The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 12, 1852.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday last this important and interesting collection of the evidences of the industrial and natural capabilities of New-Brunswick, was happily inaugurated; and throughout the week, thousands of visitors from all parts of the Province as well as from the neighbouring Republic, have had an opportunity, by personal inspection of the multifarious productions of the field, the garden, the bench, the loom, the needle, the anvil, and all the other varieties of mechanical skill and manual dexterity, there concentrated and exhibited, to convince themselves that New Brunswick possesses within herself all the elements of productive and industrial prosperity, and is calculated, by the aid of capital and time, to take a place in the nations of the earth, secondary in nothing. Not having been present ourselves at the Exhibition, we are compelled to glean from various sources, a synoptical detail of its principal features; and in doing so, we confess ourselves disappointed, in being unable to present our readers with as specific and particular a sketch, as was afforded last year by those who described the principal features of the *first* great Provincial Exhibition in St. John. No *Catalogue* of the Fredericton Exhibition appears to have been published; whence it has been impossible to obtain such a detailed specification of particular articles worthy of notice, as would have been desirable; and while an immense amount of florid, and even bombastic verbiage has been expended by some of the writers for the press, in describing the general effect of the Exhibition, and the various amusements of the week, but little detail, and still less specific description of the exhibited articles, and the merits of the various contributors, has yet been given to the public. The very remarkable excellence of the Agricultural and Cattle Shows, and the superb specimens of grain, fruits and flowers, have been principally noticed by our contemporaries; and some few specimens of mechanical and industrial skill have been noticed; but those so honored bear, as we are well informed, no proportion to the aggregate of the display, or to the variety of objects well worthy of particular description and commendation. We have heard much complaint from visitors, of the difficulty experienced in ascertaining the particulars respecting the production, make and ownership of articles exhibited; a difficulty which would have been avoided, if (as was done in St. John last year,) the whole of the night preceding the opening of the exhibition, had been spent in getting a Catalogue ready for delivery on the following morning. In such cases, energy and industry are indispensably necessary.—We would, however, record our conviction, based upon all the information we have been enabled to collect, that the Exhibition, as a whole, has been signally successful; that it has gathered together a vast amount of natural, artificial, and industrial products of our Province, which have displayed a quality and excellence wholly unexpected by thousands of those who inspected them; that it has indisputably testified that New-Brunswick has within herself the germs and principles of the highest cultivation and prosperity; and that by the steady and determined application of her own resources, industry and talent, she may proudly depend upon herself for taking a prominent station in the roll of nations, and should henceforth disdain to be indebted, as she has hitherto too greatly been, to other countries for necessaries, which she can thoroughly and economically procure within her own borders. Even now, she is in great degree equal to her wants, if her energies be properly applied; but, when *railroad* intercommunication shall be established, and her population, resources and industry be thereby brought within available mutual operation, she will be utterly disgraced if she obtain from any other land what her own sons and her own soil can perfectly supply. We may observe, *en passant*, that it is remarkable, that none of the inspecting narrators of the Exhibition, have as yet said anything of the *mineral* portion of the display. We now subjoin extracts from other papers, containing the principal particulars yet published; and hope in our next to have more specific details to communicate.

The *Head Quarters* gives the following account of the proceedings on the opening day:—

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The subject of so much labour, conjecture, fear and hope was formally and successfully inaugurated yesterday, at two o'clock, A. M.

At an early hour of the forenoon, the Firemen of Fredericton and St. John, and the Masonic fraternity, headed by the Band and Pipers of the 72d Highlanders, under the direction of Sheriff Wolhaupter as Grand Marshal, marched through the principal streets of the city, and, in their varied and showy costumes, with badges, banners and insigaia, made an imposing and gay appearance.

Precisely at two o'clock, P. M., His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and Patron of the Exhibition, was received at the Hall of the Exhibition by a guard of honour of the 72d, and entered the building under a salvo of artillery, when he was again received by the President and Officers of the New-Brunswick Society.

At the moment of his Excellency's entrance the scene and circumstances were deeply impressive. The vast area of the Hall was densely crowded by men of all ranks and conditions, from localities near and remote, old and young, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, men of thought and men of action—all were here collected, while the effect, both picturesque and moral, was increased by a large admixture of the mothers and daughters of our country. The fine full band of the 72d, occupying the south-western balcony, and the united choirs of all our churches the north-eastern, struck at once in a full volume of massive and magnificent harmonies into a glorious rendering of our time-honoured national anthem—every head uncovered, every ear intent, every heart inspired, while the telling tones of instruments and voices united in the noble prayer so fraught with powerful emotion to every loyal and patriotic heart. At the conclusion of the national anthem, the full choir, accompanied by the bands, sang to its appropriate tune, the Hundredth Psalm, beginning

"With one consent let all the earth
To God their cheerful voices raise."

The address was then presented by Judge Street, as President of the Society, and replied to by His Excellency.

After His Excellency's reply, the opening of the Exhibition was officially declared, and was received by a round of thorough old-fashioned British cheers, with a genuine Bluenose one or two more.

Let it suffice till our next number, that the Exhibition in quality, quantity, and variety of specimens, both agricultural produce and manufactures, outdoes the utmost expectation of the warmest friends of the enterprise, and is at once a triumphant refutation of all the apprehensions of the timid, and the disloyal prophecies of the "ruin and decay" men.

Our City Fire Companies spread a sumptuous table at the Temperance Hall, and entertained all their numerous visitors of the Fire Department of St. John, the members of the Legislature, Corporation and Press. The affair was tastefully and generously got up, and right heartily enjoyed by their large company.

We take from the *Freeman* of Thursday the following sketch of His Excellency's opening speech:

"He thanked them sincerely for the kind manner in which he had been received, but he could not justly lay claim to the praise they had bestowed on him for the assistance he had rendered them in bringing their labours to so successful a termination. His absence in England during a great part of the year rendered it impossible for him to co-operate with them in their task to the extent he would desire to have done. The Exhibition afforded a strong proof that the Province was rapidly advancing on the road to prosperity. Four years ago, when he first came to the Province, business of all kinds was suffering under depression caused by the great shock in the commercial world, and a succession of unfavourable seasons had forced one crop after another out of cultivation, by repeated failures, until farmers became careless of cultivating any. All was gloom and despondency. But there are two kinds of despondency, namely, that which influences men to abandon all further efforts in despair, and to become hopeless of success, and that which prompts them to renewed efforts and still greater exertions and the determination to overcome all difficulties. Such, he believed, was the despondence of the people of this province, for while a few gave up the struggle in despair, others worked on, and now there was a renewed activity in commerce, and good crops crowned the labours of the husbandman, and the whole country was prosperous and thriving. And in the progress of this Province, much as had been said of its backwardness, and though some complaints were heard, he thought they had much to be proud of. Some of those who then were present could remember when the site of St. John was little better than a wilderness, and now from St. John to the Grand Falls was a beautiful, fertile, and comparatively well peopled country. He believed that this Province must share in the general prosperity. Within a few years the prosperity and growth of Upper Canada was astonishing, and this Province, he believed, was entering on a career of the like prosperity. His Excellency spoke at some length of the Exhibition and the effects it would probably have on the Agriculture and Trade of the Province. They would learn much, not only from what was exhibited but from what was absent, from what was there, what was not there and what ought to be there. The attention of the people would be aroused and a spirit of enquiry be awakened. They would learn what manufactures and what description of crops suited the country; what could be pursued with advantage and what must entail loss. The agriculture of every country is a great source of its prosperity, and it was pleasing to see that the agricultural capabilities of this country was so fully proved by the excellence of the articles exhibited there. It was also pleasing to observe that so much attention was paid to the manufacture of their agricultural implements, as it was of great importance that in an agricultural country they should make their own agricultural implements, and that these should be of the best description. Another benefit resulting from exhibitions of this kind is, that men from various sections of the country are brought together and induced to discuss subjects of so much importance, thus becoming acquainted with new modes of cultivation or manufacture, with the use of new implements, of the best and most suitable kinds of crops, &c., and learning much mutually from one another." After a speech of some length His Excellency concluded by again thanking them for the kind manner in which he had been received.

The Freeman of Saturday says—

The Provincial Exhibition now proves most satisfactorily what it is of much importance the people of the Province should fully know and clearly understand, that the Agricultural interest, as the trade in Lumber begins to decline, must daily attain greater importance and become the chief interest of the Province, which must in a great measure become, as it is fully capable of becoming, a great Agricultural country, not importing food but exporting, and that in the meantime the manufacturing interest must be only a secondary one, not attaining its full developement until long after, though of course keeping pace with the agricultural, and steadily increasing.

Decidedly first in excellence and importance at the Exhibition is the show of agricultural produce. It far surpasses all expectations; and here too nature asserts the force and power of her own truths and laws. Though the grain is very excellent in the several kinds, the roots, for which the soil and climate are more specially adapted, are admitted to be far superior. There are many specimens of wheat, of a very superior quality, and if the labels on some of the bags be correct, the yield was certainly very great, as much as 60 bushels to the acre. The oats, too, of which a great variety is shown, is fully equal to that produced in any part of Europe, some of it bushelling from 48lbs. to 50lbs. There is some very excellent barley, corn and buckwheat; samples of buckwheat flour, oatmeal, &c., are also shown. In many instances the samples are small, especially those brought from remote districts. No catalogue had been prepared for the first day, the bulk of the articles having arrived a very short time before the opening, and as though the parcels were all ticketed, there was no means in general of ascertaining either the name of the exhibitors or the districts from which they came; we are, therefore, compelled to make our notice a very general one; we will however as soon as the award of the Judges is made public again revert to this subject.

The show of grain was all very excellent and the samples were in general very pure. There was also a very nice display of the several kinds of peas and beans, and of the various grass and clover seeds. The samples were in general small but very nicely prepared. There were also several firkins of fine looking butter, and many, apparently very fine, cakes of cheese.

But the exhibition of roots and vegetables was that which attracted, as it certainly deserved, most attention. The potatoes, of every variety, and of very great size, were, perhaps, fully equal to any we have ever seen, in some instances averaging, we should say, nearly 3 lbs. a piece. The Swedish turnips were some of them of a monstrous size, as were also the beets, mangolds, Belgian carrots, parsnips, &c. We heard several Scotch farmers declare that they had never seen anything equal to them raised on the best farms of Scotland; they were indeed most enthusiastic in their admiration. The Hon. James Brown assured us not even in the Carse of Gowrie, the garden of Scotland, could anything equal to them be raised. Certainly they afforded ample proof that the agricultural capabilities of this country are very great, and that it may yet become a great farming country. A gentleman, who had been through the United States and saw the late Massachusetts Agricultural Show, stated that it was very inferior to this in the quality of the articles exhibited; and the generally expressed opinion was that no State in New England is capable of raising such potatoes, beets, turnips, or cabbages. We cannot say that we have not seen fully as good a show, and where the samples were very much larger; but it would probably be too much to say that we have ever seen any decidedly superior. Men of all countries, and of the widest practical experience, admitted its great excellence. The cabbages exhibited were very fine, some said to have been raised in the garden of Mrs. White, near St. John, absolutely monstrous; one of these was said to weigh nearly 40 lbs. A farmer from Sunbury exhibited a number of very large squashes, some melons, potatoes, beans, peas, grass seeds, &c., all the produce of his own farm. The cauliflowers were an exception to all that was shown in this division, being small and miserable looking things, scarce worth the cutting.

We regret our inability to deal more particularly, and at large, with this most important portion of the Exhibition, but for the reasons we have already assigned, this is unfortunately out of our power. It is now clearly and fully established that by a proper system of farming, by the application of skill and knowledge, and of capital, where this is available, to the soil, an ample and profitable return is certain; and even should wheat continue for some years to suffer from rust, or the weevil, and be a hazardous crop, the farmer, if he only studies the nature of the soil he cultivates and endeavours to acquire the knowledge of his business, without which all his labour must produce at best but uncertain results, may find in his crops of oats, buckwheat and corn, potatoes, beets, turnips and grasses, sufficient variety for maintaining a regular rotation of crops, and affording him an ample return. If the farmers throughout the country but follow the example set them by the men who have succeeded in producing such crops; if they are careful in the selection of good stock; in the preservation and disposal of their manures; in the selection of seed, and the mode of cultivation, substituting a rotation system for the ruinous, exhausting system so long pursued; studying the nature of the soil they till, and the crops it can best yield; if, in short, they pursue farming as a man pursues any other business, making it a constant study, and daily aiming at improvement, the Exhibition of this week fully proves that the soil is capable of repaying them for all their labour and their care.

The New Brunswicker says—

Among the many ingeniously wrought and elaborate articles displayed, we could not but feel pleased with the handiwork of the artizans and mechanics of St. John, whose productions occupied a large space in the Exhibition; prominent among which stood some excellent specimens of cabinet work from the establishment of Messrs. J. & G. Lawrence; a splendid Piano by Messrs. Kenney & Scribner; a large and finely executed lot of castings from the foundry of Messrs. Harris & Allan; a variety of edge tools by Messrs. Broad, Spiller, and others; a pair of beautifully worked boots by Mr. David Paterson; some neatly shaped hats by Mr. A. Magee, Mr. J. Boyd, and Mr. C. D. Everitt; a finely gilt mirror by Messrs. Potter & Co; several carriages and sleighs by Mr. Hallett and Mr. Harrison, of Portland; some chairs by Mr. Humphreys; a lot of confectionary by Mr. R. Lormer, and Mr. Maguire, which presented a very tempting appearance; biscuit by Mr. T. Rankine; ploughs by Mr. Wm. Smith; specimens of soap and candles by Andrew Scott; capstan and blocks by Mr. John Gaynor; leather by Mr. Riley; paper by Messrs. Phillips Brothers; iron bed-steads by Mr Wallace; saddles by Mr. David Collins and Mr M Cummins; and an ingeniously made brick house, about 2½ feet long, by 18 inches high, by Mr. George Kelley, each brick being an inch in length. A quantity of other articles were forwarded from this City, which we shall notice more fully hereafter, besides those from other quarters; there being no printed catalogue of the articles, it was impossible at the time to ascertain the names of the whole of the different contributors. The cotton and woollen manufactures were exceedingly good—a pair of blankets, we believe, from Norton, and some carpeting, attracted much attention. The cotton and homespun cloths were excellent.

In the evening, His Honor Judge Wilmot delivered a splendid Oration in the new Market House, in which, after touching upon other points of vast importance to the Province, he spoke of the great importance of Railway communication to the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Agriculturist, and the Labourer, and eulogised the scheme lately entered into to bring about this great desideratum as one of the very highest magnitude and importance to the best interests of the Province.

On Thursday the Ploughing Match came off, and excited much interest. Sixteen Ploughs, from different parts of the Province, were entered. The Judges were the Hon. James Brown and Messrs. Robert Gray and Robert Keltie. The first prize was awarded to Gilbert Ross, in the employment of the Hon. W. H. Odell, of Fredericton; the second to James Robertson, in the employment of Alex. Martin, Esq., at Bay Park Farm, St. John; and the third to James Agnew, in the employment of Dr. G. P. Peters, of Lancaster.—*Courier.*

On Wednesday the Cattle Show was held in Mr. Odell's Grove, and like the general Exhibition at the Province Building, elicited the admiration of the spectators. Horses and horned cattle of a most superior description were on the ground; and hogs, sheep and calves were pronounced by the Judges to be far superior to anything of their kind hitherto seen or anticipated in the Province. As a specimen, we may just allude to a calf six months old, which weighed 630 lbs! We are also informed that the Cattle Show would have been even more extraordinary, if those from Westmorland, which had been designed for the Exhibition had not been kept away by the non-arrival of the steamer which was to have brought them to St. John.

On Wednesday evening the "Exhibition Lecture" was delivered by the Hon. Judge Wilmot in the Temperance Hall, which was crowded on the occasion.—It was a noble conception of the Judge's genius, and will, we trust, be published. Prior to the delivery of the Lecture, Mr. Watts' song, set to music by S. K. Foster, Esq., of St. John, was sung in excellent style by Mr. F., accompanied on the Pianoforte, by Mr. T. Gardiner, of St. John.

On Friday the *Regatta* was well contested, and the prize won by the Sand Cove boat, in opposition to the Carleton boys.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

The Exhibition closed on Saturday evening, with a brilliant display of Fireworks, under the management of S. K. Foster, Esq., of this city.

Wm. Jackson, Esq., M. P., Mr. Ross, Civil Engineer, the Hon. Mr. Gray, of New-Brunswick, and Captain Rhodes, arrived in this city yesterday morning in the steamer *John Munn*.—*Quebec Gazette 6th.*

The people of Eastport entertained Mr. Jackson and his travelling friends at dinner, while passing through that place on their way to Canada. On their route they were every where treated with the greatest respect and attention.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.—A telegraphic despatch was received on Friday from Boston, by Mr. G. Thomas, Agent for the *Admiral*, stating that she had been run into in Boston harbour by the Steamer *Eastern State*, and that it would take some days to repair the damage sustained. A subsequent despatch to Mr. Thomas states that the Admiral would resume her trips from Boston on Monday the 18th instant.

The steamers *Maid of Erin*, and *Forest Queen*, left yesterday morning for Portland; and the *Creole* is expected to resume her trips to Boston on Thursday next.

A splendid first class ship, measuring 1278 tons, named the *Alfred*, was launched a few days ago from the building yard of Mr. James Smith, Courtenay Bay. She is said fully to sustain Mr. Smith's long established fame in the production of first class ships.

A fine ship of 788 tons, named the *Martha*, was also lately launched from the building yard of Messrs. S. & H. Rowan, at Indian Town.

MILITARY.—On Saturday last, Major General the Hon. C. Gore, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the lower Colonies, arrived in this City, in the steamer *Pilot*, from Annapolis, and was received with the usual formalities. Yesterday, this distinguished officer reviewed the Troops in this Garrison, and we understand, expressed himself much pleased with their efficiency and general deportment.—*New Bruns.*

A meeting of influential British subjects took place at New-York on the 5th inst., to consider the best mode of testifying their respect for the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and a Committee was appointed for the purpose.

MONTREAL FIRE.—The Canadian Legislature has passed resolutions for granting a loan of £100,000 to the sufferers by the late fire.

The sum of £3,000 sterling has been contributed in London for the benefit of the Montreal sufferers, and the Mayor of Montreal has received a communication stating that that sum can be drawn for through the Bank of B. N. America.

The Rev. Dr. Wainwright has been elected Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, by the annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, recently in session at New York city.

Dr. Hawks, of New York, has been elected Bishop of Rhode Island, by the special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church now in session at Providence.

The eulogy on the life and services of Henry Clay was delivered at Louisville, Ky., on 28th inst., by Mr. Crittenden, in the presence of an immense audience of ladies and gentlemen. It is reported to have been an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of the departed Statesman, and many a wet eye testified to the thrilling power of the speaker.

Major General Charles Gore, the new Commander-in-chief of the Military forces in the Lower Provinces, who has lately been serving in Canada, arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst. in the Steamer Niagara from Boston.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We understand that the British vessels in this port very generally put their flags at half-mast on Saturday last, in conformity with the suggestion of the British Consul, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington.—*Boston paper.*

The steamship Africa sailed from New York on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, with 80 passengers and $634,000 in specie.

All the steamboat lines between Boston and New York have reduced the price of cabin passage to $3.

We understand the Packet schr. *Brilliant*, has been purchased by a Company in this place who intend proceeding in her to Australia in the course of a few weeks.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

The wire of the Quebec and Halifax telegraph, which stretches across the St. Lawrence, at Caroque, was carried away on the 3d, by the ship *Avon* while on her way up the river.—*Quebec Ga.*

It is stated that there are now no less than 53 British peers without male heirs, either apparent or presumptive, and consequently on their death those titles will become extinct.

The city of Glasgow, Scotland, had a population at the beginning of this century of only 77,000. It now numbers 376,000.

Mr. R. Stephenson, M. P., Mr. Peto, M. P., and Mr. B. Poole, have gone to Denmark, concerning the formation of a railway to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic Sea.

AUSTRALIA—*The Exodus—Causes of emigration.*—It is really wonderful how many people in tolerable circumstances are leaving this tolerably comfortably circumstanced country, in which there is enough and to spare for all, for other climes. A short time since the California fever carried off its thousands, and now the Australia fever rages with almost greater intensity, and is daily carrying away, to the far off land, hordes of the young and active. The idea of becoming speedily rich seems to possess people, though the epitaph of many will be the same as that of the wise individual, who, being well, took physic to improve his health—"I was well and wished to be better, and here I lie." At no time were the prospects of this province better than they are now; enterprises of every kind are being embarked in, & British gold is backing them, yet people leave a place where they are well to go elsewhere, where they may fare indifferently. In *Blackwood's Magazine* for September this astonishing exodus is commented upon and accounted for thus:—

"The man who having recently built a house and planted a garden, capriciously abandons his commodious dwelling and pleasant parterres for uncultivated solitudes, there to recommence the work, is open to a charge of eccentricity if not of folly. It may be said that to a considerable extent, this has been the conduct of the great North American nation. With abundant room to double and to treble itself the population of the States has yet felt cramped within its ample limits and has pushed forward westwards to the Pacific, and southwards into the heart of Mexico. Gold discoveries may recently have stimulated, but had nothing to do with the origin of this migratory impulse, which we cannot doubt has been communicated by Providence to one of the most numerous, energetic, and intelligent of existing races, that the barren places of the earth may be fructified, and barbarism gradually be everywhere replaced by civilization.—Contrary to what might have been expected the impulse has lately been less manifested in the European Anglo Saxons than in those of America. From Great Britain—which in a bird's-eye view, would seem a teeming ant-hill where a crowded population is pent in scanty compass by encircling seas, where professions and trades are overstocked, and the battle of life is fought at a disadvantage by reason of the narrow field, the great streams of emigration should, it may be thought, proceed. There are reasons however for the contrary. Without impeachment of the patriotism of our transatlantic cousins, we suspect that love of country is far stronger in the breast of an old nation than in that of a young one. This is easy to understand, if there be value in things and in ideas which most men prize and cherish, in ancient monuments, glorious traditions, time-honoured associations and the memory of the illustrious dead. The Americans seem to us to be more remarkable for love and admiration of themselves than of their country. The Englishman talks of "dear old England," the Yankee tells you of "the greatest nation in creation." To an Englishman the soil of his country and it ricks of his towns, the streets, rivers, and hills, and the very roads are objects of affection; because with all those things are indissolubly associated so much of what he is justly proud; an American places his pride in introducing into new regions the banners and institutions of his rest ess, enterprising nation. We believe that a great many Englishmen, even of a class with whom physical wellbeing might be supposed a paramount consideration, would rather toil for a crust at home than wander to distant lands, with a prospect of improved condition on easier terms."

INDIA.—The last Overland mail brought advices from Calcutta to August 7, from which the following are extracts:—

The Governor General returned on the 6th of August to Calcutta, after paying his visit to General Godwin at Rangoon, and it was hoped that the result of that interview would be a speedy advance into the heart of the Burmese territory.

The Calcutta *Englishman* gives the following account of the successful expedition:

RANGOON, July 16.—Something at last worth telling has been brought about by the gallant little fleet that was sent up some short time ago at the earnest recommendation of the Commodore to reconnoitre Prome. It was pretty well guessed that Captain Tarlton, the commander of the expedition, would speedily follow his reconnoitre by something more decisive and satisfactory, and those who from the high-spirited qualities of the gallant sailor had thus supposed of him have had their opinion of his character justified. The river below Prome divides itself into two streams; the left of these is the deeper of the two, indeed the only navigable channel at any other season of the year than the present. On the left bank of this, that is the left bank of the river, the Burmese were located in great numbers, and on this bank, in very commanding positions, were stone bastions mounted with cannon, which could entirely enfilade that branch of the river.

But the steamers took the other channel, namely, the right branch, and thus got into the main river comparatively unharmed by the guns on the formidable bastions. On reaching the stockade at Prome, the garrison appearing a very feeble one, the marines and seamen were landed, and the place, with no resistance, taken; 28 guns, including some mortars, were captured, and have been brought down. One seaman only was killed; two officers were wounded severely. Lieutenant Elliot, of the Royal Marines, received a ball in his foot, where it still is, and some of the bones having been fractured, it is feared he will be lame for life. Mr. Fraser, of the Plato, is severely wounded in the arm.

The river is said to have risen 18 feet since the commencement of the rains, and all the naval authorities declare there is water enough to float a steamer, not only to Prome, but to Ava, if need be. All the natives on the banks of the river told our people in the steamers that between Prome and Ava there was not a Burmese army of any description to stop us; so evident is it that the Burmese have not reckoned on the facility with which our steamers can make way against the stream, and so fully have they reckoned on our adopting in this war the same tedious system of an advance by land, in which they were able so to harass us in the last.

The seamen and marines on landing at Prome found the place vacated for them; they remained 24 hours there, and some went a mile and a half into the country, without seeing any appearance of the enemy. So different is the climate up there that dust was blowing about, which shows how little rain had fallen lately. Capt. Tarlton deeply regretted he had not a regiment with him, and that his instructions did not admit of going higher up, for, from what was there learnt, it seems that between Prome and Aya, there would have been nothing found to prevent the latter place being attained.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The following statement will exhibit the annual product of the precious metals at various periods:

1800 - - -	$51,000,000
1848 - - -	65,000,000
1851 - - -	144,000,000

The product for '52, estimated at $180,000,000. The California mines were discovered in April 1848, and the Australian Mines in February 1851. The product of the California Mines in 1851 was $55,938,232. For the present year it will probably reach $70,000,000. The mines of Australia will probably yield $45,000,000. The total amount of the precious metal in existence at the present time is estimated at $8,200,000,000, of which $5,500,000,000 is in silver, and $2,700,000,000 in gold. The amount of coin in circulation is estimated at $2,000,000,000: the remainder being absorbed in watches, jewelry, plate, &c. &c. The annual depreciation, by wear and tear of coin, is estimated at a fourth of one per cent.

It will then be perceived that the annual product of the precious metals has increased nearly threefold since the commencement of the present century. What it may be at the commencement of the next century, he would be a bold man who would venture to predict.

An Appeal from the Mohawk Indians in Canada.—We had a visit this morning from Mr. John W. Hill and his son, of that branch of the Mohawk tribe whose settlement is on the Bay of Quinte. This portion of the tribe consists of about five hundred individuals, all of whom, we are informed, are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They come to this city "to solicit aid from the clergy and others of the Episcopal churches, for the purpose of meeting the expense in the erection of a new church in their settlement." The Messrs. Hill are highly respectable men, and bring with them letters of recommendation from the Bishops of Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec, Archdeacon Stuart, and others.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

AN EXAMPLE.—A respectable married lady, who is on a visit to this city, was arrested on Friday last at the Greenwood Cemetery, for a violation of the rules for the government of that enclosure. Her offence was the gathering of a rose from one of the trees which adorn the ground, and being seen to do so by one of the wardens of the ground, she was taken in custody, in pursuance of the positive general orders of the trustees. Security was immediately given for the appearance of the lady to answer the charge, and she was released.

Subsequently an effort was made by the lady's friends to induce the officers of the company to withdraw the charge. To this, however, they could not consent, consistently with their course in previous instances, but they interceded with the justice before whom the party was summoned to make the punishment as light as possible. When the case was called a fine of five dollars was imposed, that being the minimum allowed by law, while it may be increased to fifty dollars, accompanied by imprisonment.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

EMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.—The number of emigrants who arrived at New York from foreign ports during the month of Aug. was 37,691, in 333 vessels. Of this number 19,824 were from England, most of them however being Irish, 1414 from Ireland, 6017 from Havre, 4510 from Bremen, and 1790 from Hamburg. The number arrived at that port from the commencement of the year is 249,553, which number exceeds the arrivals in the same period of last year by 23,024.

A Scamp of the Worst Kind.—One Edward Broughton was lately arrested in Harwinton, Connecticut, for putting obstructions upon the rails of the Naugatuck road, for the purpose of throwing off trains. The scoundrel was seen to put stones, planks and other obstacles on various parts of the road, on Saturday last, by two men who followed him, removing them, for two or three miles, until they overtook him at Plymouth. One of his plans was to throw the six o'clock train off a high embankment near Jericho bridge, where the destruction would be awful. He has been bound over in the sum of $500, (it ought to have been $5,000) and it is hoped he will get State Prison for life. Such crimes ought to rank with arson; and as long as hanging is fashionable, it ought to be the desert of such a thorough-paced villain.—*Boston paper.*

The Line of Battle Ship Pennsylvania.—This ship, which cost the nation $800,000, built at Philadelphia in 1835, is now lying at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and has recently been converted into a ball room, for the entertainment of the officers on that station. She is the largest ship in the American Navy, and the most costly. She carries 140 guns, and the only voyage she ever made was from Philadelphia to Norfolk. A correspondent of the Utica Gazette, in writing from Norfolk, Sept. 10th, speaks of the ship as follows:

"The narrow inlet, which is her present quarters, not allowing her to swing at anchor with the tide, and exposing constantly the same side to the sun, her timbers have decayed, and would require an immense outlay to replace. The sand has formed bars around her, the oysters have taken up their beds beside her and fastened her to the bottom, and if she ever moves again, it will be done by carrying the country with her."

A STRANGE VISITOR IN A CITY.—A huge snake, measuring eight feet and one inch in length, was killed in Trinity Church yard, New York, on Monday. The naturalists have not yet decided to what particular class "his snakeship" belongs.—*Boston Journal.*

CUBA.—There is said to be an increasing excitement in Cuba against the authorities, but it is difficult to ascertain what is the real state of popular feeling. Several arrests are mentioned; among them Count de Doro Dulcos and Jose Farias. Count Posidora and his brother are imprisoned in the Moro Castle. The Count is a brother-in-law of Lopez.

The authorities have announced that the steamer Crescent City will not be allowed to enter the harbor of Havana, if the officer who has made himself obnoxious to the government is retained.

CHILI.—Dates from Valparaiso are to the 2d September. The mining intelligence is very flattering. The different vessels of Flores' expedition have been disarmed at Payta, and the principal leaders Gen. Wright and Guera, have received notice to leave the country, and some hundreds of Americans have been thrown entirely on the charity of Peru, without means and without employment. Gen. Flores had taken up his residence at Valparaiso, where he was well received. It was proposed to commence the opening of the Rail Road from Valparaiso to Santiago the present month.

Sheridan Knowles a Baptist.—The accession to the ranks of the Baptists of Sheridan Knowles, the well known dramatic author, was announced at the last annual meeting of the friends of Stepney College.

Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench was frightened to death by a flash of lightning while attending church in Kildare lately.

Death of Vanderlyn, the Artist.—John Vanderlyn, an eminent American artist, died at Kingston, New York, on the 23d ult. The New York Mirror says:—

"He was nearly seventy-six years of age, and his name will ever be intimately associated with the early history of American Fine Arts, to which his works have eminently contributed.—His Marius among the ruins of Carthage, Ariadne, Landing of Columbus, &c., are well known in the art-world, and place him in a high rank among painters. Napoleon awarded him a medal for his Marius."

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. James Tobin, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Ellen Smith, of the same place.

On the same day, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Hugh Rogers, of Calais, Maine, to Miss Frances Ward, of the Parish of St. John.

On the 30th ult., by the same, Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Charlotte Seaberry, both of this city.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. Gregory Mahew, of Shelburne, to Miss Cordelia Doherty, of Calais, Maine.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. S. Robinson, at Brussels street Church, Mr. James H. Jones, to Miss Hannah, third daughter of the late Nathaniel Warren, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Mr. Frank Wood, to Miss Elizabeth McWilliams, both of the Parish of Portland.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. J. R. Lawson, Mr. Joseph Green, to Miss Jane McCutcheon, both of this city.

On Wednesday last, by Rev. W. Harrison, William Henry Hatheway, Esq., Barrister, &c., to Miss Emily Ann, daughter of Mr. James Williams, all of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. W. A. Coleman, Mr. Thomas Milner, to Mis Abigail Hicks, both of Sackville.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. W. A. Colman, Mr. James J. Evans to Miss Sarah Ayer, all of Sackville.

In the Wesleyan Chapel, Woodstock, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. McNutt, George R. Anderson, Esq., of Halifax, to Miss Harriot A. Connell, of Woodstock.

At Mascareen, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. John Ross, Capt. Peter B. Morrison, of St. Andrews, to Catherine, second daughter of George McKenzie, Esq., of St. George.

At Bridgetown, Nova-Scotia, on the 28th Sept., by the Rev. N. Viditoe, Mr. George Slocomb, of this city, to Miss Abigail B. Walker, of the former place.

At Granville, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. J. M. Campbell, Abraham B. Thorne, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of John Kennedy, Esq., all of that place.

At Halifax, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Richey, Chipman W. Smith, Esquire, of Shediac, New Brunswick, to Margaret Maria, second daughter of T. A. S. DeWolfe, Esq., of Halifax.

In Boston, on the 28th ult., A. J. Wetmore, Esq., Collector of H. M. Customs and Deputy Treasurer at the Port of St. George, New-Brunswick, to Miss Laura Jewett, of the former place.

DIED.

On Wednesday, in the 33d year of his age, Dr. James K. Noble. He was a native of Dublin.

On Sunday morning, after a protracted illness of three years, Mr. Thomas Powers, in the 61st year of his age, leaving a widow, four sons and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

At Norton, on the 28th ult. Margaret Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Daniel Balcom, aged eleven months.

At St. Andrews, on the 1st inst., Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Wm. J. Browne, Shipwright, aged 30 years.

At Granville, on the 16th ult., Mary, wife of John Bent, Esq., aged 70 years.

Suddenly, at Augusta, (Me.,) on Wednesday, the 6th October, Mr. S. C. Holman, eldest son of the late Mr. James Holman, of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

In Boston, on the 6th inst., of Whooping Cough, Charles Agustus, only son of William G. Emslie, aged two years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Brig Mary, Howell, Cork, 40—R. Rankin & Co., passengers.

Schr. Oliver Frost, Smith, Boston—sugar.

Wednesday—Ship Amazon, Roberts, New-York, 14—C. Brown, ballast.

Barque Elizabeth Holderness, Pridgan, Shields, 36—R. Rankin & Co. coals, &c.

Actress, Murphy, Boston, 2—C. McLauchlan, bal.

Calypso, Abetsted, Boston, 2—ballast.

Brig Iola, Stockton, Quebec, 17—Crane & Co. flour and timber.

Brigt. Iris, Gunn, Alexandria, 17—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

B. M. Prescott, Heard, Boston, 3—T. McHenry, ballast.

Hiram, Fitzgerald, Boston, 2—Master, flour, &c.

Schr. Sultana, Whittier, Boston, 3—ballast.

Providence, Mahon, New-York, 8—Geo. A. Lockhart, gen. cargo.

Monday—Ship Hope Good York, —N. S. Demill, ballast.

Barque Ann Kinney, Hayes, N Rankin & Co., do.

Sarah, Cook, New York, 8—C. N

Palendar, Lovett, New York, —C. ditto.

Tuesday—Brig John Wiley, Davidson, New York, 7—Wm. Thorppson, gen. cargo.

Ship Monmouth, Trafant, Bath, 4—J. W. Cudlip, ballast.

Bark Thor, Chydenens, New York, 7—C. Brown, ballast.

Brigt. Hantsport, Holmes, New York, 11—W. H. Harrison & Co., gen cargo.

CLEARED.

5th—Ship Mary Caroline, Fox, Liverpool, timber and deals.

6th—Barque Oromocto, McIntyre, Cork, timber and deals; brig Czar, Gardner, Dundee, do.; schr London, Murphy, New York, potatoes, &c.

7th—Barque Acadian, Gardner, Queenstown, timber and deals; brig Wrangel, Klegin, Newport, (Wales,) deals; schr. Julia, Anderson, Boston, chalk and clapboards; Martha Greenow, Whelpley, Boston, iron and brandy.

8th—Ship Golconda, Briggs, Liverpool, timber, deals, &c.; Trimountain, Rue, Liverpool, deals, &c.; barque Argyle, Burton, Fleetwood, timber and deals; brig Hero, Thomas, Santander, (Spain,) deals.

9th—Barque Kilby, Crowell, London, deals, &c.; brig Johan Heinrich, Lunan, Hull, timber deals, &c.; Alidia Petrowella, Potjewyd, Leith, timber, deals, &c.; schr. Pearl, McLean, Boston, boards, &c.; Reindeer, Hennigar, Provincetown, (U. S.) deals, &c.; Louisa, Whelpley, Boston, laths.

11th—Barque Liverpool, McKay, Grangemouth, timber and deals; schr. Ori, McMullen, Boston, boards; Triumphant, Bissett, Portsmouth, lumber.

Barque Princess, Lov