and lamp-holders along the aisles."

We learn that the Lieutenant Governor has conveyed to the Members of St. George's Society, in complimentary terms, the intention of His Excellency and Lady Head, to be present at the Ball on Wednesday evening next.—*Cour.*

We observe that both Conservatives and Liberals in Nova Scotia claim the victory. The Conservatives declare that they have a majority of three, and the Liberals, counting all of their own party, and those also who will vote for Mr. Howe's railway schemes as on their side, think they can count on a majority of eleven. It is quite possible however that before the Railway vote is taken the Conservatives, if they have a majority, will try to get the reins of Government into their own hands, and if they succeed, it is likely the plan of the Portland Convention, or that of Mr. Archibald may be adopted, by which the railways will be secured without too great a risk. We notice that Mr. Johnston, the Conservative leader, has announced that such will be his policy, and we think it very likely that he will be sustained by a large majority. As soon as Mr. Archibald's plan is fairly laid before the public in this Province, we think it will be embraced almost unanimously.

ST. ANDREWS RAILROAD.—Letters received at Saint Andrews by the last English Mail, state that the London Board have contracted with Mr. Shaw, the eminent Railway Contractor to finish the road to Woodstock on advantageous terms. The prospects of the road are considered good.

☞GRAND STEAMBOAT EXCURSION TO BOSTON!—Arrangements have been made for a grand Excursion from St. John to Boston, per Steamers *Creole* and *Admiral* affording an opportunity for all who may wish to visit the Grand Rail Road Jubilee on the 17th of September, at which will be present the Governor-General of Canada, with his Cabinet and the leading members of the Canadian Parliament, the Corporation of Montreal the leading Merchants in all the Canadian Cities; as also the President of the United States and all his Cabinet, and the Governors of the New England States and others interested in Railways and Steam Navigation. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will leave St. John on Friday, September 12th, at 7 o'clock A. M., and return either Monday, within thirty days.

Price of ticket to Boston and back, $7—to be had of Mr. George Thomas, South Market Wharf.—*Ib.*

The Freeman states that on Tuesday night, a Wood-Boat, on her way up the River with a valuable cargo, consisting of Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c., valued at £1000, came into collision with another boat coming down, off Long's Head, and sunk almost immediately. The crew were saved, and it was expected that most of the cargo would be got out.

MELANCHOLY CALAMITY AT CORNWALLIS.—An extract from a letter dated at Cornwallis 3d inst. and published in the Christian Visitor of Friday, states that Mr. Luther Porter's house had been burned, with every article in it, even to the day clothes of the inmates, and a grand son ten years of age. Mr. Porter himself was helped out of the fire by his wife and daughter, but so badly burned that he died on Sunday last, thirty-six hours after the fire. A large meeting was held in Kentville on Saturday, and a handsome sum subscribed to aid the bereaved family in their distress.

A double coffin with the remains of a man in it, drifted ashore lately near Gavan's wharf, Cornwallis, N. Scotia.

NOVA-SCOTIA GENERAL ELECTION.—The following, we believe, will be found a correct list of the Members returned to serve in the General Assembly:—

COUNTIES.—Halifax—John Esson, Wm. Annand. Colchester—Hon. S. Creelman, A. Archibald, J. Campbell. Cumberland—Hon. J. Howe, S. Fulton. Pictou—J. Holmes, R. Murray. Sydney—W. A. Henry, J. McKinnon. Guysboro—J. J. Marshall, N. Campbell. Cape Breton—J. McLeod. Inverness—W. Young, P. Smith.—Richmond—Hon. J. B. Uniacke. Victoria—H. Munro, J. Munro. Lunenburg—J. Creighton, B. Zwicker. Queen's—S. P. Freeman, J. Campbell. —Shelburne—N. Locke. Yarmouth—T. Killam. —Digby—F. Bourneuf. Annapolis—Hon. J. W. Johnston. King's—J. C. Hall, D. Moore. Hants—B. Smith, N. Mosher.

TOWNSHIPS.—Halifax—L. O'Connor Doyle, B. Wier. Lunenburg—H. Jost. Liverpool—A. Cowie. Shelburne—T. Coffin. Barrington—J. Coffin. Argyle—J. Ryder. Yarmouth—J. Shaw.—Clare—A. Comeau. Digby—J. Wade. Annapolis—A. Whitman. Granville—S. S. Thorne. Cornwallis—S. Chipman. Horton—Dr. Brown. Falmouth—F. Young. Windsor—J. D. Fraser. Newport—I. Dimock. Londonderry—G. W. McLellan. Amherst—W. W. Bent. Pictou—M. L. Wilkins. Archat—H. Martell. Sydney, C. B.—D. N. McQueen.—*Halifax Church Times.*

The new House will include 15 lawyers—2 more than were in the last. So far as positive knowledge of the politics of the new House extends, there are 25 Liberals elected; of the other 28 it is certain that 24 are Conservatives, and we believe the remaining 4 are more likely to join the Conservatives than the Liberals. There are two seats in dispute, viz.: the Township of Amherst and County of Shelburne.—*Halifax Recorder.*

We fear the prospect of a Railway majority will not be much brighter than the expectation of a majority to support the present Government. Of the latter we of course do not care a button. There is indeed but a melancholy picture for the friends of the Railway to gaze upon!—*British American.*

We learn that the Admiral on this station will not leave for Cuba until further advices are received from England.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The City Council of Toronto have resolved to take £25,000 stock in the Western Railroad from that city to Lake Simcoe.

LATEST FROM CUBA.

Lopez and his followers Executed!

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The steamer *Cherokee* has arrived at the Balize with six days later news from Havana.—Lopez was captured at San Christoval and publicly executed on the 29th. All his men were likewise taken and executed. The insurgents still maintain themselves in the mountains.

Accounts from Baltimore of the 4th say that Gen. Enna was killed in a battle at Carambales on the 17th, and his body sent by Lopez with a flag of truce to the Spanish camp. The whole city turned out to the funeral on the 21st. The hospitals at Havana were full of the wounded.

The Spanish officers were dismayed at the rapid firing of the Americans; they fired four times to the Spaniards' once.

From the Boston Traveller.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.—*First August Meeting.*—Dr. C. T. Jackson, Vice President, in the Chair.

Mr. Teschemacher read a communication on the traces of vegetation in Coal. He applied his observations to prove that the new coal, from Hillsborough, N. B, belongs to the true coal formation, comparing the specimens with each other.

Mr. Bouve remarked, that since the publication of the "Vestiges of Creation," facts had come to light decidedly opposed to the theory of transmutation of species on which that work was based. In a similar way it would seem that the theory of the progressive development of species, was destined to be modified, if not overturned. As an illustration, he offered for the examination of the Society a number of