The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 29, 1851.

Steamship *Cambria*, with the English Mail of the 3d inst., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening last, in a little over ten days from Liverpool. Among the passengers were the Lady of His Excellency Sir A. Bannerman, Governor of P. Ed. Island, the Hon. S. Cunard, of Halifax, Mr. Samuel Parkes, of this City, and a Sandwich Island Prince.

Parliament re-assembled on the 28th ultimo. On the 2nd instant the Ministry were defeated upon a motion made by Mr. Hume, to limit the Bill for the continuation of the Income Tax to one year, instead of three; the numbers were, for the motion 244; against it, 230.

The Jewish disabilities Bill passed a second reading by a majority of 25.

PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Chidder called the attention of the House to a letter published a few days ago by the Bishop of Exeter, announcing his intention to hold a Diocesan Synod in June next.

Lord J. Russell said he had taken the opinion of the law officers of the crown with regard to the holding of diocesan synods, but he did not think the assembly proposed to be called by the bishop had the character or was called in manner of a provincial synod.

Neither the Attorney-General nor the Solicitor General were of opinion that the proposed meeting would be unlawful.

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, a distinguished officer, whose decease has been anticipated for some days, expired on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, at his residence in Eaton Square. The gallant Admiral entered the naval service of his country in 1783, and has borne a part in some of the most distinguished affairs recorded in our marine annals. He was Lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte in Howe's memorable victory of the 1st of June, 1794, and was captain of the Babet in Bridport's action, July, 1795. At the ever memorable victory of Trafalgar, he was captain of the Orion. He commanded on the occasion of the Walcheren expedition. He was afterwards employed at the defence of Cadiz, and commanded a squadron co-operating with the Spanish patriots on the coast of Catalonia. He was also captain of the fleet in the Chesapeake, and at New Orleans in 1814. In October, 1827, with the combined fleet, he destroyed the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Navarino.

The Liverpool *Courier*, of the 30th, says:—There is still a drain on the bullion of the Bank of England. The decrease set forth in the last return is £247,138. At present the stock in the Bank is £13,342,398. The reserve notes amount to £6,887,180; whilst the note circulation is represented as exceeding the bullion by £6,504,082. Alluding to the Bank returns published in Friday's *Gazette*, the *Economist* of Saturday last, says that the run continued during the week, but the amount taken is not yet known. Large arrivals have taken place this week, and they should go into the next account. Several receipts of some magnitude were received in time for the present account, but they have not brought the decrease much under a quarter of a million. Bullion does not necessarily pass into the Bank of England immediately upon arrival, and there may be some of the receipts in private hands. It is confidently anticipated that the large influx of visitors, attracted by the National Exhibition, to London, will put a stop to the export of bullion, at all events not any further reduce the stock in the vaults of the bank. The amount of specie brought to Southampton by the West India steamer Thames, and the Baltic from New York, will assist the next week's Bank return.

The rumors as to the marriage of the Honorable Miss Augusta Talbot, received undoubted confirmation last week, when the Lord Chancellor granted a reference to the Master of the Chancery Court to enquire whether Lord Edward George Fitzallan Howard is a fit and proper person to marry the young lady, in whose fate the public have lately taken so lively an interest. Lord Edward Howard is the second son of the Duke of Norfolk and Vice Chamberlain to the Queen. He is a Roman Catholic, an possesses and independent fortune of more than £10,000 a year, settled upon him, on the marriage of his mother, who is sister to the Duke of Sutherland and the Earl of Ellesmere.

Cardinal Wiseman went to Claremont lately to pay a visit to the ex Queen of the French and the other members of the ex-royal family of France, domiciled at that place.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

For the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations.

The most interesting event recorded in the English papers is the opening of the Great London Exhibition on the 1st instant, of which very full descriptions are given. We give some of the details. The vast population of the city began to move toward the Crystal Palace at a very early hour in the morning.

[From Corr. of European Times.]

After several days' excitement, during which the public curiosity has been wound up to the highest pitch, the morning of Thursday, the day fixed for opening of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, opened most auspiciously. On the preceding day we had rain and hail, with very cold weather, but the glorious 1st of May was uninterrupted by scarcely a cloud; and at mid-day when the Queen ascended the throne, the effulgence of the sun left no other wish ungratified. As far as the mortal arrangements depended upon man, they were perfect. I found upon reaching Piccadilly, at nine in the morning, a line of carriages, which reached from the Exhibition to the eastern end of Long Acre, a good couple of miles, and the same thing existed west, north and south. Finding this to be the case, I alighted, and walked into Hyde Park. The scene upon entering was beautiful in the extreme. Already every seat was occupied; but a member of Parliament, who was an exhibitor, contrived to make a little coterie in the Tunisian department, to which I was admitted, and I saw the inauguration scene under the happiest point of view. The company kept pouring in until the last moment; and, at half-past eleven o'clock, I gazed upon the wonders of the grand transept, and heard the mighty organ from the west end, the tones wafting their sounds through the maze of British manufactures and productions; whilst at the eastern extremity you saw the American eagle proudly conspicuous over the bold inscription which marked the region of the United States productions,—long lines of beautiful women, with officers and gentlemen filling up the back ground, and in every way the eye was turned some surprising natural or artificial object was to be seen; the *tout ensemble* was altogether most beautiful. Punctually at twelve o'clock the Queen arrived, her *entree* being marked by long and animated cheering. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious elegant blue canopy adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed making a tableau never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore the order of the garter, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the prince looked calmly and proudly happy.

The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before, and the commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounding the throne presented a scene of extraordinary splendor. The national anthem was performed, and the music produced a most delightful effect in the glass building. Prince Albert, with the commissioners, presented himself before the Queen, and read the report as described in the official programme.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration, which was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. The effect of this was most striking, and the voices of the choristers were heard in the fullest perfection. A procession was then formed of a most interesting character. The state heralds preceding Messrs. Paxton, Fox, and Henderson, led the way. Then came all the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting commissioners; and most singular was it to see all the various costumes worn by hard-headed capable men from every quarter of the world. Then followed the Royal Commissioners, amongst whom I not ced Mr. Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anglesea; both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr. Lawrence appeared to considerable advantage from his aged and commanding appearance, followed, and her Majesty's Ministers, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and lastly the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales, and the other the Princess Royal, closing the procession, with the royal Prussian guests at the Palace, and the ladies of the household. The procession first marched along the British or western nave, and then, recrossing the transept, passed on to the eastern extremity, the United States' end. At every step new acclamations arose; the music from the various organs saluted the procession as it passed, and thus every person in the building was enabled to see every individual in the *cortege*. The Queen then declared "the Exhibition opened;" and the trumpets and artillery announced the fact to the countless multitude outside. The whole auditory arose to give a parting cheer, or series of deafening acclamations of joy, and the ceremony terminated by the retirement of the Queen, who returned to Buckingham Palace. The multitudes in the park were countless. I looked through the glass window and a sea of human beings surrounded me on all sides. Never was so great a spectacle inaugurated with so much good order and tranquility, in the presence of perhaps half a million of human beings.

The Queen having left the building, the company began to circulate. Perhaps your readers at a distance will proceed with me in a rapid tour through the various departments of the Exhibition. The first objects which strike the visiter upon entrance, either at the north or south end of the transept, are two magnificent gates stretching across, which having passed, he finds himself in the centre of the building, amidst statuary, fountains, palm trees and rare tropical shrubs, the equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert forming the most prominent features, amidst an infinite multitude of objects, each of which is displayed to the best advantage. Along the nave, both towards the east and the west, there is a succession of gigantic statuary, in marble, iron, bronze, and zinc, the latter of a very remarkable character. Almost the first object which arrests your attention is the Kohinoor diamond, secured in a strong cage of iron, richly gilded; and, by a contrivance, this precious jewel, which is placed on a small pedestal, sinks at night down into the strong iron chest upon which the cage rests, so that it is safe and secure night and day. Crowds flocked round this jewel to admire its size and brilliancy. Along the whole entire length of the building, in the centre of the nave, is placed a succession of the most striking objects, relieved by the statuary. There are models of bridges and towns, all of elaborate execution, and amongst them the model of Liverpool holds the foremost rank. There are, besides, enormous telescopes, exquisite models of machinery, small chapels to exhibit specimens of stained glass, the Acis and Galatea fountains, the American statues of the Wounded Indian and the Greek Slave, the statue of Shakspeare, and the crystal fountain in the centre of the transept, presenting a very graceful and striking appearance. Perhaps the whole world has never furnished such a remarkable series of attractive objects as are contained in the nave alone.

[From the London Times.]

As the *cortege* drove up to the Palace, the reception of Her Majesty was enthusiastic, and she entered the building amid a burst of genuine good feeling from the people outside. The Queen seemed full of emotion at the greatness of the occasion and at the welcome, but she was soon lost within the walls of the Palace, and presently loud cheers came from the interior of the building; then the strains of "God save the Queen," leaked out through its glass walls, and were repeated by a few of the people; then solemn silence—again a fine burst of voices, and again a song of praise, then the roar of common from the Serpentine, the murmuring voices of the vast hordes that crowded its shores, the National Anthem again, the cheers repeated.

THE INTERIOR.—The pageant of the State opening within the Crystal Palace is over, and it remains for us to describe it as best we can. That imposing ceremony was witnessed by some 25,000 spectators, who will each have his own account to give, his own tale to tell of its wonders. The same objects looked at from different points of view present different appearances, and the narratives of what took place on this memorable occasion must vary considerably, according to the position in which each historian of the event found himself.—Yet, however dissimilar they may be, we venture to assert that no one could have witnessed that extraordinary display without emotions of awe and solemnity. The anticipation of the Prince Consort has been fully realized, and the first impression which the State opening creates is "that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings which He has bestowed upon us already here below." The moral grandeur of yesterday's inauguration raises it far beyond the level of all ordinary pageants, and with the recollection of it full upon us, we hardly find courage to enter on a description which must necessarily fall so much short of the reality. Written words are powerless and weak in presence of that great muster of worldly magnificence—that stupendous act of homage to industry and the peaceful arts. Yet the task must be attempted. The vast area of the Exhibition, great as is the amount of accommodation it afforded, still leaves an immense margin of public curiosity to satisfy.

Living masses convey to a great structure a character of animation which no inanimate objects, however beautiful, can supply. The long lines of faces, lighted up with excitement, the varieties of expression, the diversities of dress and ornament, of themselves furnished subjects for inexhaustible reflection; and when these are so disposed that the fairer portions of humanity have the precedence and occupy the first rank, the scene presented appeals directly to the gallantry and enthusiasm of the spectator. So it was yesterday.

The seats which on either side lined the nave and the galleries, were reserved exclusively for the ladies; and thus, standing in the centre of the building, one could see stretching from that point east and west, north and south, long lines of elegantly dressed women, the verge and binding of an assemblage which comprised not less than 25,000 people.

Every variety of beard, moustache, hat, coat, and trouser was permitted for the day, and the supply of beard, imperial, sallow faces, and eccentric head gear was liberal, though not unlimited.

It was originally contemplated that the centre of the nave should remain entirely unoccupied, but, as we anticipated, this arrangement was found, at the last moment, impracticable; and thus Her Majesty and the State procession were left to make their progress between living walls of loyal subjects and admiring foreigners, extending in long lines from one end of the building to the other.—The hour and hands of the clock with which the Crystal Palace is decorated, were approaching 12 when the faint huzzas of crowds outside announced that the Queen had arrived; the booming sound of a Royal salute from across the Serpentine struck faintly on the ear, and then a loud flourish of trumpets from the north gallery of the transept told that Her Majesty had entered the building. She was conducted at once to the robing room; thence, after a short pause, and attended by her court, she proceeded between flower stands and tropical plants, past the Colebrookdale gates, and the fountains and statuary with which that part of the edifice is adorned, to the throne in the centre. On her appearance the vast assemblage rose to welcome her, a burst of enthusiastic cheering broke forth from every side; ladies waved their handkerchiefs, gentlemen their hats, and the whole scene presented was one of unusual splendour. The sun, too, for a moment emerged from the envious clouds, that for some time previously had dimmed his lustre, and a flood of light pouring in through the glittering dome of the transept illuminated this imposing spectacle of loyalty. When Her Majesty ascended the throne, attended by the Royal Family and the distinguished visitors of her Court, the organ of Messrs. Gray & Davison pealed forth the notes of the National Anthem, and the immense choir collected for the occasion accompanied the strain.—This produced a grand effect, and not a heart present could remain unmoved at a scene so touching and so sublime. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, when the music had ceased, joined the Royal Commissioners, who drew near to the throne and read to Her Majesty the following report of the proceedings of the Commission:

May it please your Majesty.—We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty's Royal Warrant, on the 3d of January, 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty's royal charter of the 15th of August in the same year, humbly beg leave, on the occasion of your Majesty's auspicious visit at the opening of the Exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the present time.

[We omit for want of room a great portion of the address, which contained a statement of the objects and plan of the Exhibition.]

The number of exhibitors whose productions it has been found possible to accommodate is about 15,000, of whom nearly one half are British. The remainder represent the productions of more than 40 foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilized nations of the globe. In arranging the space to be allotted to each, we have taken into consideration both the nature of its productions and the facilities of access to this country afforded by its geographical position. Your Majesty will find the productions of your Majesty's dominions arranged in the western portion of the building, and those of foreign countries in the eastern. The Exhibition is divided into the four great classes of—1. Raw Materials; 2. Machinery; 3. Manufactures; and 4. Sculpture and the Fine Arts. A further division has been made according to the geographical position of the countries represented; those which lie within the warmer latitudes being placed near the centre of the building, and the colder countries at the extremities.

Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a site in this your Royal park for the purposes of the Exhibition, the first column of the structure now honored by your Majesty's presence was fixed on the 26th of September last. Within the short period, therefore, of seven months, owing to the energy of the constructors and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, a building has been erected, entirely novel in its construction, covering a space of more than 13 acres, measuring 1851 feet in length, and 408 feet in extreme breadth, capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording a frontage for the exhibition of goods to the extent of more than 10 miles. For the original suggestion of the principle of this structure the commissioners are indebted to Mr. Joseph Paxton, to whom they feel their acknowledgments to be justly due for this interesting feature at their undertaking.

His Royal Highness handed to Her Majesty a copy of the report accompanied by a catalogue of the articles exhibited.

Her Majesty returned the following gracious answer:—

I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that by God's blessing this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bond of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honorable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury then approached the throne, and with great fervency of manner offered up a prayer, invoking God's blessing on the undertaking.

At the close of the prayer the choir joined in singing the Hallelujah Chorus and the effect of this performance may be estimated from the fact that the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, contributed their entire vocal strength, while there were also present pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, part of the Band of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and many other performers, both Foreign and English. The vast area of the building left free scope for the volume of sound poured forth, and the assembled multitudes, their feelings already elevated by the grandeur of the spectacle before them, listened with becoming reverence to the triumphant music of the great German composer. It was at this stage of the proceedings that the Chinaman, already referred to, and whom we discover to be no less a person than the Mandarin Hesing of the Chinese junk, unable any longer to control his feelings, made his way through foreign diplomatists, Ministers of State, and the distinguished circle with which Court etiquette had surrounded the throne, and advancing close to her Majesty, saluted her by a grand salaam, which she most graciously acknowledged.

The procession embracing the royal party and a great number of the distinguished personages then proceeded around the Crystal Palace for the examination of the most prominent parts of the exhibition, received everywhere by loud acclamations.

The French organ, by Du Croquet, and that from Erfurt, by Schulze, each in turn poured forth its music; and as the pageant rounded the eastern end of the building the bands of the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards varied the programme by their spirit stirring strains. The cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs went on continuously around the building, and at last, having completed a progress more triumphant in its peacefulness and spirit of goodwill than the proudest warlike pageant that ever ascended the capital of ancient Rome, the Queen returned once more to the position in the transept where her throne was placed. She looked exceedingly well, and bore the excitement of the occasion with a firmness worthy of herself and of the people she governs. The applause of the assemblage was acknowledged both by herself and the Prince in the most gracious manner. His Royal Highness appeared less composed than Her Majesty, and his emotion was visible when the ceremony and the procession had been happily conducted to its close. It was natural that he should feel strongly the termination of a spectacle, the grandest perhaps that the world ever saw, and with which his name and reputation are henceforth inseparately associated. He wore a field marshals uniform, and the Prince of Wales the Highland dress. Her Majesty was magnificently attired, but we are not learned enough in such matters to describe her toilet. The royal children were objects of great attention, and the Prince of Wales received several special cheers from the assemblage.

And now the last act of the ceremonial remains to be recorded. The Marquis of Breadalbane, in a loud tone of voice, announced that the Queen declared "the Exhibition open." A flourish of trumpets proclaimed the fact to the assembled multitudes. The Royal family, attended by the Court, withdrew from the building, the choir once more took up the strain of the National Anthem, the barriers, which had hitherto restrained the spectators within certain limits, were withdrawn, and the long pent up masses poured over every part of the building, unrestrained by policemen, and eager to gratify their curiosity.

Such was the state opening of the Great Exhibition—a pageantry which no one who witnessed it can ever forget, and which is stamped on the history of this age and country in characters which will not easily be effaced. Those who have indulged in sinister predictions of danger arising from this undertaking have at least thus far been false prophets. Nothing could exceed the good humor and disposition to be pleased visible over every part of the building. Republicans and anarchists may be made monarchial by such influences as the ceremony of yesterday exerts, but there seems little prospect of any political movement in the opposite direction.

After a visit of about an hour, the Queen reappeared at the threshhold of the Exhibition again with the Prince by her side, full of pride and happiness, and drove off amid the warm demonstrations of her subjects to the Palace.

Soon after she arrived there her Majesty made her appearance at one of the windows with the Royal children before the immense multitude, an act of condescension which gave them the highest gratification, and which could not have failed to cause pleasure in Her Majesty from the way in which it was received. As to the carriages, who shall compute the number? Any attempt to guess at the amount of people would have been ridiculous, unless one went up in the balloon which was floated up very majestically from some place to us unknown soon after the Queen's departure. The arrangements throughout were admirable.

IRELAND.—An Irish paper states that the once popular district of Thurles and various other parts of Tipperary, appear to be almost totally deserted. A letter from Waterford mentions that five emigrant ships, freighted fully with two thousand souls, left that port for America on the 22d ult. and on the 24th another large vessel, laden with emigrants, sailed for the same destination. Accounts from the west are even more startling. A magistrate and land owner in the county Mayo, speak in terms of the utmost alarm at the prospect of the country being left without sufficient hands to till the ground. From Westport and Castle Bar, shopkeepers, farmers and ablebodied laborers are flying as if from the plague.

The Tuam Herald, referring to the movements in the county of Galway, says if the tide of emigration proceeds with the rapidity which has marked its progress during the past spring, this province bids fair to become a wilderness.

Within the last eight days 11 vessels freighted with emigrants have left the port of Cork, destined respectively for Quebec, Boston, and New York. The gross total of passengers amounted to 1,568, independent of the multitudes who leave for Liverpool by the steamers. In addition to these, 100 paupers, comfortably clad, arrived on Monday in Cork from the Kenmare Workhouse, and were put on board the Hotspur, for Quebec. This is the second batch sent out within the last month by the guardians of the above named union.

An important letter addressedby Lord Clarandon to the Earl of Shrewsbury has been published, in which all the topics connected with the education question in Ireland and the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England are alluded to in plain but earnest terms. After graphically portraying the present state of affairs, he closes in very desponding terms as to the prospects for the future.

A great aggregate meeting of Catholics was held inDublin on the 29th ult. said to have been one of the most influential meetings held there for years. The platform, to which the admission was regulated by pay tickets, was crowded with respectable persons, chiefly Professional men, Merchants, and Roman Catholic Clergy.—All the R. C. Prelates signed the requisition for the meeting, and otherwise sanctioned its proceedings. None of them were present, nor was any active part taken by the Clergy of that persuasion.

ARRIVALS OF GRAIN.—Thirty-five vessels have arrived in this harbour within two days; twenty seven on Saturday, and eight yesterday. They are all laden with foreign grain. Many, of course, have only called in for orders.—*Cork Examiner.*

There are only thirty Jewish families resident in Dublin. The Jews' Conversion Society estimate that, within the last twenty-years 10,000 Israelites have embraced the Christian faith.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says—"There is more ground sowed with potatoes, in the south and west of Ireland, than has been known since the incurable failure of 1846. Should the present crop attain healthy growth, there will be an awful loss to foreign breadstuff importers.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Prussia, accompanied by the Princess of Prussia and family, and Prince William, of Prussia, arrived at London, on April 28th, to be present at the Exhibition.

The Turkish steam frigate Ferza Baari, had arrived at Southampton with 207 packages of Turkish goods for the Exhibition. Her cargo is very valuable, and the vessel, her officers and crew, present a very novel and attractive appearance. The new Turkish Minister to England, and a number of other officials and Turkish subjects, came in the steamer to visit England.

General Cavaignac will be a candidate for the presidency of the republic, and his chances of success are considered rather flattering, as from his knowing uprightness of character no one doubts but that he will implicitly obey the provisions of the constitution.

SPAIN.—The Spanish minister of foreign affairs has assured Lord Howden that Spain will not interfere in the affairs of Portugal, except in case of extreme danger to the monarchy. The elections were proceeding—all the Narvaez candidates were defeated.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts have been received, via Spain, that the garrison of Oporto rose on the 24th ult., in consequence of the arrest of a number of officers and soldiers, and declared for Marshal Saldanha after a battle of two hours. The General, after having remained incog. in the city, had taken the route to Vido, to embark in an English ship, and was recalled by the insurgents. The inhabitants of Oporto have declared for the insurrection.

LAWTONS VS. THE CORPORATION.—The Courier says, "We learn that steps are being taken to procure an authentic report of the Judgment, as delivered in this cause, and which will disclose the real question involved in the decision, and the actual consequences of it, as affecting the public debt and the city property. These points are not to be ascertained simply by a perusal of an office copy of the formal decree, which is merely a practical direction to the Master in taking the account. We feel quite sure, however, that no apprehension of taxation to meet the interest need be entertained while an immense property, amply sufficient, is in the hands of the Common Council, whose powers to appropriate it to this legitimate purpose, will no doubt be enlarged, if found necessary, by the Legislature."

Unavoidable circumstances having prevented our attending the handsome entertainment given by His Worship the Mayor at the St. John Hotel on Thursday last, to which we were honored with an invitation in common with our contemporaries, we take the following notice of the banquet from the New-Brunswicker of Saturday:—

ON Thursday, last THOMAS HARDING, Esquire, Mayor of the City, entertained a party of his friends at the St. John Hotel in a very handsome style. Upwards of forty gentlemen, including a number of our oldest and most respectable citizens, sat down to a sumptuous repast, provided in Messrs. Scammell's best style. His Worship was supported by Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq., formerly Mayor, and Henry Chubb, Esq., late Mayor, while the Alderman for King's Ward acted as Croupier. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts went round, and some very neat speeches were made on the occasion; the whole affair went off admirably, and the company separated in the best possible humor, well pleased with the entertainment so liberally and spiritedly provided by His Worship.

THE TEMPERANCE Demonstration yesterday forenoon, made a grand and imposing appearance; the procession, including the Divisions of this City, Portland and Indian Town, was of great length, and with their Banners and Regalia, and several Bands of Music, attracted crowds of spectators to the streets through which the procession passed.

In the evening a Tea *Soiree* was held in the South wing of the Custom House Building, which was elegantly fitted up with flags, flowers, spruce, lamps, &c., for the occasion. It was attended by nearly a thousand persons, including much of the beauty and fashion of the City and vicinity; a number of interesting speeches were made, and the greatest good humour and unanimity prevailed throughout the vast assemblage.—The whole affair was admirably conducted, and reflected the greatest credit on all the parties concerned.

During the week we have received American papers per Favor's Express, and Capt. Wood, of the Admiral; and per Creole, through Street's Express, and Mr. True, the Clerk of the boat.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Institute was held on Monday evening last, and although the attendance was not large, yet the proceedings of the evening were of an interesting nature. From the Report of the past year, which was read before the meeting, it appeared that the income amounted to £428 and the expenditure to £441; part of the payments were devoted to reducing the debt which accounts for the excess of expenditure over income. The Institution now owes £162. The library has been much increased during the last year, and it it now numbers 1250 volumes. The members, generally, have availed themselves to a considerable extent of its benefits, which may be expected to be productive of much good.

The following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—

W. J Ritchie, Esq., *President*; James Paterson, LL.D., and Joseph W. Lawrence, *Vice-Presidents*; J. R. Ruel, *Corresponding Secretary*; W. L. Avery, *Treasurer*; Wm. Hutchinson, Jr., *Recording Secretary*; Robert Shives, Geo. Fleming, R. Foulis, J. J. Munroe, G. H. Lawrence, Jas G. Melick, I. Woodward, John Allan, John McLardy, Robert Lormer, Wm. F. Smith, and Geo. W. Smith, *Directors.*

The Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, we learn, propose having an Exhibition of articles of Domestic Manufacture and Industry at the Hall, early in the coming autumn, to be open to specimens from the whole Province; they also propose having a grand Floral, Agricultural, and Pictorial Exhibition, a Concert, and Pic-Nic, in the course of the Summer, with the object of raising funds to discharge the present debt and enlarge the Library of this excellent Establishment.

A noble, finely-modelled and first-class ship, called the *Eagle*, of 1164 tons register, was launched last week from the Building-Yard of Mr. John McDonald, Courtenay Bay, in the rear of this City. This fine vessel was constructed for by Messrs. Gilbert & Co., of this City, for Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., of Liverpool, and was built under the superintendence of Capt. James Jamieson. Her cabins, extending from the stern to the forecastle, are finished with mahogany and walnut, in chaste style, by Messrs. J. Nolis & Son.—The Eagle is intended for a Liverpool and Australian Packet Ship, in connection with the Eagle line.

STEAMER PILOT.—This new Steamer, which has been built expressly for a Tow-boat, has commenced her avocation, and appears to be well adale for the duty. The engine is powerful and works well, and there is every prospect at present, of her obtaining a fair share of the business. She is commanded by Capt. W. H. Brown, who has had much Steamboat experience at this Port, and we trust that she will prove profitable to her owners.—*Courier.*

The Pilot arrived in port on Sunday morning from the Bend, with a new ship, named the *Zeimetzger Curaetzger*, of about 900 tons, in tow. This ship was built by Mr. Duncan Robertson, of the Bend, for Messrs. G. & J. Salter, of this city. She is constructed of hacmatack, and is of fine model and workmanship.

A numerous and respectably attended Railroad Meeting was held at Mason Hall, Halifax, on Thursday last, to hear an account of the Hon. Provincial Secretary's delegation to England. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the letter of B. Hawes, Esq., to the Hon. Mr. Howe, dated the 10th of March, and thanking Earl Grey and Her Majesty's Ministers for the gracious reception given to Mr. Howe, and for the hopes which their policy has inspired The Meeting was addressed by Mr. Howe, the Attorney General, Hon. S. Cunard, and several other gentlemen.

LOSS OF MAIL STEAMER FALCON.—The *Falcon* left St John's, Newfoundland, Wednesday evening, 7th inst., for Halifax, and when five hours out she struck with tremendous violence on some rocks outside of Isle de Bois. She was backed off the rocks, and shortly after sunk in deep water. The passengers and crew, and the mails and much of the moveable property were saved in the boats. The night was fortunately calm, though densely foggy.

President Fillmore and family, and several members of the Cabinet, arrived at New York last week, on a Northern tour. They were received in great state by the City Authorities.

The New York and Erie Railroad, 450 miles long, was formally opened on Wednesday last, when trains left the City for Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, arriving safely there on Thursday. President Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and a large party of gentlemen accompanied the Directors of the Company over the whole line, and were received with great pomp and rejoicing at all the towns on the route. The President afterwards proceeded to Buffalo, the place of his former residence.

☞ Mr. Foulis' communication is unavoidably postponed.

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.—The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the N. B District will be held on Thursday the 29th inst., in the City of St. John.—*Wesleyan.*

THE HON. COLONEL SHORE.—We regret to announce that the Hon. Colonel Shore departed this life at Fredericton on Sunday last, at 5 P. M., having been struck with paralysis on Saturday, Colonel Shore has for many years been Adjutant General of the Provincial Militia, and also Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court. This last was for some years a very lucrative office, but more recently Col. Shore was paid by a salary of £200 per annum, and the fees by which he was formerly paid, have since been handed over to the Provincial Treasury. The new Clerk of the Pleas will have only £250 per annum, and the reduction of this salary will allay one of the complaints against large salaries which have of late been so loudly made.

It is somewhat singular that the offices of Clerk of the Pleas, and Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, are at this moment both vacant. The Executive Council is now sitting, and we presume both situation will be at once filled up.—*New-Brunsk., this morning.*

QUARANTINE.—The ship Pomona, Capt Crook, arrived at the Quarantine station on Saturday morning last after a favourable passage of 27 days from Liverpool. The Pomona had on board 303 steerage and 13 cabin passengers.—One child died on the voyage, and when Dr. Harding visited the ship on Saturday morning, another child of the same family was found to be dangerously ill of small-pox. It died during the day, and was buried on the Island on Sunday. All the passengers were landed upon Partridge Island yesterday, for observation and purification; no sickness exists among them, so far as yet observed, and we trust, from the precautions taken, the small-pox may not spread. The Board of Health passed an order yesterday forbidding all communication with the Island for the present.—*Ib.*

CONTINGENCIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The contingent expenses of both branches of the Legislature for the recent session amounted to the sum of £2,003 13s. 7d., of which the contingencies of the Council formed the large item of £739 10s. 5d. There does not appear to be much economy practised here; but beside this sum for contingencies, we find £548 11s. 11d. granted for the postages of the Legislature!—*Ib., Saturday.*

THE DESERTERS FROM THE 97TH REGT.—Major Welsford and High Constable Stockford, who went in pursuit of the deserters, returned in the steamer Admiral on Wednesday last, but without them. We learn that no aid could be obtained at Eastport, towards their arrest and delivery, and as the persons who went in pursuit were not armed with the authority required under the Ashburton treaty, the object of their visit was entirely frustrated.—*Ib.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident happened out at the Cemetery on Saturday last Mr. Fitzgerald, stone-cutter, Dock-street, was in the act, assisted by several of his men, of hoisting a large block of stone, weighing (as we are informed) upwards of a ton, to an elevation above his head, when suddenly the tackle broke, and the stone fell upon him, crushing one arm, and leg, and his breast, in a most shocking manner. The stone was so heavy that it occupied the persons present some minutes before they were able to remove it from the body where it had lodged. Mr. F. was brought into town, and now lies in a very precarious state. He has a large family dependent upon him for support; and God grant that they may not want friends in this, the hour of their need and mourning.—*News.*

We are requested to state that Mr. Fitzgerald's stone cutting business is still going on in Dock-street—the serious accident which occurred to him a short time since, will not interfere at all with the progress of his works, as competent persons are in charge.—*Ib.*

Mr. Gisborne's mission to Newfoundland has been eminently successful. The great Cape Race and Cape Ray Telegraph Line is to be immediately commenced under his auspices, the Government and Assembly having *unanimously* seconded and endorsed his views in this matter.

The House of Assembly of Newfoundland has passed an address to the Governor, requesting him to appropriate £500 sterling, to the importation of seed potatoes from one of the neighboring colonies, to be distributed among the poor settlers.—*Halifax Recorder.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the Western Mail Coach was passing through Wolfville yesterday, the 16th inst., towards Halifax, the horses, coming rather suddenly upon a person cleaning a waggon on the side of the road, near a bridge, took fright, and the coach was thrown over into the stream, and, sad to say, one of the passengers was killed. The deceased's name was W. H. Bishop, second son of Elisha Bishop, Esq., of Round Hill, Annapolis, a very worthy and respectable young man.—*Ib.*

A native of the South Seas—of one of the Sandwich Islands—Prince Victor Hohenlohe, has been entered as midshipman on board of the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, expected daily upon this station. This young man arrived out, we hear, by the Cambria, and will join his ship here. The object, it is supposed, is to become thoroughly acquainted with the British service, and to obtain an acquaintance with American manners and habits.

THE CIVIL LIST BILL, recently passed by the Assembly of Pr. Ed. Island, provides the following allowances:—

Chief Justice, £700 per annum, with a Bonus of £300, to be paid forthwith. His successor £500 per annum.

Present Master of Rolls, £200 per annum—Successor, £100.

Present or any future Attorney General, £150 per annum.

Colonial Secretary and Road Correspondent, £300 per annum.

Registrar of Deeds and Keeper of Plans, £200 per an.

Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, £120 per annum.

The Bill also provides pensions of £200 each, per annum, for the Attorney General and Colonial Secretary, during the term of their natural lives.—*Aurora-realian.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK SHIPPING.—We beg to draw the attention of our readers to a splendid new colonial ship, the *Beejapore*, now in the Brunswick Graving-dock, getting classed (for six years) and coppered. Parties interested in naval architecture, and who wish to see large carrying combined with fleet sailing qualities, will do well to visit this ship, as her proportions are most beautifully symmetrical, while, on the whole, it is possible that she will surpass the Typhoon for all mercantile purposes. We understand the builders have been very instrumental in elevating the character of our colonial shipping, and the Beejapore certainly does them infinite credit. She was built at St. John, N. B., and measures 1,076 tons register, and discharged equal to 2,500 tons timber. She is a three-decker. Her length of keel is 180 feet, or 193 over all; her breadth of beam 40 feet, and depth of hold 30 feet. The length of her mainyard is 80 feet, and of her topsail yard 64, her other spars being in the same proportion. She is the finest colonial ship we have yet seen, though we are led to believe that the Eagle and Falcon, now building, will be equally beautiful, of which we shall be able to judge when they arrive."—*Liverpool Times.*

The *Beejapore* was built by Messrs. W. & R. Wright, of St. John, and the above remarks from the Liverpool Times are well deserved by them. Their character as builders of fine first class ships is well known and thoroughly established.

The Beejapore, it will be observed, is favourably compared with the celebrated American ship *Typhoon.*

There are 10 newspapers published in Austria, 14 in Africa, 14 in Spain, 20 in Portugal, 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 90 in Russia and Poland, 300 in Prussia, and 320 in other Germanic States, 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, 1890 in the United States, and about 150 in British North America.

A letter from our Montreal Correspondent, gives the imports and exports of Canada for the year 1850, showing that during the year quite a large proportion of the trade of the two Provinces was with the United States. The imports from the United States were $6,504,860, and the exports to the States $4,951,159. This is a very large increase, both in the import and export trade between the British North American Colonies and the United States, during the past year. During the year ending June 30, 1849, the total value of our exports to the British North American Colonies was $3,869,543, and of our imports, $1,349,795.—*N. York Sun.*

SUB-MARINE OPERATIONS.—The schooner Jane, Capt. Studley, cleared from this port yesterday for St. John, N. B., to assist in bringing up a cargo of copper sunk some years ago from a wrecked vessel near Grand Manan. She is chartered by Capt. Barton Ricketson, of this city, a well known and enterprising merchant, and has been preceded by schooner Flavilla, carrying sub-marine armor, and all other necessary apparatus.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

RHODE ISLAND.—"Governor" Dorr, who it will be recollected was convicted of treason against the State some eight or ten years ago, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, has lately been restored to his civil and political rights by an act of the Legislature.

The steamship Niagara left Boston for