SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated on the 16th of June, 1701, having now completed the labours of 150 years, invited all who feel an interest in the missionary operations of the Church of England to join in celebrating with thanksgiving and prayer, its third jubilee. On Monday morning accordingly, a very large congregation assembled in Westminster Abbey, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. On Tuesday afternoon a public meeting was held in St. Martin's Hall, his Royal Highness Prince Albert presiding. Very great interest was excited upon the occasion, and long before two o'clock—the hour for the commencement of the meeting—the hall was crowded to excess, with the exception of a portion of the platform reserved for the bishops and chief friends of the society.

Precisely at two o'clock his Royal Highness came into the hall. He was accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen. A few moments after the Prince had taken his seat Lord John Russell came upon the platform; his lordship was immediately recognised, and was much cheered.

The Royal Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, we are assembled here to day in order to celebrate the third jubilee of the foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporated by royal charter, and one of the chief sources of the spiritual aid which the established church affords to our extensive colonial dependencies. We are not commemorating, however, an isolated fact, which may have been glorious or useful to the country, but we are thankfully acknowledging the divine favour which has attended exertions which have been unremitting during the lapse of 150 years. We are met, at the same time, to invoke the further continuance of that favour, pledging ourselves not to relax in our efforts to extend to those of our brethren who are settled in distant lands, building up communities and states where man's footsteps had first to be imprinted upon the soil, and wild nature yet to be conquered to his use, those blessings of Christianity which form the foundation of our community and of our state. This society was first chartered by that great man, William III.—(cheers)—the greatest sovereign this country has to boast of—(loud cheers)—by whose sagacity and energy was closed that bloody struggle for civil and religious liberty which had so long been convulsing this country, and there were secured to us the inestimable advantages of our constitution and our Protestant faith. (Loud cheers.) Having thus placed the country on a safe basis at home, he could boldly meet her enemies abroad, and contribute to the foundation of that colonial empire which forms so important a part of our present greatness; and honour be to him for his endeavour to place this foundation upon the rock of the Church. The first jubilee fell in times when religious apathy had succeeded to the over-excitement of the preceding age. Lax morals and a sceptical philosophy began to undermine the Christian faith, treating with indifference, and even with ridicule, the most sacred objects. Still this society persevered in its labours with unremitting zeal, turning its chief attention to the North American continent, where a young and vigorous society was rapidly growing into a people. The second jubilee found this country in a most critical position. She had obtained by the peace of Amiens a moment's respite from the tremendous contest in which she had been engaged with her continental rival, and which she had soon to renew in order to maintain her own existence, and to secure a permanent peace to Europe. Since the last jubilee the American colonies, which had originally been peopled chiefly by British subjects who had left their homes to escape the yoke of religious intolerance and oppression, had thrown off their allegiance to the mother country in defence of civil rights, the attachment to which they had carried with them from the British soil. (Cheers.) Yet this society was not dismayed, but in a truly Christian spirit continued its labours in the neighbouring North American and West Indian settlements. This the third jubilee, falls in a happier epoch, when peace is established in Europe, and religious fervour is rekindled, and at an auspicious moment, when we are celebrating a festival of the civilization of mankind, to which all quarters of the globe have contributed their productions and are sending their people, for the first time recognising their advancement as a common good—their interests as identical—their mission on earth the same. All this civilization rests on Christianity—could only be raised on Christianity—can only be maintained by Christianity—the blessings which are now carried by this society to the vast territories of India and Australasia, which last are again to be peopled by the Anglo Saxon race. While we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity—harmony at home and peace abroad—we cannot help deploring that the church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilisation we are to day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissentions and attacks from without. I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare so long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the reformation—the Gospel and the unfettered right of its use. The dissentions and difficulties which we witness in this, as in every other church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society in church as well as state—I mean the principles of individual liberty, and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community, exacted by it for its own preservation. These two conflicting principles cannot be disregarded—they must be reconciled. To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded in this mighty task as far as the state is concerned, while other nations are wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which have made her political constitution an object of admiration to other nations, will, under God's blessing, make her church likewise a model to the world. Let us look upon this assembly as a token of future hope, and may the harmony which reigns amongst us at this moment, and which we owe to having met in furtherance of a common holy object, be, by the Almighty, permanently bestowed upon the church. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary then read the report, which briefly stated the history of the society, and contrasted its early with its present condition. It stated—"That there were now altogether, in British America alone, and for the most part connected with the society, about 400 clergymen in the seven dioceses into which that vast territory has been divided. For more than a century this society has maintained missionaries and schoolmasters in the West Indies; during the last twenty years, 90 of the clergymen who are ministering in the several islands received their education in Coddington College, Barbadoes. Within comparatively recent times, the society, taking up the ancient missions of the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge in Southern India, commenced its Missionary operations in the East; and there were at present in the three presidencies 36 ordained clergymen, and a large body of catechists. The baptised native converts exceeded 18,000, and there were between 5000 and 6000 more under preparatory instruction for baptism. Last of all, attention should be directed to the efforts made by the society for the religious benefit of the rapidly growing population, free and convict, of the Australasian Colonies. Thus, then, in all parts of the world (for the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown are to be found in every quarter of it) the society has a great work in hand. Its means of usefulness were derived from the voluntary offerings of a Christian people."

Amongst the resolutions adopted was the following—"That over and above such contributions as may be offered for the general purposes of the society, in commemoration of the present jubilee, special funds be opened in furtherance of three of the more important purposes to which the attention of the society has of late been directed; namely—the extension of the episcopate in the British dominions abroad; the education of missionary candidates in colleges at home and abroad; the religious instruction and superintendence of emigrants."

Lord John Russell, in his speech at the Jubilee Meeting of this venerable Society, said:—

"If you look back to the time, 1701, when this Society was instituted, and if you compare the present state of affairs with that which then was exhibited to the authors and founders of this Society, you will perceive over what a great extent of the world, over how many millions of people, our operations may have an influence which they could hardly have had in contemplation. We have in America alone an extent of population about equal to that of England and Scotland, a population of not less than 20,000,000 acquainted with our language, sprung most of them from this land, and to whom the blessings of the Gospel may be extended. We have in Australia, again, new communities—communities which in the last fifty years have begun their existence, but which in the next fifty years you are sure to see increase into large and populous communities. Now, let us consider with regard to all these people, although many of them are not adherents to the Church of England, but belong to other communions of Christians, yet the the work of the Church of England, the great work of our ancestors when they founded this church, and when they translated the Bible into the English tongue, is a work from which all these millions will derive their knowledge of divine truth. There can hardly be a more sublime contemplation than the consideration that the book sanctioned by the Church of England, the Bible in its English form, in that pure and ancient and simple language, is the book to which millions in the present age, and many more millions in the succeeding ages, will have to look for their comfort on that subject which can most deeply interest them. Great, therefore, as are the members of the clergymen and of their flocks who in America and Australia have in the course of these 150 years belonged to the Church of England, let us not suppose that the benefits which we are enabled to give do not go far beyond the compass of those numbers. As his Royal Highness justly said, we have done right to found this society upon the rock of the Church, and in founding it upon that rock we would hold forth a beacon by which those who may navigate the surrounding seas will find succour and safety. One other consideration I beg to call before you, because it is a consideration, I think, of hope and promise for the future. After Christianity had first been promulgated, it pleased Almighty God to allow many of those territories which were under Christian rule, in which Christian Bishops preached, in which Christian people worshipped, to be overrun by infidel and Mahommedan conquerors, and to be subdued under the sword and the power of those who denied, who scoffed at, and who sought to triumph over Christianity. Those parts of history are melancholy to read, and one would fain wish, in looking into the future, to think that from such dangers we should be hereafter free. Sir, I think those which have been spoken of, those arts which have accompanied Christianity, which enabled our ancestors, once rude and barbarous, to overcome the resistance of matter, and by the art of science, have enabled us to show those wonders of civilization which we have seen in the present year, will be a security for the maintenance of that Christianity; and I think we need never dread that any barbarous or infidel power will, by means of the sword, again extend an empire where Christianity at present rules. I trust, therefore, in the first place, seeing that this Anglo-Saxon race is spreading over the globe,—seeing, in the next place, that it carries with it those arts with which power is joined, and seeing, in the last place, that it carries with it wherever it extends, that holy volume which, by means of those very arts, has become within the reach of the poorest among our emigrants and settlers,—that seeing all these circumstances, we may look for the prevalence of Christianity over millions more than we should be able to count, over territories more than we should be able to measure; and I trust likewise that these conquests may be permanent, that we never shall have again to see that influx of barbarism, over which Europe and Africa have had to mourn, but that by means of propagating the knowledge of the Gospel among all those who speak our tongue and learn our language, we shall have fulfilled our duty not only to this generation, but to those generations which after us may occupy the world."

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

Wednesday was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and the Duke of Wellington, according to his usual custom, gave his annual banquet. At about seven o'clock the gallant guests invited to the banquet began to arrive. The Marquis of Anglesea and Viscount Hardinge were recognised and loudly cheered. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, and was received on alighting by the Duke of Wellington, the band of the Grenadier Guards (the Duke's regiment) playing the Coburg March. At the conclusion of the banquet, during which the band played in the adjoining room, the Noble Duke proposed "The Health of her Majesty the Queen," which was duly honoured. The toast of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert" next followed, to which his Royal Highness briefly returned thanks, expressing his thanks for the honour done him, and the pleasure he felt at meeting with the distinguished officers then assembled. In return he begged to propose the health of the Noble Duke, which was drunk by the gallant company standing. The Duke having bowed his acknowledgments, gave the healths of "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." "The Army that fought at Waterloo," "To the Memory of those who fell at Waterloo," "The Marquis of Anglesea and the Cavalry," "The Guards and the Earl of Strafford," and other customary toasts, which were appropriately responded to.—In reply to the toast, "The Foreigners who fought at Waterloo," Prince Castelcicala, who acknowledged it, said: My Lord Duke, I humbly thank your Grace. I am sure no one present will accuse me of vulgar adulation when I declare that to expatiate on the proud history of our noble host and commander, is far too vain an attempt for me to make. Indeed, I firmly believe that it would puzzle even a modern Plutarch, writing and comparing the lives of heroes, to find in all the varied qualities of our chief a fair parallel. But I must reply to this honour, and I begin and end with thanking the Almighty that he has blessed and preserves still to us our chief, and to this great State a patriot, whose object is not to fight for party, but "Componere lites;" and this allusion, I am sure, is understood by all uniting in this my humble prayer.—At a little after ten the Noble Duke left the gallery with Prince Albert, and proceeded to the saloon where the coffee was served. Soon after Prince Albert took farewell of his Grace, and retired. This was the signal for an immediate separation, but it was some time before the whole of the guests had departed. The Duke of Wellington ordered his carriage and left for Miss Coutt's evening party, not a little to the surprise of some of his younger brethren in arms.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Value given to Cotton in its Transformations.—The enormous value given to cotton in its various transformations, is shown in the article of lace, of which there is at the London Exhibition, doubtless, a richer display than the world ever saw together before. India, France, Belgium, England, are vieing for supremacy in this manufacture. A manufacturer furnished samples of one pound of cotton spun into 900 hanks, of 840 yards each, making a distance in all of 430 miles, should the single thread be extended to its utmost. Another firm exhibited 4,200 hanks, of the same number of yards each, from a single pound of cotton. The first then exhibited one pound of cotton spun into a thread 2,000 miles long, which shows the perfection to which cotton machinery has arrived. Brussels lace, all made from cotton, worth £200 sterling ($1000) per yard. A lace shawl made in France for the Duchess of Sutherland, is exhibited, the cost of which is £1000 sterling. A bridal dress is shown, for which the owner wants £2000. The girl who wrought at it the first three years became blind from the heavy task it put upon her eyes. Just think of simple handiwork enhancing the value of a shilling's worth of cotton to $25,000!

Egypt and its Railway.—Since our former observations on Egypt and the commencement of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, we have heard with regret that some trifling point of detail not having been clearly explained to his highness the Pacha, the agent whom he had sent over did not feel himself at liberty, under the circumstances, to commence operations without further instructions. We now learn with satisfaction that Mr. Robert Stephenson, with a zeal and liberality worthy of his reputation, is about to despatch an engineer to Cairo, at his own expense, to explain all details, and to conclude the contract on the spot. The British commercial public, who is sensible of the advantages to commerce which his undertaking involves, will, we are sure, appreate the energy exhibited by Mr. Stephenson, in which they will recognise an earnest of its speedy completion.

The English are making great exertions in the business of ocean steam navation. The steamship Amazon, (2,356 ton, 850 horse power,) the second of five ships of a similar size, intended to run between Southampton and Chagres, via St. Thomas, via the West India and Pacific mails, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Green of Blackwall, on the 28th ult. She is the largest ship ever launched in the Thames. The Panama, of the same tonnage, building at Southampton, was to go off the stocks on the 14th July, and the Demerara and Magdalena, sister vessels, and both 2300 tons burden, the former building at Bristol, the latter at Northfleet, were nearly ready for launching, and will be put in the water in August.—The Orinoco, the first ship of this new line, was apidly getting ready for sea, and was to start from Southampton on the 2d October. All this looks like rapid progress.

On *Sunday*, the 29th of June, M. Poitevin, accompanied by his wife, made his promised ascension from the Champ de Mars at Paris, in a carriage and two horses, suspaded from his gigantic balloon, the Globe. An immense assemblage witnessed the spectacle the President being present. Mad. Poitevin displayed the most perfect serenity. On entering the carriage she kissed her child, wh a smile. The balloon, on rising, took the diection of the river Versailles.

Communication.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

HILLSBOROUGH COAL vs. ASPHALTUM.

To J. *****, of Amherst.

Sir,—A few weeks has elapsed since yor communication, dated Amherst, June 18th, and headed "Bitumen of New-Brunswick," appeared in the Halifax *British North American.* As this publication, hwever, did not meet my eye until lately, I hope yu will not ascribe my long silence to any want of courtesy in acknowledging that the *gratuitous* favor that your consersation has bestowed on the humble individual whom Dr. Gesner, from his *elevated position among the learned,* thinks unworthy of notice. But, from having fewer *pretensias* to science, you, Sir, have kindly vouchsafed to noticemy communication on the subject of Hillsborough Coa in order (as you say) that it might not pass into oblivion unnswered. This condescension, on your part, I duly appreciate, but, I candidly confess, I am at a loss whether mst to admire your modesty when you yield the palm of sience to Dr. Gesner, or your chivalrous conduct in volunteering to become his champion and buckling on *his armour,*—but allow me to give you a caution—consider that *discretion is the better part of valour*—that a *big bone* does ne always indicate quantity of brain.

There are two allegations in my communication, "which," you say, "in justice to those who may have rest them, should be contradicted." Let us see how you have made out your case, and how you have contradicted them.

The first allegation that you wish to deny, is *my statement* "that Professor Johnston, in his Agricultural Report, condemns the representations made by Dr. Gesner, for publishing the Mineral resources of the Province."

Now, I did not make such an allegation, although it is true that Professor Johnston did state that the Doctor "ministered a little too strongly to the vulgar views of immediate profit, and created expectations which his own labours did not realize." The allegation, then, had I made t, would have been strictly true; but it was for the purpose of exposing Dr. Gesner's inaccuracies, and their effects, that I gave the quotation, which you acknowledge I stated "correct enough," from the Agricultural Report, which proceeds thus, when speaking of Dr. Gesner's Reports, the opinions he expressed, and the hopes he awakened, "proved unfortunate in many ways, as they have not only injured his own reputation for general accuracy, and diminished the confidence with which his Reports generally were read, but it has lessened the confidence of the people in the productions of science generally, and probably prevented or retarded other researches which might have been undertaken in reference to the Geology and Mineralogy of the Province." You say it was unfair in me to give the above quotation, because Dr. Johnston's Report shows that he confided in the labours of Dr. Gesner. If the Professor has blown both *hot* and *cold,* he has shown his inconsistency; but I cannot perceive that he has placed the least confidence in the results of Dr. Gesner's labours. He speaks of his "imperfect Geological Map, which marks red rocks where no true red rocks occur," and he regrets that the five years of his engagement had not resulted in rendering it more complete. Indeed, Dr. Robb's two letters, which the Professor has inserted in his Report, (see pages 5 and 16,) are evidently intended to show up Dr. Gesner, and expose his ignorant, blundering assertions.

Professor Johnston, in his Notes on America, has not said one word that gives evidence that he has (as you say) "since repented of the severity that he applied to the discoverer of the Bituminous district." I cannot perceive the *ample acknowledgements* that you speak of, and still less has he named Dr. Gesner the discoverer of the *Bitumen*—the credit he gives to Dr. Robb, who affirmed that the mineral which Dr. Gesner called Coal *proved* to be Mineral Pitch, or hard Bitumen; and from this circumstance originates all the difficulties and trouble which Dr. Gesner has caused the Lessees of the Crown to experience. But as Dr. Robb has not exhibited any satisfactory *proofs,* I feel convinced that the mineral in question is what Dr. Ure has named it, "Pitch Coal, a true mineral of the Geological Coal formation, and therefore, in every sense of the term, popular, scientific and legal, a truly mineral production or substance." I do not think, therefore, that the quotation you have given from the "Notes" has any application whatever—it does not connect him in any way with the Hillsborough Coal or *Asphaltum.* The only remark that occurs which mentions Dr. Gesner, says, that "he has recently secured a patent in the Provinces for a *form of retort,* adapted to the use of the Pitch of Trinidad, from which circumstance" he infers "that Dr. Gesner considers it possible to import and manufacture gas from this substance in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, cheaper than from the Bituminous Coal of the country."—Now, how does this quotation, which you have given at length, affect the truth of my statements? What bearing has it on the subject? Or how does it discredit my allegation? Where can you find in it *ample acknowledgment* to Gesner for the severities formerly used by Johnston?—You say *strange* that I should "quote Professor Johnston for the purpose of proving that Bitumen or Asphaltum is Coal." I also say *strange* that you should say I did so; and this false accusation shows that the writer under the signature of J. *****, belongs to that class of individuals who have little regard for truth, when it suits their purpose to utter a falsehood. So much for your first allegation. I will now endeavour to show that you are equally unfortunate in overturning the second—where you attack my veracity for stating that the main Coal seam runs parallel to the Coal shales, which take a North East and South West direction, whereas you say "it has been proved on oath, as well as by the declaration of three *different* Geologists, that this statement is unfounded and untrue, as they declare that the material is a vein and *not* a seam, that it does *not* run parallel with the strata, and that its course is *not* North East and South West." Now, the fact is, that your assertions are quite untrue, as I shall prove

The three Geologists referred to are, Dr. C. T. Jackson, Dr. Robb, and R. C. Taylor; only one of the three gentlemen has yet been sworn, R. C. Taylor, and although he says the mineral forms a vein, he, on oath, stated that "it appears to be enclosed in a series of calcareous shales which occupy a belt or range passing through the country in a *North East and South West* direction." My statement as to the direction of the strata is therefore proved to be correct by your own sworn Geologist. As to the parallel course of the seam and bordering strata, I quote as follows, from the St. John *Courier,* of the 12th inst. In reference to a Meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, "Dr. C. T. Jackson stated, that during a recent visit to the mine, he had ascertained that the deposit is *in reality parallel to the adjoining strata.*" It must therefore be contained in a seam, and here my assertion is confirmed, and you, Sir, are guilty of charging me falsely with making statements unfounded and untrue; for at least two of the Geologists have given statements that prove my assertions to have been correct. Therefore Sir, when you attempt to write in future, I hope you will have more regard for "truth and decency." In this instance you have only exhibited a wish to be coarse and personal in your remarks, but in doing so you have only shown that ungentlemanly vulgarity incident to an uncultivated mind. You have falsified your own statements, you have failed in offering any proof that my *allegations should be contradicted.* Your stale witticism about all-fools'-day, and Tom Fool's day, has so little to do with the question, that you would rather disoredit Amherst, were you an inhabitant there, as you seem fitter for wearing the *cap ornamented with bells* than handling the *crow* quill. Your dull innuendoes will not pass for wit, nor your arguments for logic, even in Amherst where you are better known than respected. You are not an inhabitant of that pleasant village; you have counterfeited the *pass mark* of a respectable individual, who has assured me that he repudiates your production. It is evident that it emanates from the same source that produced the forged Custom House letter, and from the same hand that endeavoured to pass off a specimen of Maltha for Hillsborough Coal. The statement repeated the third time, that Dr. Gesner *deems me unworthy his notice, smells of his shop;* however, you may rest assured that, notwithstanding Dr. Gesner has written himself lately a GREAT MAN, I deem the favourable consideration of a *small man* of real worth, of far greater value than any condescension that can be bestowed by a *Charlatan.*

ROBERT FOULIS.

St. John, July 21, 1851.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 22, 1851.

The Steamer Asia, with dates to the 5th July, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, in a little less than eleven days from Liverpool.

The weather in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the week previous to the sailing of the Asia, had been all that the farmer could wish; and the crops of every kind looked well. Wheat is in ear and bloom, and looked remarkably well.

England.—Political and all other affairs excessively dull. The final discussion on the Ecclesiastical titles bill was to come off on the 4th, when the fate of the bill would be decided. The Jewish Emancipation bill was passed in the House of Commons without a division. It is thought it will be defeated in the other house.

Board of Trade Returns.—The returns of the month ending 5th of June were published yesterday. They show an increase of £1511 on the declared value of British exports as compared with those of the same time last year, which was one of remarkable activity. Cotton manufactures show a large increase, although the price of the staple was lower than in the corresponding period of 1850.

The chief falling off has been in woollen manufactures and in metals. The aggregate value of our exports during the first five months of the year has been 27,565,000 pounds, against 25,927,000 pounds in like period last year, showing an increase of 1,037,000 pounds. With regard to the consumption of articles of food and luxury, Flour again presents a large augmentation.

At Manchester a steady business is doing, despite the decline in the Liverpool cotton market, and the consumption of the raw material continues large.

The number of visitors yesterday at the Great Exhibition was upwards of 26,000.

Prince Albert and Lucien Bonaparte were attending the meeting at Ipswich for the advancement of Science.

At a large public meeting in London, a petition for retaining the Crystal Palace in its present position, after the exhibition, was adopted.

A fatal explosion occurred on the Northwestern and London Railway. The fireman was killed and the engineer mortally wounded. Much damage was done at the works of the station.

The Middlesex Lunatic Asylum has been enlarged to hold 12,000 patients.

Engines are being constructed at Liverpool to run the express trains between London and Birmingham, 102 miles, in two and one half hours.

By the death of the Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, the Protectionist leader of the House of Lords, becomes fourteenth Earl of Derby.

The proceedings respecting the fate of Kossuth are all concealed in the strictest diplomatic obscurity.

The old frigate *Shannon,* so celebrated for her action with the American frigate *Chesapeake,* still exists in the navy under the name of the St. Lawrence, and is at Sheerness in ordinary.

Riot at Liverpool.—A terrific military riot broke out in Liverpool on the 1st instant, the 91st Regt. having attacked the police. The riot was suppressed after a time by the energy of the authorities; but not before several men had been killed and many dangerously wounded. Twenty five of the soldiers and four civilians were arrested and committed for examination.

Lord Londonderry, it is feared, will be compelled to undergo an operation on his injured leg.

The recent Papal excitement has had the effect of increasing the funds of the Bible Society by £13,000.

Skye, in the Highlands, has furnished, since the Peninsular war, no fewer than 21 lieutenant-generals and major-generals, 48 lieutenant-colonels, 600 majors, captains and subalterns, 10,000 foot soldiers, 100 peers, four governors of British colonies, one governor-general, one adjutant-general, one chief baron of England, and one judge of the Court of Session.

The diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry, at the Queen's costume ball, were of the value of £150,000, or $750,000!

Bell's Life in London recently stated that a lady had lost no less than £20,000 at the Races. The Limerick Chronicle says the Lady is the only daughter of the poet Lord Byron, "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart."

Navigation in England.—Under the head of "Facts for Lord Granville," the London Morning Herald says the amount of tonnage of foreign shipping, loading outward in the Port of London yesterday, was 11,452 tons; of these, 5065 tons comprised American ships, loading for the United States—while there is not a single British vessel in the Thames loading for the American Republic.

The American emigrant ship Halcyon, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th May, with 300 passengers, chiefly Irish and German, was disabled in a heavy gale on the 8th of June, when within five or six days sail of New York. The passengers were saved by the New York ships Connecticut and W. H. Wharton, and taken back to Liverpool. The Halcyon was abandoned and set fire to on the 12th.

Ireland.—The census tables are published, and the decreasein the whole thirty-one counties since 1841, is 1,737,616.

The country never presented so fine a prospect of an early and abundant harvest. The land teems with fertility even in districts considered much impoverished. The meadows are falling under the scythe and sickle in the vicinity of Limerick.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Foreign Corn.—The arrivals of foreign bread stuffs continue to pour into our harbour. From the 2nd instant to Thursday last, 99 vessels arrived; from that day to Monday evening 68 additional vessels followed, and up to yesterday evening 24 came in, making a total of 191 vessels arriving in this port within sixteen days.—*Cork Constitution.*

The Marquis of Londonderry entertained the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin at a grand banquet at Holderness-house, on Thursday last. The noble marquis's opposition in the House of Lords to the abolition of the Viceroyalty bill has made him very popular among the Dublin civic officials. Lord Stanley and several leading Irish peers and members of parliament were present.

A very beautiful handkerchief, intended as a present from the Irish Flax Society to the Countess of Clarendon, has been just completed, and will soon be presented, along with a vase, to her Excellency. Mr. Oaa Egar, a pupil of the School of Design, sketched the pattern. The handkerchief is of fine lawn; the edges are worked to represent a grass border, and in each of the four corners is a magnificent bouquet of heaths, sweet peas, fuchsias, roses, and rose buds. In one corner the Countess's coronet, and the initials "K. C.," are beautifully worked. Sprigs of the sweet pea also twine around the border. The flowering is exceedingly natural, and the working is exquisite.

France.—All France is on the tip-toe of expectation, waiting for the report of M. De Tocqueville on the revision of the constitution. This important document is every hour expected to be made public, and the debate in the Assembly will probably commence on the 14th inst.

The President after quitting Poictiers and arriving at Chattellarant, July 2d, was received by the National Guard, who instantly shouted "*Viva la Republique,*" in which the inhabitants joined. The cry continued until the President had reached the Hotel de Ville, where it assumed the character of serious hostility and became drowned with "Napoleon." The disturbance was quelled by the police.

At breakfast the Mayor apologised for the tumult. The President in the course of his reply, said for all the good that had been done during the last three years they were indebted to the party of order. This was loudly cheered, and his health being proposed, the President said—

"I place myself resolutely at the head of men of order of all parties, and I have received from them an effectual co-operation. If there has been defection I am ignorant of it, for I go forward without casting a look behind. There must be an impulse, and an aim. My impulse is the love of my country; my aim is to make religion and reason prevail."

The President arrived in Paris the same evening. The French papers generally approve of the tone of the above speech.

In the French Legislative Assembly, on the 27th June, M. Thiers made a powerful speech against Free Trade, which he said was a subject which interested not only France, but the world! He was perfectly convinced, from long observation, that the system would not suit the condition, the genius, or the habits of France, and brought forward numerous statistics in support of his arguments.

The weather in Paris has been excessively hot.—At the Review on the Champ de Mars, eight soldiers died in consequence of the heat.

Russia.—We learn from Constantinople that a number of the now subjected tribes of the Caucasus had attacked, with 25,000 men, the Russian Line of Tschemer, and defeated all the detachments of the Russian fortified camp.

THE RAILWAY.

As we predicted some weeks ago, Mr. Howe's schemes have seriously interfered with the prospects of the European and North American Railway. Not that we have any doubts about the ultimate success of this noble enterprise, but its commencement will certainly be delayed for some considerable time, probably for a whole year.

Our friends at a distance must not be led away by the unscrupulous assertions made in one or two of our City prints, that the project has been abandoned, and that its friends have given it up. It is very true that the minds of the people have been distracted by the plausible rumours that have been circulated, of some mighty things that were to be done for us in some mysterious way. Most folks stopped to think, enquire and examine. They asked for authority. They tried to find out if there was "black and white" for it any where. They enquired if any man of known veracity would father the story. Up to this time, however, the search has been in vain, and all reflecting men have come to the conclusion that the whole story was moonshine. On the twentieth day of August, therefore, the Stock Books of the European and North American Railway Company will be opened simultaneously in Westmoreland, Saint John, Fredericton, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Those who are well-informed are satisfied that enough Stock will be taken to warrant the commencement of the work with the least possible delay. Indeed, it is now generally believed that, after the paying qualities of this road, that an Association of London capitalists only wait the passing of the Facility Bills, to take up the whole Stock that is not required here. An offer to that effect was alluded to by the *Courier* some weeks ago, and we understand that a similar offer, endorsed by Earl Grey, was submitted to the Delegates at Toronto.

The European and North American Railway is far from being *dead,* therefore, and we regret that any of our contemporaries should have lent their columns to the vulture-who were croaking in dismay at the anticipated loss of the quarry over which they had been gloating.

It is an unfortunate thing that such enterprises are always liable to the attacks of such parasites. If they are permitted to have a hand in the work, no prudent man will risk his money in it. If they are kept at a distance, they try by all manner of schemes and *imaginary* stories to hinder or destroy it. However, we suppose this is in the nature of things, and illustrates the old Latin saying, "ubi the Doctor" is the carcase is, there will the vultures be gathered together."

Railroad Progress.—The last Halifax *Church Times,* in an article on Railroad Progress in the Colonies, makes the following sensible remarks:—"There are two schemes now afloat. One, the Halifax and Quebec scheme, is fraught with difficulties—difficulties Provincial, with reference to an agreement on matters of detail, relative to the route and the share which each Province is to take in the work, the extent of the line, &c.,—and Imperial difficulties, in so far as the action of the British Government and Imperial Parliament are concerned—which it will take many, many years to overcome. The other scheme is that of the Halifax and Portland Railway, which may be commenced in less than a twelvemonth, if there could be a cordial agreement upon the matter, and which will probably be commenced in spite and to the disadvantage of Nova Scotia. Under these circumstances, the matter lies in a nutshell—Shall we agitate for an indefinite period for the Halifax and Quebec line—or accept the co-operation of our American and New Brunswick neighbours, and build a line which will place us in no worse position than if the Quebec line were executed?"

The Hon. Mr. Howe arrived in this city on Friday afternoon, in the steamer Creole, on his return from Canada, and left same evening, for Dorchester, in the steamer Gipsey. He was to spend a day or two with the Hon. Mr. Chandler, at Dorchester, and would then proceed to Halifax, via Amherst, &c.

The St. Patrick's Society Pic-Nic, (which had been postponed from last week) took place yesterday. A large party of ladies and gentlemen proceeded up the river to Oak Point in the morning, in the steamer Maid of Erin, and after spending the day very pleasantly, returned to the City about half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, after the steamer had taken a turn round Partridge Island, and treating the party to an agreeable snuff of the sea breeze previous to their separating. The officers of the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies were present, as guests.

Volunteer Fire Company, No. 5, proceeded to Fredericton, to-day, per steamer, on a visit to that city, taking with them their new and handsome Engine and Hose Cart, tastefully decorated with flowers. Previous to their departure they walked through several streets of the City, clad in their neat and handsome uniform, headed by a band of music, and made a very fine appearance.

On Wednesday last, No. 2 Company made a visit to Fredericton, with their Engine, &c., and returned to the City on Friday morning.

The Boat Race, between the Carleton and Indian Town Clubs, which was postponed on Friday in consequence of some misunderstanding between the parties, came off on Saturday, when the Indian Town boat came in ahead, the Carleton boat having given up the contest, it is stated, on account of the boats coming in collision several times during the race. The men of the Carleton boat protested against the affair, and the umpires, to whom the matter was referred, have, we learn, decided that there was unfair conduct on both sides, and that the race should be again run or the parties be allowed to withdraw their stakes.

About twelve o'clock on Saturday night our city was visited by a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, (the first experienced here this season,) accompanied with rain; and although the flash and peal followed each other in rapid succession, we have not heard of any injury being caused by the storm.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese administered the rite of Confirmation to about sixty Cadidates, on Saturday, in Trinity Church, in this city.

☞ No word of the 12th July Mail Steamer to Halifax, at two o'clock to day.

About 150 rank and file of the reserve battalion of the 97th Regt., which recently arrived at Halifax from the West Indies, arrived in this City on Friday last, via Windsor, and a portion of them have since proceeded to Fredericton.

We have received since our last the third weekly number of *Sears' Family Visiter,* published in New York, and dated 19th July.—the broad and ample pages of which are well filled with choice and interesting reading on a great variety of subjects, among which is a sketch of the Province of New Brunswick, which is to be followed by others of the same class. It is also embellished with engravings of the Canadian section in the Great Exhibition, the great Diamonds, Koh-i-Noor, (Mountain of Light,) Durre-i Noor, (or Sea of Light,) &c. The price is only $2 per year, and we wish the worthy proprietor large success. The circulation is already upwards of 10,000.—Mr. D. Ross, bookseller, is agent in this City.

A destructive Fire occurred at Indian-Town on Tuesday evening last, consuming two valuable dwelling houses, (with the outbuildings connected,) belonging to Mr. David Tapley. Their value is estimated at £1200. The property was insured we learn to the amount of £700. We regret to state that it is considered the work of an incendiary.

The attention of the residents in that vicinity to the wants of the Firemen and their generous supply of refreshments is highly commended.

Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Fire Companies, with their Engines, were early on the ground, and their presence and labor saved a much larger conflagration.

The Messrs. Lingley and others made the Companies generous donations in money.—*Ch. Visitor*

Large quantities of fresh salmon, packed in ice, are weekly sent off to the United States, by the steamers to Boston and Portland.

Assurance Companies.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in the *Globe Assurance Company,* on the 7th instant, Messrs. George L. Lovett, Thomas Vaughan, Edward Hippisley, Henry Chubb, James Smith, and Joseph Fairweather, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

The annual meeting of the Marine Assurance Company was held on Monday 14th instant, when Messrs. F. A. Wiggins, John Ward, John Wishart, John V. Thutgar, William Parks, Daniel J. McLaughlin, William H. Scovil, Edward Sears, and George Carvill, were elected Directors. And at a subsequent meeting of these gentlemen, F. Wiggins, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Board.

Both of these Companies have recently declared handsome dividends, that of the former being ten per cent. on the paid up capital, and the latter, five per cent. on the capital stock of the company, for the last six months.

More Desertion!—We learn from the Charlotte County Gazette, that last week five soldiers succeeded in making their escape by compelling the ferryman at Waweig, at the peril of his life, to land them on the American shore, instead of Oak Point, whither they said they were after deserters. The United States authorities will surely take notice of these frequent breaches of all law and order.

Industrial Exhibition.—We have already directed public attention to this subject, and to the efforts that are being made by our mechanics and manufacturers to procure specimens of their labour for the forthcoming Exhibition. We are happy to learn, that, while further promises of contributions continue to be received by the Committee of Management, from various parts of the Province, the objects which the Directors of the Institute have in view are more appreciated and better understood. The Exhibition is not designed to gratify mere idle curiosity, but is of an essentially practical and instructive character; and it is of manifest importance to the parties more immediately interested, that it should comprehend a full and complete display of all our domestic manufactures, in order to prove what we are capable of producing, the cost at which an article can be delivered, and therefore the encouragement which each branch of industry should expect or require from the Legislature.

A Plan of the Building which it is proposed to erect expressly for the Exhibition, designed by Mr. Stead, Architect, has been approved of by the Directors of the Institute; and it will be observed by a notice in another column, that Tenders are required from persons disposed to contract for the same.

We learn, that in addition to the attractions that will be offered to our citizens, and we trust to our visitors from the neighbouring Provinces, on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition, on the 9th September next, the Directors of the Water Company intend to celebrate at the same time, by a Grand Demonstration, the first introduction of the water from their new works, and we earnestly hope that the Corporation of the City will take immediate steps to erect the necessary tanks or fountains for the continued supply of water for the free use of the poor of the City.

The Fire Departments of this City, the Parish of Portland, and probably of Fredericton, are also expected to lend their aid to the pagant, with their respective trains of Engines and other apparatus. The Agricultural Society of the County are making preparations to assist in increasing the display, which, we believe, will be unequalled in the history of the City.—*Courier.*

New Vessels.—On Wednesday, last a beautifully-modelled Ship of 638 tons called the *Alciope,* was launched from the building yard of William Olive, Esquire, in Carleton. The Alciope is generally admired for symmetry and workmanship, and her materials being of the very best description, she is every way worthy of her esteemed builder, who is also the owner. She is commanded by Capt. David W. Cronk, late of the *Pomona,* and possesses excellent sailing qualities.

A very superior ship, called the *Allison,* built at the