# The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 26, 1851.

We subjoin a few interesting extracts from English papers received by the Mail of the 9th inst., per Steam Ship Canada.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.—With regard to the Grain trade, the London Mercantile Gazette, in its review for the week ending on the 8th inst, says:

The splendid weather with which we have been favored for the last week has set at rest the apprehension caused by the rains which preceded, and the prevailing impression is, that though some mischief may have been done by the heavy showers which fell in July, it will not prove so serious as to detract materially from the general productiveness of the crops. The hot sunshine and drying winds which have been experienced within the last eight days have had the effect of absorbing superfluous moisture and hardening the corn; it follows, therefore that even in districts where the grain had been laid, it had been restored to a condition which will allow it to be cut under much less disadvantageous circumstances than was feared might have been the case. In the southern parts of the kingdom reaping was pretty generally commenced last Monday, and should there be no return of wet, harvest work would progress rapidly next week. Our prospects have certainly improved materially since this day se'nnight and the prevailing belief is that we shall have a fair average yield of the principal kinds of grain, and that the total produce of food of all descriptions will prove larger than we have had in any preceding season for some years past. Potatoes, though partially affected by the disease to which they have during several consecutive years been liable, appear likely to give an abundant return. The disorder has hitherto manifested itself but slightly in England, and the reports on this subject from Ireland are on the whole of a satisfactory character. In many parts of the Island the root seems to be entirely free from infection, and in those districts affected the malady is described as much less general than in former seasons. The quality of the new potatoes which have hitherto been brought to the different Irish markets had, we are informed, proved satisfactory, and the supplies had been so liberal as to interfere greatly with the consumption of Indian corn. There can be no doubt that the future range of prices of grain will be materially influenced by the produce of the potato crop in the sister isle, inasmuch as it will decide whether she will be obliged to import, or be in a position to export corn. Under the influence of fine weather, and good supplies of breadstuffs from abroad, the wheat trade has remained in a very depressed state; and at most of the leading provincial markets prices have given way 1s. to 2s per quarter. Stocks of home-grown wheat have held out better than anticipated, and as the time is now fast approaching when new may be expected to come forward in small quantities, nothing short of decidedly bad harvest weather would be likely to impart an impetus to prices. The continued dull reports from hence have at length begun to have some influence on the tone of the foreign markets, and by the most recently received accounts from the Baltic, it appears that holders had manifested a disposition to lower their pretensions. The supplies of wheat which are likely to reach us, during the autumn from that quarter, together with the probable arrivals of flour from America, will, we think, prove more than sufficient to provide for our wants, even if shipments from France should cease entirely. The arrivals of wheat, coastwise, into the port of London, have been small since the close of last week, and the quantity brought forward at Mark-lane by land-carriage samples from the near counties has been quite moderate.

THE SESSION OF 1851.—The parliamentary session of 1851, which terminated on the 7th, was opened on the 4th of February, and therefore lasted six months and four days, being 11 days shorter than its predecessor of 1850. The members of the House of Commons sat during that period on 116 days. Their sittings lasted 886 hours in all, or on an average upwards of seven and a half hours each. The Lords sat only 91 days. Their sittings lasted 217 hours, or on an average somewhat less than two and a half hours each. There were no fewer than 226 divisions in the Commons during the session, whereas there were only 15 in the Lords.—The 'counts out' in the Commons were seven in number, rather fewer than usual. On three occasions only was there 'no house' at the usual hour for commencing business, viz: on March 13, May 13, and June 3.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The total declared value of Exports for the month last past is £6,228,122, whilst for the corresponding months in 1849 and '50, they were respectively £5,323,466 and £5,750,560. For the 6 months ending 5th July last, the total declared value was £40,853,851, whilst for the corresponding months in 1849 and '50, they were respectively £26,515,439 and £31,778,504.

The total importation of coffee for the last month was 5,511,663 lbs., against 7,364,854 lbs. in the corresponding month of 1849, and 3,592,430 lbs in 1850, whilst in the same periods there were entered for home consumption respectively 2,461,359 lbs., 2,707,411 lbs., and 2,543,042 lbs. Unrefined sugar shows an importation of 1,011,511 cwt. for the month of the present year, whilst for 1849 and 1850 the figures stood respectively 869,459 cwt. and 773,674 cwt.; and 1850, 283,065 cwt. In wines of various descriptions the importations for the past month amounted to 759,186 gallons, and in 1850, 764,467 gallons.

The quantities entered for home consumption in the same period were, in 1851, 480,992 galls.; in 1849, 498,779 galls.; and 1850, 502,010 galls.—Of spirits, including rum, brandy, and geneva, there were imported during the present year, 654,581 galls.; for the corresponding months of 1849 and 1850, the figures were 613,302 galls. and 619,576 galls. The quantities taken for home consumption during the same period were 307,840 galls, 322,468 galls., and 315,423 galls. respectively.

As regards the Shipping Trade, we find that in the month last past there were 3,345 foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 666,205 entered inwards; whilst in the corresponding month of 1850, the number was 2,708, with a tonnage of 505,880.—There cleared outwards during the same period respectively 3,917 ships, 600,160 tonnage, and 2,861 ships, 524,771 tonnage.

In the Coast Trade, during the month of the present year, 11,791 vessels, 1,070,433 tonnage, entered inwards, and 12,227 ships, 1,132,885 tonnage cleared outwards; in the corresponding month of 1850, the numbers were, ships, 12,256, tonnage 1,081,821, and outwards, ships, 12,404, tonnage 1,161,975.—*London Mer. Jour., Aug. 4.*

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—In the House of Commons on the 28th July, Mr. Anstey gave notice that he would ask next day whether the report in the paper respecting Sir John Franklin and his companions were fabricated or not, and if it was, whether the law against retailing false news would be put in force by the Government, for the purpose of repressing the practice of circulating such reports.

Mr. Parker said the Admiralty had no further knowledge respecting the report than every gentleman had who had seen the newspapers; but immediately upon the report coming to their knowledge letters were written from the Admiralty to the places mentioned in order to test its truth.

The report above referred to is contained in a letter received in Aberdeen on the 20th ult., from the mate of whale ship Flora, just arrived at Stromness, from a year and a half cruise in the Arctic Ocean. There is a report that the Douglas named cannot be found, and therefore the letter must be a hoax.

*Magnificent Contribution.*—Whatever opinions may be held concerning the connection or non-connection between the bazaars in general and charity, strictly so called—our fair townswomen will, at all events, be highly gratified to learn that their industrious and zealous contributions of fancy articles, of elegant needle work and of exquisite taste, towards the new and noble "Home" for our gallant British tars have resulted in raising as much as £5,000. The first cheque was for £3,000; the remaining proceeds would not quite admit of the second cheque being £2,000. But as the ladies of Liverpool had so kindly and so spiritedly espoused the interests of the institution, the gentlemen of the bazaar committee, with a like liberality, made up the balance to a round £5,000. This timely assistance will, we believe, place that admirable institution free from debt or incumbrance—so far as it is at present internally completed. But its public spirited conductors plead hard for two or three thousand more; in order to fit up many additional berths and cabins, for which that magnificent structure still affords ample space.—*Liverpool Mail*

*The Crystal Palace.*—An official return has been published of the daily receipts and attendance at the Crystal Palace, from the 1st of May, the opening day, to the 31st of July. From this return it appears that the number of persons who have paid for admission at the doors has been 2,754,068, and that the entrance fees have amounted to £193,150 4s. The estimated number of persons entering with season tickets has been 578,895 giving a total of 3,152,363 visits. The total number who have entered, including staff and exhibitors' attendants, as estimated by the police, is 3,182,074. The largest number of visitors on any one day was on the 15th July, when 74,124 persons entered. The largest number of visitors in any one week was from the 14th to the 19th ult., when 305,853 entered the building. The largest number present in the palace at any one time was 58,541. This was at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st ult.

*Shipowners' Society.*—The annual report of the General Shipowners' Society, signed by the Chairman, Mr. G. F. Young, has been printed. The executive of this association seem desirous to get rid, by Parliamentary action, of some of the imposts and restrictions which hamper and oppress the British shipowner; but they contend that it is utterly impossible to place him on a footing of equality with the foreigner, and they are therefore inclined to let a portion of his peculiar burdens remain, in order that they may ground thereon a claim, not for the repeal of the late navigation act, which they appear to think impracticable, but for a return to "a system of moderate, just, and fair protection." The shipowners of this association are therefore following precisely the same course as the landed interests. Both give up the principle of protection as quite untenable, and yet they hanker after a little bit of the lost article.

*Marriage Returns.*—All statistical returns, in whatever shape they appear, join in telling the same encouraging tale of the comparatively prosperous condition of the country. In England, at any rate, men do not marry because they are poverty stricken and miserable; but they do marry readily when work is pretty certain, when wages are tolerably good, and when food is abundant and cheap. The registrar-general's returns show that, in the three months ending on the 31st of March last, the number of marriages was 32,619, being the largest number ever registered in the winter season of any year. It exceeds by 872 the number of marriages in the winter quarter of 1848; by 4190 that of 1849, and by 2194 that of 1850. This increase extends over eight out of the eleven districts.

A select committee of the House of Commons have reported against retaining the penny stamp upon newspapers, unless it be necessary to do so for the sake of revenue. They think it undesirable to tax news.

The Hon. Richard Moncton Milnes, Member of Parliament, and one of the sweetest of the living poets of England, has just been married to Miss Hobhouse, a daughter of Lord Broughton, the once famous Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who in his old age has become a peer.

VISIT OF THE COURT TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty and Royal Family are not expected at Balmoral Castle until the end of August. It is not yet determined whether the Royal party will proceed first to Dunrobin Castle or not; but the visit has been so long promised, and the preparations so extensive and long continued, that it is fully expected her Majesty will this season reach this almost "Ultima Thule" of her dominions.—*Perth Courier.*

*Present to the Admiralty from the French Government.*—The box of charts and books which have been presented to the Board of Admiralty by the French Government has arrived by a steamer from Boulogne, addressed to Sir F. Beaufort, hydrographer. The necessary orders have been given for the free delivery of the package.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMSHIP.—*This splendid vessel after undergoing a thorough repair, is expected to be afloat in about two months.* She is now in the graving dock, where she has received a new keel, having been formerly flat, and a spacious and splendid saloon has been fitted up on her deck, extending the entire length, 275 feet. She will proceed on her transatlantic voyage some time during the month of October, under the command of Capt. Mathews, formerly of the Great Western, and afterwards of the City of Glasgow—a seaman whose long and successfully tried experience and judgment are justly appreciated alike by owners, shippers and passengers.

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 £10,000 sterling. What treasure there is in the mighty deep!—*Greenock Advertiser.*

PARIS, August 4.—We are in the midst of the ceremonies of welcome extended by the City to the Lord Mayor of London, and the Commissioners and juries of the Exposition. Paris, as a body corporate, when it acts through its municipal council, is beyond doubt the most hospitable city in the world. The resources at the command of the government are infinite. The railroads transport the guests free of charge: a brilliant and chosen detachment of the military do escort duty to the strangers: half a dozen palaces, the water works of Versailles, the parks of St. Cloud, the warlike chateau of Vincennes, all the museums, the national manufactories of Sevres and Gobelins, are open and dressed in their holiday attire; two or three thousand musicians, attached to the army of Paris; the Conservatory, with its unequalled orchestra and chorus, the opera and theatres, which to all intents and purposes are a government institution. All these are rendered tributary to the pleasures and entertainment of any foreigners of distinction whom the city delights to honor.

Every thing is put in requisition upon the present occasion, which hearty good will combined with the natural good taste of this nation dictates as proper to offer to our guests from across the channel. The Lord Mayor and his party have been received with open arms, and the succession of fetes, organized in their behalf, will send them away saturated with hospitality, and the good things of this life. At the banquet at the Hotel de Ville on Saturday, one would have thought that we had returned to the days of the Romans in their decline,—when forgetting the austere virtues of their ancestors, they gave themselves up to luxury and prodigality. The Hotel de Ville was furnished anew. The banquet room was hung with the flags of all nations. It was lighted with some hundred chandeliers, probably made on purpose, for they were of a new and beautiful model; the laws of the land even were set at nought for the better entertainment of the strangers, for there were many kinds of fish and game upon the board which at this season of the year can only be transferred from their natural element to the dinner table by culpable, voluntary infringement on the statutes of the chase. Each person was expected to drink three bottles of champagne,—a requisition with which they probably did not comply, as the Conservatory and Comedie Francaise were waiting up stairs in a theatre constructed for the occasion, to give them a specimen of the French scenic art. The reply of Lord Granville, (in French,) to the toast proposed by the Prefect of the Seine, was one of the most ingenious and delicate compliments ever paid by guest to host. The applause was loud and long, and a perfect hurricane of bravos succeeded the conclusion of the speech.

After the performance of the *Medecin malgre lui*, the guests returned to the banquet room, divested, as if by enchantment, of every vestige of the late repast, and transformed into a concert room of most capacious dimensions. The *Societe des Concerts* then executed, as only they can, a choice selection from the works of Rossini, Weber, Handel, Beethoven, Gluck and Haydn. And the company separated in high spirits, profoundly impressed with the magnificent, though perfectly easy and gracious hospitality of the municipal council of the City of Paris.

PARIS.—The following is from the Paris letter of the Times, dated on Wednesday evening:—

"The grand Ball given by M. Berger, the Prefect of the Seine, at the Hotel de Ville, last night, is the subject of every conversation to-day. All who were so fortunate as to have procured tickets of invitation were eloquent in the description of the wonders they had seen, while their less fortunate acquaintances listened in silent admiration. All parties unite in praising the admirable taste displayed in the decorations and the good order preserved, by means of which 6,000 persons were enabled to enjoy themselves without inconvenient pressure or confusion. The Parisian *bourgeoisie* never before had an opportunity of admiring such a blaze of English female beauty as graced on last evening the *salons* of the Hotel de Ville. Even the hero of the *fete*, the Lord Mayor of London, was eclipsed in the presence of his fair countrywomen.

"Paris is all alive to-day with military preparations for the mimic fight which is to take place in the Champ de Mars. Although there are many critics who contend that such a display is completely out of place on the occasion of a visit of which the object is to draw closer the bonds of amity between England and France, the inhabitants of Paris and the suburbs are quite of a contrary opinion, as they see in the *fete* an unexpected source of profit. For instance, the proprietors of the large space of unproductive ground in the neighbourhood of the Trocad ro and of Passy have, within the last day or two, covered it with seats, neatly arranged, which command a full view of the scene of operations, and which will produce to the owners in a single day's occupation, an amount of cash more than equal to the value of the fee-simple of the ground. A great portion of that space was already occupied at an early hour this morning by crowds from Paris determined not to lose the sight. I thought that the immense masses of people that quitted Paris for Versailles on Sunday could not be exceeded, but the heights of Passy are more accessible to pedestrians, and for that reason I suppose all feet have been directed to that neighbourhood. The number of persons who have passed along the Boulevards since 12 o'clock is incredible, and apparently animated with the same martial spirit. The *blouses*, as the fighting population of the faubourgs are significantly termed, are showing themselves to-day in larger numbers than I have seen them since the insurrection of June, 1848. They, no doubt are of opinion that such an opportunity of improving their military science is not to be thrown away.

"At half past three o'clock the President of the Republic left the Palace of the Elysee, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant *etat major*. On his right rode Marshal Exelmans, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, and General Oudinot, and on his left Marshal Narvaez. Ten or twelve other Generals of Brigade and Division followed, together with officers belonging to every army in Europe, dressed in their uniforms. At 4 o'clock, Louis Napoleon having reached the Champ de Mars, two signal guns were fired on both sides of the river, and hostilities commenced. The pontoniers immediately proceeded to construct a bridge of boats, under the protection of a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, which was responded to by the troops on the right bank. In less than three quarters of an hour the bridge was completed, and a battalion of chasseurs d'Afrique crossed it *au pas de course*. A similar movement took place on the Pont de Jena, and the attack of the heights of the Trocadero commenced. The assailants, however, were repulsed; the chasseurs re-crossed the bridge keeping up a fire on their pursuers, whilst the pontonniers were cutting the bridge, which in an instant floated to the opposite side. The bridge of Jena was re-crossed by the assailing corps, and a fire of artillery and musketry, opened along the entire line of the Quai de Billy from the Champs Elysees to the Barriere de Passy, soon silenced that of the enemy on the left bank, who retreated into the Champ de Mars. The army on the right bank then crossed the bridge of Jena, and their cavalry executed several charges in the Champ de Mars. The two armies were afterwards to defile before the President of the Republic. The river was covered with boats full of spectators, and the quays lined with immense multitudes. The manœuvres passed off without any accident, and were favoured with the most beautiful weather.

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In another column will be found the Act of the Imperial Parliament for the adjustment of the Boundary Line between this Province and Canada, *which received the Royal assent on the 7th inst.*, the day previous to the prorogation of Parliament.

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A FISHERY SOCIETY has been established at Grand Manan, in accordance with the Circular lately issued by the Executive for that purpose.—A meeting has also been held at Campo Bello for the purpose of organizing a Society there. £20 had been subscribed at each place. The good example will likely be followed in other localities.

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Preparations for the erection of the FOUNTAIN in King's Square, were commenced yesterday, under the superintendence of the Committee of Common Council, appointed for the purpose. The design was drawn by Mr. Stead, Architect.—Messrs. Causey & Cormack are the Contractors.

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There were between 700 and 800 persons at the North British and Highland Society Pic Nic at Halifax last week—a larger number than ever attended on any similar occasion. Admiral Seymour, Lady and family, and many of the officers of the 42d and 72d Regiments were present. The party proceeded to Prince's Lodge in two steamers. The splendid Band of the 42d Highlanders was on board one boat, and six Pipers, in full costume, in the other. The whole affair passed off in fine style.

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THE NOVA SCOTIAN of last Wednesday gives the following piece of information, as a rumor:—

"It is reported in the city that, shortly before the *Canada's* leaving Liverpool a despatch had been received from London, announcing that the British Government had finally decided upon voting the required Seven Millions, for the construction of Rail Roads in British North America. This is of course nothing more than we had a right to expect, but still it would be impossible to over estimate the importance of the report—if true."

"This is *something more than rumor; the information may be fully relied upon*; the grant of the Seven Millions has been fully settled, and these Provinces may begin to draw for the money so soon as they have completed the necessary arrangements. The money part of the business, so far as England is concerned, is all right, and there need be no fear on that score.—*New-Brunswicker.*

With reference to the above paragraph, we need only say that there is no later or better authority on the subject than contained in Earl Grey's despatch, and in it, it is stated, that on the Colonies complying with certain conditions, and those are, *that the Interest of the Loan shall be made a first charge on their revenues, and that permanent taxes shall be imposed to cover a Sinking Fund*, THE MINISTER WILL SUBMIT THE SCHEME TO PARLIAMENT.

We have been always under the impression that the British Parliament holds the purse-strings of the nation, and as it is now prorogued, not to meet again probably for five or six months, without a word having been said or a resolution passed relating to an advance of seven millions for Colonial Railways, we must say that the very bold and unscrupulous writer of the paragraph appears to us to have just as little foundation for his last *gratification*, as for other astounding statements with which the public have been entertained for some weeks past.

Does the writer really imagine that any other than the solitary "Three," will believe that the British Government could or would advance seven millions to the Colonies without the consent of Parliament being first asked and obtained? He must have strong confidence in the gullibility of the public, otherwise such assertions would not be hazarded.

This "something more than rumour," is not *confirmed* or even *alluded* to in the Halifax papers received by yesterday's mail.

It is the safest plan, in such important matters, to await the intelligence officially through the regularly constituted authorities. These "decoy ducks" answer no good purpose.

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GALWAY STEAMERS.—Subscriptions in behalf of this object have been received in New-York, to the amount of $170,000; and assurances have been given that $250,000 will be taken in Ireland—total $420,000—which is more than will be requisite to build the first vessel. Subscriptions will be received until $600,000, or enough to build two vessels, is secured.

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The late passage of the Collins steam ship *Baltic*, nine days thirteen and a half hours from Liverpool to New York, is the shortest Western passage ever made between those ports.

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ORDWAY'S VOCALISTS.—This favorite Company of Vocalists have continued to draw full houses during the past week, and their performances have given the highest satisfaction. It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that they will give three more entertainments previous to leaving the City—embracing a larger portion of 'Citizen' Songs, and reducing those of 'Ethiopian' character, which arrangement will, we think, prove satisfactory to the audience.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—The new steamship Glasgow, 1859 tons burden, under command of Mr. N. Stewart, late of the Cunard steamers, will make her first trip from Glasgow to N. York on the 11th of October next. This line has been established by the Glasgow and New York Steamship Company, and the fare has been fixed at ninety dollars.

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WESLEYAN BAZAAR AT FREDERICTON.—The Bazaar which is to come off at Fredericton on Thursday and Friday next, is expected to be, in some respects, superior to any similar affair ever got up in this Province. Fredericton, with great natural beauties of situation and landscape, has not in it a more beautiful spot than that selected for the Bazaar—the Garden of Judge Wilmot—and additional efforts are now making to ornament the grounds, and to secure a tasteful arrangement of the "stalls" for the occupation of the ladies, who will act as *salesmen* on the occasion. We learn that a large variety of articles will be exhibited, both useful and ornamental—some of the latter, we are told, will be rare specimens of fancy work, the contributions of some ladies in the old country, as well as in the Provinces. These "stalls" will therefore be an object of curiosity to those who deal in such wares, at the same time that persons friendly to the design of the Bazaar will be called to purchase at a fair rate *for the benefit* as well as *for their own*. There will also be a refreshment table, for the accommodation of the visitors; and in the evening a Tea Meeting, in a picturesque part of the grounds, which if the night be fine, will be exceedingly interesting, as, amongst other preparations which are making, more than two hundred variegated lamps will be suspended amongst the trees and at the entrances; and there will also be a splendid display of fire-works in an adjoining field. We hope our friends will have fine weather, and a large number of visitors, as well as a handsome "benefit."

But we must not omit an important element of interest—the splendid gathering of ladies, both boarding in Fredericton and different places, who are expected to be there. To some of our readers this would of itself be attraction enough to carry them to Head Quarters next Thursday.

The proceeds of this Bazaar are to assist in paying the funds towards the re-building of the Wesleyan Chapel there in Fredericton, which was destroyed in the great fire last November. The Wesleyan Congregation there suffered heavily at the same time, and this has made it necessary to make this appeal to the liberality of the public.

The steamboats have entered into arrangements to carry passengers for the two days at a low rate. We hope that large numbers of our citizens will avail themselves of an opportunity of visiting Fredericton, and circumstances that may not soon happen again.—*Courier.*

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TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a meeting of the *New-Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company*, held at their office in St. John on Monday the 11th instant the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Robert Reed, John Duncan, Edward Allison, Robert Jardine of St. John, and James Donaldson of Halifax; and at a subsequent meeting Mr. Jardine was re-elected President. R. J. CLINCH, *Acting Sec'y.*

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The Troop Ship *Apollo*, with the Royal Regiment, arrived at Portsmouth on the 31st ult., in only *fourteen days* from Halifax. Lieut. Pugh died on the third day after sailing and was buried at sea on the Banks of Newfoundland.

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Barque *Runee*, 166 days from Hong Kong, arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst., with a cargo of Teas, consigned to Messrs. Almon, Hare & McAulide.

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AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—A most heart-rending accident occurred at Kingston, Canada West, on the 14th inst., by the overturning of a yacht in which a party of thirty-five persons were returning from a pic-nic at Long Island—nineteen of the party, mostly females were drowned. Those saved were all males. The names of the drowned were—Mrs. Youlden, Miss Youlden, Master Youlden, Mrs. D. E. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Capt. Gaskin, Mary Ann Proby, Miss Mason, H. A. Mills, Miss Mills, Miss H. Haight, Miss A. Haight, Mrs. G. Hunter, Miss A. Hunter, Mr. Thorne, Thomas Grist, Miss Wade, Miss Stacy.—The steamer Prince of Wales proceeded to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in recovering ten of the bodies.

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CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—In the Assembly on the 15th 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 £100,000 currency, towards 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.

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CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—A compromise has been effected in Cumberland, and the Provincial Secretary, with Mr. Fulton, are elected for the County. Messrs. McFarlane and Logan consenting to retire. Mr. Fulton, we learn, has given in his adhesion publicly, and pledges himself to support the present Government and its Railroad policy—The contest for the Township of Amherst is between Morse and Bent. The Liberals, we understand, are very confident of returning Mr. Morse, while their opponents speak with like confidence of returning the former member, Mr. Bent.

The concourse of persons to hear Mr. Howe was, we understand, unusually large. Not less than two or three hundred persons from the Province of New Brunswick, among whom were the Hon'bles Messrs. E. B. Chandler and W. Crane, who addressed the Electors. Mr. Howe left immediately, to throw himself upon the Western Counties.—*Halifax Recorder, 23d.*

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MILITARY.—The 72nd Highlanders, headed by their fine Band and Pipes, paraded through the city in heavy marching order yesterday—presenting a splendid appearance. After marching to Richmond they returned again to the South Barracks.—*Novascotian.*

The 72nd Highlanders are to be removed from this Garrison to St. John, N. B, as soon as some vessel is hired to convey them to that place, where they will relieve the 97th Regiment now stationed there, and which regiment will at once proceed to this place, for the purpose of joining their Reserve Battalion. Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office till the 2nd of September, for vessels to convey the 72nd to St. John, N. B., and the 97th to Halifax.—*Halifax Br. American, 22d.*

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*(From the New Brunswicker.)*

The following address was presented to Mr. Justice Wilmot, sat Saturday, by Mr. Henry Hawkins, on the part of the Petit Jury:—

MR. JUSTICE WILMOT.

*May it please your Honour,*—Our duties as Jurors having now been brought to a close, we are anxious before taking our departure, to express the gratification we experienced at your elevation to the Bench, feeling convinced that the Country will have reason to rejoice at your appointment to discharge the so important duties confided to a Judge, and most sincerely do we congratulate New-Brunswick on the event of another of her sons being raised to that dignified situation, on the duties of which being faithfully discharged rest and depend the prosperity of the Country and the welfare o society. We also feel glad to say that while we regard the late appointment as a reward for your exertions, we feel it will tend to increase the hopes and energies of the junior members of the profession, and hope they will keep in view your promotion as a beacon for their guide and course. In conclusion we again repeat our thorough conviction that posterity will be able to refer to your Honor's acts as being worthy of a Judge; and hope that you and your family may live many years to enjoy the fruits of your labor, and that a retrospective view of your Judicial career may tend to gild your grey hairs and sweeten the evening of your days.

We are also desirous of expressing our satisfaction at the method you have adopted for the dispatch of business in excluding all unnecessary arguments, which only tend to exhaust the time of the Court, tire the patience of the Jury, and do anything but promote the interest of suitors.

*To which His Honor made the following reply:*

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your complimentary address upon the occasion of my elevation to the Bench of this Province and for the favourable opinion you are pleased to express with regard to my qualifications for the office.

The welfare of every community must depend, under Providence, upon good laws faithfully administered and it is therefore of the last importance that our Judicial tribunals should always command the respect and confidence of every good Citizen. In the administration of our Laws so far as relates to the investigation of facts, the Jury is inseparable from the Judge—and I have already discovered that the relation between them is of such a character that the fidelity and intelligence of the Jury tend in a great degree to diminish the responsibilities of the Judge.

During the present Circuit I have noticed with much satisfaction the great attention you have invariably paid to the evidence, and I have frequently thought as you retired to your room for deliberation, that you carried with you a thorough a comprehension of all the facts of the case as was possessed by myself or the Counsel.

Your verdict being given, your duty is discharged, and the further proceedings thereon belong to others, under regulations and responsibilities clearly defined and more understood, and I feel assured that *you* would never so far overstep the boundaries of *your* duty as to impeach the conduct of those upon whom such duties and responsibilities are devolved. He adopts the safe course who follows faithfully and fearlessly the line of duty, while he who wanders from it is sure to find himself sooner or later in a false position.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind wishes, and while for yourself and on behalf of the public, I thank you for your exemplary diligence and attention in discharge of your duties, sinceely do I wish you every prosperity and happiness, and that all things pertaining to the institutions of our Country may be so ordered and settled on the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us to all generations.

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The celebrated John B. Gough, has reached our City, to give a series of lectures on Temperance—*Halifax Wesleyan.*

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THE BOSTON RAIL ROAD COMMITTEE IN CANADA.—*Toronto, Aug. 15th*—The Parliament now in session will probably adjourn next week.—The Ministry have accepted the invitation of the Boston Committee, to attend the Rail Road Celebration to be held in Boston the third week in September.—The Corporation of this city extended an invitation to the Committee, to attend a civic dinner in honor of their mission to this city. This mark of attention was declined, as the Committee had made arrangements at Montreal.

This morning, the 71st regiment Highlanders, under command of Lieut. Col. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, paraded in honor of the Boston Committee, and was reviewed by Lord Elgin. The Committee afterwards visited the public institutions in company with the Mayor. This evening they are to dine with the Governor-General at the Elmsly House. They leave tomorrow for Montreal.

At Montreal the Committee were received with the most marked attention by the City Authorities and leading citizens. The Mayor, in behalf of the Corporation, accepted the invitation of the Bostonians to attend the Railroad celebration in September.

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## ITEMS.

PADUCAH, Aug. 10, 1851.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the most severe and destructive storm passed over our city that has ever been experienced in this vicinity of country.

When the storm was discovered approaching, it came in a Northwest direction; the clouds were arranged in different lines of black and grey; vivid and long flashes of lightning were of momentary occurrence, accompanied only occasionally with low and undistinct thunder. A few minutes after, the storm struck our city, the rain pouring a deluge, and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane and whirlwind.

Steamboats, flatboats and woodboats were blown from their moorings, some sunk, and others more or less damaged; trees were torn up, chimneys, awnings and signs blown down, and the gable ends of several buildings badly injured. The extent of damage I am unable at present to state; but probably it is not less than $25,000. The amount of rain that fell could not have been much short of two inches.

The storm did not extend over three to five miles in width, according to information received, how far in length I am unable to say. The full force of the storm lasted about 40 minutes. At this place its direction changed; and passed to the South, Southeast, the wind exerting its extreme force on our river landing.

The howling winds, the sheets of rain, the flashing lightning, and the moaning thunder, the parting cables, the tottering and crash of boats, chimneys, the collision of boats and the wrecks, the heart rending scream of persons escaping from the danger, presented a combined scene of chaos unable to separate or describe. And as the storm cleared away, the spectacle that lined the shore, and the wrecks lying out in the river in one huge mass, was one of desolation, distressing and melancholy to behold.

All the steamboats were insured, mostly at Paducah and Nashville.—[Louisville Cour.

THE WHALING FLEET OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *Whaling List*, of New Bedford, contains some interesting statistics, from which some idea of the immense extent of the whaling business may be formed. By far the greater portion is confined to Massachusetts. The whole number of vessels employed is six hundred and five. New Bedford has two hundred and seventy-five large ships and barks, and more than half the tonnage. Nantucket, New London and Fairhaven have about an equal interest in the business. There are now one hundred and thirty-two large ships and barks, in port, fitting for sea, and they will require nearly four thousand men for officers and crews. The total amount of property invested in the whaling business must be between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, and the oil taken must amount to rising ten millions of dollars yearly to make it a paying business; but from an examination of the list we should judge that the sperm whalers were not doing a profitable business, many of them having been out three years or more, and yet are now reported with small fares. The first seven months of this year, there has been landed about $2,800,000 worth of sperm, $4,590,000 worth of whale oil, and $1,290,000 worth of bone, making a total of $8,500,000 for the first seven months, giving, for a year, nearly $15,000,000.

MORE LIQUOR SEIZED.—At Bath (Me.) on Wednesday, the liquor which was lately seized in the store of J. S. Donnell, after having been duly gauged, was poured into the dock. On the same day, the City Marshal seized five casks and a demijohn at the apothecary store of J. M. Keef, which will probably share the same fate. The Bath Tribune says:

"The execution of the law seems to make little stir among us,—while the critter is found in sight, we generally see a knot of rummies looking on, probably deploring the waste of so much that would minister to their happiness, but when the liquor is gone, they are gone, and so ends the matter.

"Those who lose by the seizures take it very calmly, doubtless finding consolation in the fact, that while they lose money, they help sustain the laws."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ABANDONED IN AUGUSTA!—On Saturday last,—being the day on which the Mayor's 60 day proclamation expired,—the several liquor dealers in this city, great and small, including hotel keepers, apothecaries, and all others who had to any extent previously participated in its sale, *voluntarily abandoned the traffic*; and now, on this seventh day of August, in the year of grace 1851, not a single glass of intoxicating liquor of any kind, is sold or can be obtained for love or money, or for any purpose whatever, in the good city of Augusta! So, at all events, we are informed, and verily believe.—*Augusta (Me) Age, Thursday.*

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The *Pottsdam Democrat* says, "Pennsylvania alone, from a fragment of her soil, poured forth coal, in 1850, to the value of over *twenty millions of dollars*. Take all our coal, add it to our iron, our copper, our lead, and the sum of wealth spreads into vastness, and the future multiplies by tens. Let us be true to our own wealth, lying in and on our own soil, and we shall, a hundred years hence, exceed all that the poets in past ages saw in their golden visions in India, or that the imagination can conceive of the promised richness of California.

The Steam Fleet now plying between the port of San Francisco and other ports of the Pacific, consists of 29 steamers, all first class ships. This great fleet has sprung up in less than two years and a half.

A SHARK.—The Apalachicola (Fla.) Advertiser of July 23d, contains the following:

The log of the ship Constantine at this port, records the capture of a shark *seventeen feet long*, a *post mortem* examination of which disclosed portions of the body of a white man, viz., an entire thigh, leg, and foot, part of the other thigh, the knee, a portion of the leg, and one of the shoulders. The undigested state of the limbs gave evidence that the unfortunate man had been a recent victim to the monster's voracity.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York during July were 27,542; whole number this year 167,486, same time last year 124,610. Of the total number of immigrants at that port during July last, there were from Ireland, 11,245; Germany, 8,336; England, 3,133; Scotland, 1,152; Wales, 210; France, 804; Switzerland, 787; Norway, 1,188; Sweden, 298; Italy, 103.

The coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia during the month of July amounted to $3,282,992. The gold bullion deposited for coinage during the same time amounted to $3,130,000, of which $3,053,000 was from California.

The largest deposit of gold dust ever made at the United States Mint at one time, was made on the 8th inst. by Harnden's Express, for Drew, Robinson & Co., and amounted to 11,869 oz. 31-100, equivalent to about $220,000.

The capital employed in the 42 railroads of Pennsylvania (embracing 1132 miles) is $[illegible],000,000, and of their canals (1000 miles) $[illegible],000,000.

There are 240 expresses, in Boston, communicating with 1500 cities and towns. It is estimated that they carry 16,000 packages daily.

The Pequonnic Bank at Bridgeport, Conn., was organized on the 11th inst. P. T. Barnum was unanimously elected President of the institution. The capital of the bank is $200,000, of which Barnum subscribed $100,000.

A young woman in Providence, named Mary Rhodes, has been arrested and fined $20 and costs for appearing in the streets in male attire.

MISS APPOLONIO JAGELLO.—It is stated that this lady, whose name is so familiar to the public, was to have been married on Saturday last, at Shanondale Springs, Virginia, to Major Tochman, the Polish exile, of Washington City.

MISS BREMER.—It is stated that Miss Bremer will spend the remainder of her sojourn in America, in Massachusetts, and that she will return to New York city about the close of August, when she will take her departure for home. Miss Bremer has been busy observing and taking notes on the condition and character of American society, and will produce a work in her native tongue, on this country, which will attract great attention. Her book will be translated into English by Mary Howitt.

The San Francisco papers announce the arrival there of five hundred barrels of Baldwin apples, being the first shipment of that fruit which has reached California in good condition by the route around Cape Horn. It was made from Boston in the ship Pactolus—the apples being packed in with ice, which formed the remainder of the cargo.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.—By the new code of Virginia the following is a list of the property exempt from execution:

"One cow, one bedstead, with a bed and necessary bedding for the same; six chairs, one table, six knives, six forks, six plates, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthen, one loom and its appurtenances, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards and one axe; five barrels of corn, five bushels of wheat, or one barrel of flour, two hundred pounds of bacon or pork, and five dollars in value of forage or hay.

DEATH OF FIVE MEN IN A WELL!—The Kingston, N. Y., *Journal* of the 13th, says, that on the morning of that day a number of men were engaged deepening a well dug last year for R. Gosman. One of them went down; he did not return, and soon another followed, and passed out of sight; then a third, fourth, and