The Effects of an Abundance of Gold.

[From the London Times, Nov. 6]

The question as to the probable effects of an abundance of gold, is again in agitation. California has, thus far, realized more than was expected by the most sanguine—the product, at the end of each year, having exceeded the highest estimate at the commencement,—and there are now indications of a similar promise from the new regions in Australia. A disposition, however, still prevails to believe that no extraordinary changes in the relations of money are impending. When the Californian mines were first discovered, it was admitted that if anything like eight or ten millions sterling should annually be produced for a series of years, there could be no doubt strange effects would be witnessed. But it was contended that, instead of this continued yield there would be a gradual decline after the first year or two. That idea being now effectually set aside, a new argument is adopted. The exports of gold from California, for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1850, were equal, it is supposed, to £12,000,000; while, for the present year, judging from the first nine months, they may be estimated at £15,000,000. In the face of this supply there has been no very observable disturbance in the measure of value. It is therefore assumed that the augmented quantity has been met by an augmented demand, and that, with the increasing traffic of the world, a like annual addition will henceforth easily be absorbed.

This inference, although it is urged by some able economical writers, appears altogether unsupported. The only tests of the result of the increased supply would be an alteration in the relative value of gold and silver, or a general and unaccountable rise in the prices of all articles. But the extensive displacement of silver which has occurred in France, and which was plainly foreseen, has prevented the first of these from being available, except to a very limited extent, while, with regard to the second, the changes in our commercial system have been such as to produce a rapid fall in all commodities, far more than sufficient to neutralize any moderate influences of an opposite kind.

Apart from free trade, moreover, there is quite enough to account for the increased influx having thus far produced no palpable manifestations. The Bank of France at this moment holds £8,000,000 sterling in excess of what she possessed in 1849; the extent to which hoarding both of gold and silver has been carried on all over the continent during the past three years, and especially in Italy and throughout the Austrian empire, has perhaps been unprecedented; a drain no less remarkable has been caused by the Irish emigration, which has carried large totals to Western America, where much of it will long remain; and finally, there has been the return to India of a great portion of that specie which was suddenly drawn to England after the panic of 1847.

Exceptional circumstances exist, therefore, sufficient to render it unnecessary to assume that an increase in the demand for gold has suddenly sprung up to an extent such as steadily to absorb fifteen millions per annum. The tendency of civilization is to render needless the use of the precious metals for purposes of barter, and although new colonies and settlements for a time create fresh demands, there is no reason to suppose that they more than counteract the economical influences elsewhere in progress. Even California herself is not believed to have absorbed, in the shape of circulation, more than two or three millions, while, on the other hand, we have to bear in mind the effects of extended banking accommodation, and the use of money orders, postage stamps, and other similar contrivances, which are more or less being imitated in every part of the world.

Hence we may still infer that previously to the discovery of California, the production of gold, increased as it had been by the large supply from Russia, was equal most probably to the annual demand; that its value is consequently liable to be reduced nearly to the extent of the exports from California, and that such reduction will, of course, be measured by the proportion which the new supply may bear to the existing stock. What the amount of that stock may be is wholly unknown, but there can be little question that fifteen millions annum is not relatively an insignificant addition to it. Some investigators have surmised that 400 millions is about the total in circulation throughout the world. If that can be taken as in any degree correct, it will be easily understood that the Californian supplies must soon make themselves seriously felt whenever the condition of Europe shall cause the quantities now eagerly secreted to return to active purposes.

But it is, after all, not a question of an addition of fifteen millions per annum. If any reliance can be placed on ordinary evidence, the production from California alone is only likely to be limited by the amount of population able to reach the State, and the rapidity of the arrangements for machinery. It is impossible to name any other reason why the fifteen millions should not be increased to thirty or sixty. No word of failing supplies has yet reached us. On the contrary, the miners seem disposed to welcome as many fellow laborers as may see fit to join them, and every one asserts that the whole country is rich, and that, as far as the present generation are concerned, it may be pronounced inexhaustible. The old impression that gold is never found in large or continuous quantities is wholly dispelled, and scarcely any news could how arrive from California, Bolivia, Peru, or Australia, that could take the public greatly by surprise.

In the face of these circumstances, it must be injurious to encourage the tendency, always too strong in the majority of minds, to believe that the old routine of things is to go on as it has always gone. It can do no harm to keep the possibilities of the case constantly in view, so that people may learn gradually and quietly to adapt their interests to whatever may occur.

Present State and Progress of Telegraphs in the United States and Canada.

The length of telegraph lines built and in operation in the United States and Canada is estimated at from 12,000 to 13,000 miles. The most distant points in communication are Halifax, N. S., and Quebec with New Orleans, near 3,000 miles intervening between them, following the circuitous routes of the wires. The towns and villages which are accommodated with telegraph stations amount to between 450 and 500. As there are two or three lines, under different companies, between New-York and other principal cities, many of the towns have two or three separate telegraph offices.

The first line erected was in 1844–45, between Washington and Baltimore. The next was from New-York to Philadelphia, which was opened early in 1846. This line was soon after extended from Philadelphia to Washington. The next lines of importance constructed were those made by Henry O'Reilly, connecting Philadelphia with Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and another connecting New-York with Boston, and another connecting New-York with Buffalo. New Orleans is connected with New-York by two lines. The first passing South by the way of Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery and Mobile, to New Orleans. The other passes via Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and thence through Mississippi, to New Orleans. Each of these routes intersects with other lines, and give off lateral branches to any places not on the main routes. The distance traversed by either line from New-York to New Orleans does not vary much from about 2,000 miles. Messages passing from one of these cities to the other have usually to be re-written four or five times at intermediate stations; though, by an improved method of magnetic connections, the seaboard line has, in good weather, transmitted communications direct between New-York and Mobile, without intermediate re-writing, a distance of near 1,800 miles. By the Western or Cincinnati route to New Orleans, steamers' news handed in at 8 A. M., has reached New Orleans, and the effects produced on the market at that point returned to New-York by 11 A. M. Short messages forwarded from New-York have frequently beaten time in reaching St. Louis and New Orleans.

One important function of the telegraph is not probably understood by many readers. The current of electricity is made not only to carry a message from one distant point to another, but, like a careful letter carrier, it can be made simultaneously to drop copies of the same at the intermediate stations through which it passes. This is done by putting the instruments at each station in the general circuit. To illustrate our meaning:—The Congressional reports put in the office at Washington are usually received simultaneously in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York; and all that is necessary, at the intermediate stations, is for an operator or clerk to be present and receive the message as it is developed on paper by the instruments. Thus, also, the usual practice in supplying the press in Buffalo, about five hundred miles from New-York, and at intermediate places, such as Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, &c., is to put the line in a continuous connection with the intervening instruments, forming parts of the grand circuit; hence, the same commercial and general news is read off simultaneously at every office on the entire route. The news for the press in that direction is usually sent, within certain hours, twice a day, and charged for at so much per week for each paper on the line receiving it. The messages taking precedence of all others are police and government despatches, messages announcing deaths, and important messages for the newspapers. With some of the lines, messages ordering news for the press are franked, and also brief messages between the agents of papers concerning the telegraph business of the press.

The usual hours of business extend from 8 and 9 A. M. to 9 and 10 P. M., on week days. On Sundays, most of the lines open a short time in the forenoon, and again in the afternoon and evening. One or two of the lines are in the habit of closing altogether on Sundays, except during times of expected important news, when they open, and keep open all day, on Sunday, if necessary, to accommodate the press. Although the nominal hour in the evening for closing, with most of them, is from 9 to 10 P. M., yet it almost nightly happens, and especially during the sitting of Congress, that the operators are kept on duty to a much later hour, and, occasionally, they are employed nearly all night. The rule with the Washington and seaboard New Orleans line is to keep the offices open at night until all the messages in the offices that day have been transmitted. Hence, it occasionally happens that when interruption has occurred, and messages have accumulated, that the operators and clerks are employed all night in bringing up arrears.—*New-York Herald.*

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

The first session of the thirty-second Congress commences on the first Monday of December, which, in this instance, will be the first day of December, or next Monday. There is no constitutional limit to the first session of a Congress; but, its duration being left to the discretion of the two houses, it has been uniformly the long session. Such the approaching session will unquestionably be. Nobody anticipates an adjournment short of the dog days. If it should take place earlier, it will be to give all hands an opportunity to mingle in the dirty work of the politicians in the Presidential election.

The House of Representatives consists of two hundred and thirty-three members, of which one hundred and seventeen are a clear majority. The gross number of the democrats is one hundred and forty-three, or a majority of fifty three, including democratic Southern rights men and Northern free soilers. Deducting all the impracticables of these classes, the democrats, it is probable, will still have a working majority, upon all party questions, of from twenty to thirty.

The first business of the House, after calling the roll, will be the election of a Speaker and Clerk, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster. These are fat offices; they always bring into the Capitol a swarm of candidates; and a swarm, on this occasion, may be assuredly expected. All the hopeful democratic candidates for 1852, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency—not less than fifty, in the aggregate—may be looked for in Washington, to assist in pulling the wires and working the ropes.

In the Senate, the democrats will have a majority of from twelve to fourteen. The two houses will probably be sufficiently organized on Monday, to announce to the President the fact of their readiness to receive any communication he may have to make, so that on Tuesday, the second day of the session, the annual message will most probably be read at each end of the Capitol.

After the message is read, we may expect that it will be vigorously discussed till Christmas, and especially, if not exclusively, upon the various international issues growing out of the late terrible events in Cuba. From Christmas till New Year's day, inclusive—all parties of both houses being occupied in a general miscellaneous frolic—there will be a suspension of hostilities. But, from the second day of January till the meeting of the Baltimore and Philadelphia conventions, in May or June, we may count upon the most terrific onslaught upon the cabinet, and upon the most singular, incomprehensible, and abominable bargains, intrigues, and hucksterings, among the various Presidential cliques, to obtain these particular ends. We shall have a time of it—no telling to what consequences it may lead;—they are involved in darkness, mystery, and obscurity; but all the symptoms are now discernible of a horrible squabble. The French, about the same time, expect a revolution. The Presidential election of 1852 will cause a most horrible rattling among the dry bones in this country. A new set of books will be opened upon the meeting of Congress. Old accounts will have to be squared up. Little is to be expected for cheap postages, steamships, or protective tariffs. The people may be congratulated, if, after weathering through the long session till the decline of the dog days, those Mexican claims, those Florida claims, the Cuba question, and the Presidential question, shall have been settled without a revolution somewhere. The grand Olympian games begin with the meeting of Congress. Save the Union!—*New York Herald.*

NEW YORK, NOV. 21.

FATAL CALAMITY.—The frightful calamity at the Greenwich avenue school has been the all absorbing topic of the day, and the excitement at over the scene of the disaster has been in no way diminished. Up to the present time the number of deaths ascertained is 50, and the list of injured is materially increased. The accounts of the agony of families and the bereavement of parents and several persons it is feared will become maniacs from the suddenness of the accident and the acuteness of the pain produced. Various reports are in circulation as to the cause of the banisters giving way, one of which is that some firemen who got in to the building, finding the stair way blocked up, climbed up outside of the banisters and thus broke them down. The calamity is due in a great degree to the thoughtless firemen and others outside, who raised the alarm of fire and surrounded the building with shouts and cries well calculated to create a panic among the children.

The following history of this sad affair is from the New York Courier & Enquirer:

The school building is a large five-story new stone edifice, built, as was supposed, in the most thorough going manner. The stairway is of that description known among builders as a *well-stair-case*, flagged with stone on the ground floor. In the rear of the building there is another stairway; but the principal mode of access to the school-rooms is by the well-staircase.

On the first landing is located the Primary Department; on the second, the Girl's Department; on the third the Boy's Department, and so on; and daily some eighteen hundred children of both sexes attend the School.

Shortly after two o'clock on Thursday, all the pupils being in the building, the principal of the female department, Miss Harrison, was suddenly seized with a fit of paralysis, and fell fainting from her chair.—The pupils became alarmed, and two or three ran out to procure assistance for her. Seeing the children running, some incendiary person in the street raised the cry of "fire!" the bell on Jefferson market station, which is within a block was quickly struck, and in a moment, a crowd gathered around the School House. The alarm of fire having communicated to the pupils, rendered them almost frantic with excitement, and they all rushed out in a body, from the four floors, crowding down to the street by means of the well-stair case. In the excitement of the moment, the children were some of them forced over the banisters, others leaped down, and were instantly killed by falling upon the pavement at the bottom of the well, and finally the rush became so great, that the banister gave way, and the children were precipitated down, more than fifty steps, and piled one on the other at the bottom of the well. The confusion can be better imagined than described. The poor unthinking infants all screaming with fright or with pain, followed so swiftly one on the other, that many who were not injured in the fall, were smothered by those who fell on them; and worse than all, the street doors opening inwards, were closed by the mass of children against them, so that it was impossible to open them from the outside, and there being no means of egress for those who arrived without injury at the bottom, they were crushed and smothered by those who fell upon them.

As soon as the nature of the excitement was known to them, the teachers displayed the most praiseworthy presence of mind. Miss Louisa McFarlane, one of the assistants in the primary department, placed herself in the door way, and did all in her power to prevent the affrighted children from rushing out, and the other teachers did as much, otherwise the destruction of life would have been much greater. So impetuous was the rush however, that five of the teachers, two, Miss Margaret L. Smith, Miss Cornelia L. Barnes, from the female department, and three, Miss Ellen D. Trapnagen, Miss Louisa McFarlane and Miss Julia Blake, from the primary department, were forced over the banisters, and fell with the children into the well. They were, however, happily not seriously injured.

The interment of the deceased children took place on Sunday 23d, attended by a great concourse of sympathizing friends and relatives.

THE LATE DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME.—Marie Theresa, the Duchess d'Angoulême, died on the 19th of October, at Frohsdorf, in the 73d year of her age. She was the daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and last of the elder Bourbons. She was unfortunate from the first day of her existence to the last. Marie Theresa of France was 13 years of age when she entered the Temple, to share the captivity of her father, her mother, her brother, and her aunt. She saw her father guillotined on the 21st January, 1793; her mother shared a like fate on the 16th October, and her aunt, Mme. Elizabeth, on the 9th May, 1794; her brother expired in his prison on the 8th June, 1795. Left alone of this group of victims, the young princess was only restored to liberty in December, 1795, when she was exchanged for the commissioners which Dumouriez had delivered up to the Austrians. Madame Royale, as she was called, went first to Vienna; afterwards, in May, 1798, she rejoined her uncle, afterwards Louis XVIII., at Mitau, where she married her cousin, the Duke d'Angoulême, eldest son of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. The Duchess d'Angoulême followed all the vicissitudes of her exiled family on the continent, and afterwards in England, where she resided at Hartwell, in complete retirement, until the Restoration. On 4th May, 1814, she returned to Paris with Louis XVIII; she was at Bordeaux when Napoleon landed at Cannes from Elba. Forced again to quit the country, she returned to England, and again came back to Paris on the 28th July, 1815. Fifteen years after, in the same month of July, a new revolution again drove her into exile, and at length, a few days since, having near her breathed the Count de Chambord, her dear nephew, and the heir of her long and glorious race, she terminated a life of virtues, of misfortune, of prayers, and of sacrifice. The truth has been formerly departed from in saying that she took an active part in public affairs. The same has been said of her unfortunate mother, and we have, on the contrary, lately seen from faithful recitals, how much repugnance and dislike Maria Antoinette felt to politics. The tragical catastrophes in the midst of which the prisoner of the Temple had grown up, must have inspired her with a deep disdain for earthly things. In the will of Louis XVI. we find these simple and sublime words:—'I recommend my children to my wife; I recommend her to make them regard the *grandeurs of this world (if they are condemned to enjoy them)* as dangerous and perishable advantages, and to turn their thoughts towards the only solid and durable glory of eternity.' The pious daughter of Louis XVI. obeyed this advice. She displayed as much heroic courage in the struggle as she showed resignation when God had pronounced her doom. Her life was one long and painful pilgrimage; it was one which might be called the road of the Cross. There are existences which appear to be predestined by God to bear the weight of the faults of humanity; they are, if we may use the expression, chosen victims. In the horrible times through which the daughter of Louis XVI. passed, her tears were like an every day offering for the expiation of the crimes which were committed around her. Even at a period when the accumulation of catastrophes and the philosophy of history have eventually tended to harden hearts, the death of Maria Theresa of France is a subject of general grief. The Count de Chambord is the son of the late Duke de Berri; and the legitimate heir to the throne of France.—*London paper.*

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.—The following statements from the official returns of the Board of Trade for the month and year, ending Oct. 10, compared with those of the same portions of the five preceding years, shows the continued increase of the export trade of the country for the last three years, with a slight falling off in the last month.

The total value of Exports of the British and Irish produce and manufacture, in the month ending the 10th of October, for the last six years, has been as follows:—

1851	£6,346,994
1850	6,434,831
1849	5,127,092
1848	4,602,149
1847	4,665,469
1846	5,477,389

The value of the Exports for the nine months ending the 10th of October, for the last six years, has been as follows:—

1851	£53,504,978
1850	50,286,402
1849	44,830,414
1848	34,624,978
1847	39,975,207
1846	40,008,874

The increase upon the nine months is therefore very considerable.

The imports of foreign and colonial merchandise continue to afford evidence of a steady demand for all the leading articles used for food, and the quantities taken for consumption give assurance that the working classes are contributing to the annual increase in the foreign commerce of the country. Wheaten flour, coffee, sugar, tea, fruit and provisions, show an increase as compared with the imports and consumption of last year; and in most other articles of consumption, whether for manufacturing or domestic purposes, the returns will be found generally satisfactory.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY
BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Subscribers to this SOCIETY are respectfully notified that their Sub-captions, falling due at the present season, will be called for in a few days by the Agent, Mr. John C. McIntosh; the Committee deeming it highly desirable that the Collections within the City of Saint John and its vicinity, should be made before the Annual Meeting, and that an early remittance should be made to the Parent Society, from which an unusually large supply of Bibles and Testaments has been requested for the extended operations of this Auxiliary during the current year.

JAMES RAYBERSON, } *Secretaries.*
S. L. TILLEY, }

St. John, Nov. 11, 1851.

FOR SALE,

30 SHARES St. John Gas Company Stock,
10 Do. Commercial Bank do.
Enquire of A. BALLOCH.
4th November, 1851.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 2, 1851.

Mr. Howe's Railway Bills have passed both houses of the Nova Scotia Legislature, and the Session was closed by His Excellency Sir John Harvey, on Saturday last.

The members of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY celebrated the anniversary of the patron Saint of Scotland, by Supping together, last evening, at the St. John Hotel. About Fifty sat down to supper, which was served up in Messrs. Scammell's usual sumptuous style, and

"The auld crave on wi' songs and clatter"

until "the wee short hour ayont the twal," when the members sought their domiciles, much pleased with their social meeting.

At a fixed hour, a Toast was given by Telegraph, simultaneously in Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Boston, and New York, by the sons of Scotia assembled in each of those places, to honour the day.—The toast was

"Brither Scots!—Our hands we cannot, but here's our Hearts."

The accomplishment of such a union of soul and sentiment, with persons so widely separated, is one of the many wonders of this wonderful age.

Our obituary this day contains a name which, from various circumstances, is so associated with all our recollections of St. John, that we can hardly realize to ourselves that the bearer of it no longer lives among us; and while recording, with deep regret, the death of the late Honorable WARD CHIPMAN, we cannot but offer a passing but imperfect tribute to the memory of a man so justly entitled to any mark of respect which it is in our power to pay.

The late Chief Justice was grandson to the Honorable William Hazen, one of the earliest settlers of this place, and the only son of the Honorable Ward Chipman, a Massachusetts Loyalist, the first Recorder of this City, being nominated such in the Charter, afterwards for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court and Member of His Majesty's Council, and at the time of his death administering the Provincial Government, which devolved on him upon the decease of Lieutenant-Governor Smyth. He himself held various important public offices, being successively Advocate General, and clerk of the Circuits—Recorder of the City, Solicitor General, and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1834, he was appointed Chief Justice, which office he held until the close of the last year.

Born in this City, where his early education was also received, and in which, since the commencement of his professional career, he has constantly resided, except when absent on public duties, he has always taken a lively interest in its advancement and prosperity; and we may say with truth that no one has passed from us who possessed greater claims, by his many virtues and high qualifications, to the public esteem and veneration, and few, if any, have enjoyed in a higher degree, the confidence and regard of all classes.

It is almost needless for us to say how faithfully he discharged his various duties—as a zealous and able advocate, a learned, upright, and patient Judge, a discreet and diligent legislator, holding not merely the position of a member, but presiding in each Branch, first as Speaker of the Assembly, and afterwards as President of the Legislative Council.

He was a truly pious and consistent member of the Church of England, to whose doctrine and discipline he was warmly attached, and ever a liberal benefactor to her support.

It is well known that, feeling the increasing pressure of bodily infirmity, he retired, at the close of the last year, from his high office. The estimation in which he was held by his Sovereign, and the marks of regard and respect shown to him by the Members of the Bar in the Province, on his retirement, we have before recorded.

The late Chief Justice has left no children; but his widow, his aged mother, and a large circle of relatives, are left to mourn the loss they have sustained in the death of one so justly endeared to them all.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar resident in this City, which took place on Friday at the Office of the Honorable the Solicitor General, it was resolved, that, as a mark of respect for the talents and urbanity of the late Chief Justice, they would attend his funeral on Saturday in their robes.—*Courier.*

The funeral of the late Chief Justice took place on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and was attended by an immense concourse of our citizens, anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains. Among the pall-bearers, and special mourners, (who were very numerous,) were His Honor Mr Justice Parker, and His Honor the Master of the Rolls, (the only two Judges who happened to be in the City,) the Solicitor General, and many of the principal gentry of this community. The Members of the Bar attended in a body, attired in their professional costume, and headed the procession, preceding the Hearse. The Body was taken to St. John's Church, where the funeral service was read by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish; and afterwards conveyed to the Rural Cemetery for interment, followed by a long train of sleighs and carriages, filled with numbers of those who had previously walked in procession to the Church.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHIPMAN.—We have been informed that among other bequests of a public character his Honor has munificently directed the interest of £10,000 to be paid annually to the Diocesan Church Society of this Province, and has appropriated a very liberal amount towards the permanent maintenance of the Madras Schools. We learn, also, that he has left a considerable sum towards the endowment of Saint John Church in this City. The bequests of a private nature among his relatives, friends and dependants equally manifest the generosity of the disposition of the deceased.

The steamer Creole left this morning for Portland, and will continue her trips once a week leaving here every Tuesday. She is to leave Portland on Thursdays.

A man named Thomas Brown, a native of Ireland, was accidentally killed yesterday by the lowering of a heavy sled from a window, the pole of which struck him on the head.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.—On Friday last, the Hon. Provincial Secretary asked leave to introduce a Bill for the purpose of enabling the Government, *in the event of anything occurring to prevent* the Railway scheme as now settled from going into immediate operation, to commence the construction of a Trunk line through the Province which might at subsequently be made available as a general trunk line for the proposed road—provided the revenues of the province were not at any time pledged for more than £20,000 annually. He also asked leave to introduce a bill for the purpose of appropriating the £100,000 guaranteed to be paid in aid of the line by the City either to the General lines or Branch lines East or West. Leave was granted and the bill read a first time. He also presented petitions from a Colonization Association in England, and the Provincial Railway and Land Association in Canada. He asked leave to introduce two bills one for incorporating the Association and the other for the management of the Crown Land department in this Province.

CLOSING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

[*Telegraph to the News Room.*]

HALIFAX, November 29.

At three o'clock this day His Excellency the Lieut. Governor closed the Legislative Session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Never during my long administration of Colonial Governments did I close a Legislative Session with more pride and more entire satisfaction than I feel at this moment. Having served in all the Provinces which you have laboured to unite my hands of peace and mutual co-operation, I know their value, and highly estimate their vast resources. At the close of a long life, nearly thirty years of which have been passed in the North American Colonies, in peace and war, the great measure in which you have been engaged, assures me that, more firmly set, and beaming with higher lustre, they are yet to remain the brightest jewels in the British Crown.

The moderation and elevated spirit which have pervaded the deliberations of both branches, will ever honourably distinguish the present Session.

In returning to your homes I beg you to be assured that the high powers which you have conferred and the grave responsibilities that you have imposed upon my Government, will but increase my vigilance and care, to carry out the measures you have perfected in the spirit in which they have been conceived.

Jenny Lind is now giving farewell Concerts at Boston. The Daily Advertiser says of her performances, that "they are beyond the ordinary language of praise."

The steamship Cambria, which left Boston on Wednesday and Halifax on Friday night last, carries home $600,000 in American gold.

We understand that letters have been received in town from Mr. Archibald, of London, giving a satisfactory account of the progress of the negotiation now going on with capitalists in England, for taking up the balance of Stock in the European and North American Railway.—*Courier.*

Three of the crew of the steam ship Asia, and another man, were drowned in Boston harbour last Tuesday night, while attempting to reach that ship, from the shore, in a small boat, which was filled by a heavy sea,—the wind blowing a gale at the time, with heavy rain. The names of the men were James Haseith, cook; David Watkins, second steward of the forward cabin; Alex. Turnbull, bar-keeper; the fourth man was a watchman, named John Summer of East Boston.

His Honor the Master of the Rolls, who came passenger in the steamship Asia, from Liverpool to Halifax arrived in town last week.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society, held last evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Thomas Parks, Esq., President; George Carvill, Esq., Vice President; Mr William Hutchinson, sen. Treasurer; Mr. William Patton Secretary; William Hutchinson, jun., Esq., Assistant Secretary.

LOSS OF THE SHIP UNICORN FOR THIS PORT, WITH PASSENGERS!—We regret to announce the loss of this fine ship, which was built and owned by Mr. James Smith of Courtenay Bay. The Unicorn sailed from Liverpool for this Port on the 10th October, with 256 steerage passengers, on whom an unusually large portion were females—there being on board, 56 male adults, 159 female adults, 38 boys and 13 girls under 14 with 9 infants.

A telegraphic despatch from New-York, announces the arrival at that port of the ship "Star of the West" with 90 passengers, in a distressed state, of the Unicorn, which had been transferred to the "Star of the West" from the Brig Harriet of Portland. The Unicorn was dismasted at Sea and sunk, in lat. 42° 20, lon. 37°. The ship "Daniel Webster," from Boston for Liverpool, had taken from the Unicorn the other 190 passengers, and when last seen the Unicorn had on board a full cargo of goods for this Port valued at £35,000; the vessel and cargo were insured at various offices in this City and in New York.—*N. Br.*

NEW VESSELS.—A very handsome vessel, called the *Scantor*, measuring 368 tons, N. M., was launched on Saturday last, from the dock Smoke, where she was built by Messrs. Wm. Peters & Son, for Messrs Gilbert & Co. Her materials and workmanship are of the best description, we believe, and her model appears excellent.

A splendid new Ship of about 1,000 tons register, named the *Arabia*, was launched from Carleton yard last, from the Ship Yard of Messrs W. & R. Wright, in this City. This fine vessel is clipper-built, of excellent model, with all the latest improvements, and is constructed of the best materials, and will, if possible, add to the high character of her builders for neat and faithful workmanship.

The Steamer Conqueror arrived on Friday last, from Saguenay, on a new Ship in tow, for Messrs. Kirk & Worrell, and the Pilot from St. Mary's Bay, with a new Ship, built by Capt. Bourneuf.—*Com.*

ADMIRALTY COURT.—A case of some novelty has been before this Court for the last few days. The "Boadicea," owned by Messrs. J. R. Reed and A. Perkins, while coming up the harbour, a short time since, in a thick fog, about an hour before high water, touched the Bar, inside the Beacon Light. While slowly working over it with the rising of the tide, the "Conqueror" steamer, which had been down to the Island with a vessel, passed up, took the "Boadicea" in tow, and brought her safe to her berth in the harbour, having been, it would appear from the affidavits before the Court, engaged in the service about half an hour. A day or so afterwards, the owner of the steamer, Mr. W. H. Scovil, the captain, Albert Betts, and Mr. John Murray, alleging himself in the papers before the Court, to be a passenger on board the "Conqueror," but who is stated to have been the Pilot of the vessel towed out by the "Conqueror," made a claim for salvage services in the small sum of £1,500; and finally arrested the ship her cargo, and freight, in the Admiralty Court for £1,500 sterling. Bail was given, and the ship released, the owners appearing by Mr. Ritchie, their Proctor, under protest to the jurisdiction of the Court. The ground of the protest was—that the services in question were rendered in the harbour of St. John, and within the City and County of St. John and not on the High Seas, and so not within the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty; the other side contending that the Court had Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction over all waters where the tide ebbed and flowed, whether within or without the body of a County, and to the full extent claimed and exercised by the District Court of the United States of America. The question was argued at great length by W. J. Ritchie, Esq. in support of the Protest, and Messrs. Gray and Kaye, in favour of the Jurisdiction.

The learned Judge—the Hon. R. L. Hazen, stated that he should deliver judgment some time next week; but being informed that it would in that case be necessary to detain certain witnesses, then said, that as he had made up his mind on the subject of the Court, he thought it right to prevent inconvenience to the parties, to intimate the conclusion at which he had arrived, and as Mr. Kaye desired the reasons on which his decision was founded, he should deliver the formal decree and dispose of the question of costs, with his reasons in writing, on the next Court day. This decision has given the greatest satisfaction to the mercantile community. We shall endeavour to publish the decree when delivered.—*Freeman.*

At the last meeting of the Common Council, Alderman Johnson gave notice (the consideration of the question being deferred to the next meeting) that he would move an amendment, that the Aldermen and Councillors for the Eastern side of the Harbour be elected at our general election for the whole City.—*Ib.*

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The royal commissioners have resolved to give up possession of the building to the contractors on the 1st of next month. As far as they are officially concerned, then, their power with respect to the preservation of the Crystal Palace will entirely cease at the end of this month, and any further steps, if such should be deemed necessary, for its permanent existence, must be taken on the part of the government. It is understood that the contractors have received altogether about £150,000, and that something like £50,000 more must be forthcoming if the building is to be preserved.

The exact balance sheet of the Great Exhibition has not been made up, but it is believed that the surplus, after paying all expenses, will not be less than £300,000.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that "An order has been issued to such commanding officers as are in the habit of cursing and swearing, when giving orders on parade, to desist from such vulgar and degrading practices, or to retire from the service."

It is now said that Lord Fitzalan Howard, who lately married Miss Talbot, is about to follow the example of his father, the Duke of Norfolk, and turn Protestant.

The Rev. Frederick Gadulcta, lately a Benedictine monk of the Corsinensian Order, and priest in full orders of the Church of Rome, has made his public profession of Protestantism in the Italian Chapel in Dufour-place, London.

Mr. Gellow, a Mexican merchant, having recently visited Liverpool, presented a reverend gentleman with £2,000, to build schools for the education of poor children.

Messrs. Barclay and Perkins' brewing firm pay the Income-tax Commissioner, £6,000 a-year; they estimate their profits at £200,000 a-year.

It is computed that upwards of £30,000 a-year will be saved to the Treasury by the discharge of clerks in the various post-offices of Great Britain and Ireland, whose services will be dispensed with, in consequence of not allowing any money to be received for the payment of letters.

On Tuesday the venerable and much esteemed poet, James Montgomery, Esq., completed his 80th year.

The *Glasgow Courier* says:—"We regret to learn that Mr. Templeton, so long famous in Scottish as well as English song has suffered a stroke of paralysis."

A hawk was lately caught on board of the steamship Asia, 500 miles from land.

The submarine telegraph was opened without ceremony, from Paris to the English side of the channel, on the 13th. The connexion was not yet formed with the line leading to London. There was still a breach extending the whole length of the town of Dover. The first communication transmitted from Paris across the channel was dated at 12, noon, and published by the *Morning Chronicle*, in a 3d edition at 2 P. M.

AUSTRIA.—Accounts from Vienna state that vast damage had been suffered in the southern provinces of the Austrian Empire from inundations. The principal rivers had overflowed their banks, and vast amounts of property had been destroyed. At Pettau, near Marburgh on the left bank of the Drave, the water washed the gable ends of some of the houses. The same had carried away nearly all the bridges in Upper Carniola, and the country around Laibach was like an immense lake. It was still snowing in the Styrian Mountains, and the snow was already six feet deep.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The following is an extract from the correspondence of the New York Daily Times, under date of Washington, Nov. 22.

"The Reconciliation dinner which took place at Mr. Webster's, the other day, went off, it is said very well. Dan Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, was highly gratified at the kind manner in which the restoration of a good understanding between Spain and the United States was thus celebrated by Mr. Webster. A few of Mr. Calderon's personal friends were present. The British Charge, Mr. Crampton, was also a guest. The French Minister was not; and Mr. Crampton was the only diplomat present. Mr. Crampton, it is believed, interposed with success, and under the instructions of his government, his good offices between the two parties.

"It has been suggested that Mr. Crampton alone of all the diplomatists was influential in inducing Mr. Calderon to accept, and our government to propose, proper terms; for it is known that the French Minister supported the highest demands of the Court of Madrid.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.—The Ithaca Falls Woollen Cloth Mills were destroyed by fire last evening. Most of the cloths were got out, some in a damaged state, but the machinery was all destroyed. The insurance amounted to $21,500, as follows: $9000 Hartford Company; $7,500 Ætna, of Hartford; $5000 Protection Company, Hartford. The loss is estimated at $30,000 over the insurance. It is presumed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.—We have authentic intelligence from Washington, to the effect that, during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, the revenue for Customs amounted to $49,000,000 From Public Lands, to - - - - - 2,000,000

Total, - - - - - $51,000,000

The Late Abraham G. Thompson, of N. York, has left about two hundred thousand dollars to charitable societies in that city. Among which are the following:—American Bible Society, $20,000; American Tract Society, $30,000; American H. M. Society, $20,000; N. Y. S. Colonization Society, $20,000; Central Board of Education, $20,000; American B. C. F. Mission, $20,000; Deaf and Dumb Institution, $20,000; Blind Institution, $20,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—*The President's Message* will be sent to all the principal cities in advance of its delivery in Congress, in the same manner as for the past two or three years. It will probably be delivered on Tuesday.

Tripler Hall was sold to-day under a foreclosure of mortgage to Mr. Laforge, the owner of the land upon which it stands, for $47,500.

Kossuth.—The Kossuth reception committee in this city propose that he shall disembark from the Humboldt at Quarantine, and remain over one night with Dr. Doane. On the following day the steamer Oregon will be despatched to bring him to the city. He will be received by the City Authorities at Castle Garden, and subsequently will be conducted to the Irving House, where a great dinner will be given to him on the evening succeeding his arrival in the city. The reception committee have decided on his arrival at Baltimore, to have a grand procession of trades, military and firemen's associations.

The first Snow of the season fell at New York to-day, and extended as far South as Baltimore. There was scarcely enough, however, to cover the ground.

Wreck and Loss of Life.—The schooner Newbold, Capt. Maine, was capsized a few days since on Lake Michigan, with about 30 persons on board—all lost. She was on her passage from Chicago to Grand Traverse, with full supplies for a lumbering establishment at the latter place.

SPECIE.—The Baltic, from New-York on Saturday, took $1,096,644 in gold, of which over a million was American, making the shipment of the week $2,400,000; and of the year, thus far, over $36,000,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Flour steady; sales 16,000 bbls State and Western ord. 3 87½ a 4 12½ Canadian, pure Genesee and Southern $4 a 4 25. Corn active; sales 40,000 bus. unsound 59 a 59½, mixed 60 a 60½.

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.—In the war of 1812, Gen. Hull's army left Cincinnati for Detroit, on the 10th of May, and reached the latter place on the 5th of July, occupying fifty-six days in the march, with great waste of property, health and life. The army had to cut roads and build bridges through an almost unbroken wilderness from Urbana to Detroit. This was in time of war, and a fair specimen of the wasteful movements of military bodies. Since the opening of the new railroad, persons are taken from Cincinnati to Detroit in about 25 hours, in splendid, comfortable cars and steamboats for $6 1-2; a rather striking fact to illustrate the superiority of the arts of peace in the progress of society.—*Cin. Gaz.*

BRAZIL.—A line of railway is about to be immediately constructed at Rio, leading to the mouth of the river Maria, a distance of about 16 miles. It will be the first railway in Brazil, and will materially diminish the distance between Petropolis and Rio. The concession is made to an eminent Brazilian connected with England.

Three treaties have been concluded between Brazil and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, viz; of alliance, of limitation of territory, and of peace, amity, and commerce. These treaties are published in extenso.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The first officer of the brig Maria,